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CONFERENCE REPORT **October 2018**

2nd International Conference on
Canadian, Chinese and African
Sustainable Urbanization

Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions

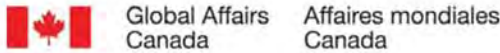
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ICCCASU II-Yaoundé 2017

Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African
Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II)
Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions



CONFERENCE REPORT

October 2018

International Council on Canadian, Chinese and African
Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)

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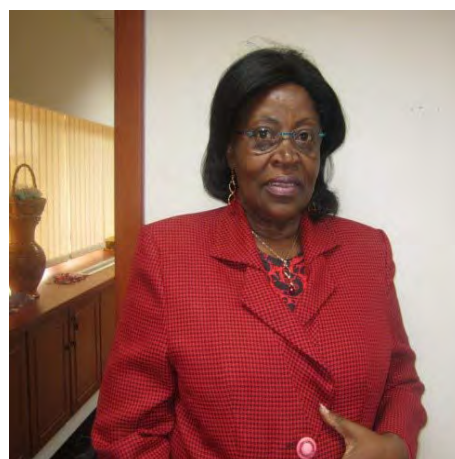
His Excellency
Paul BIYA
President of the Republic of Cameroon



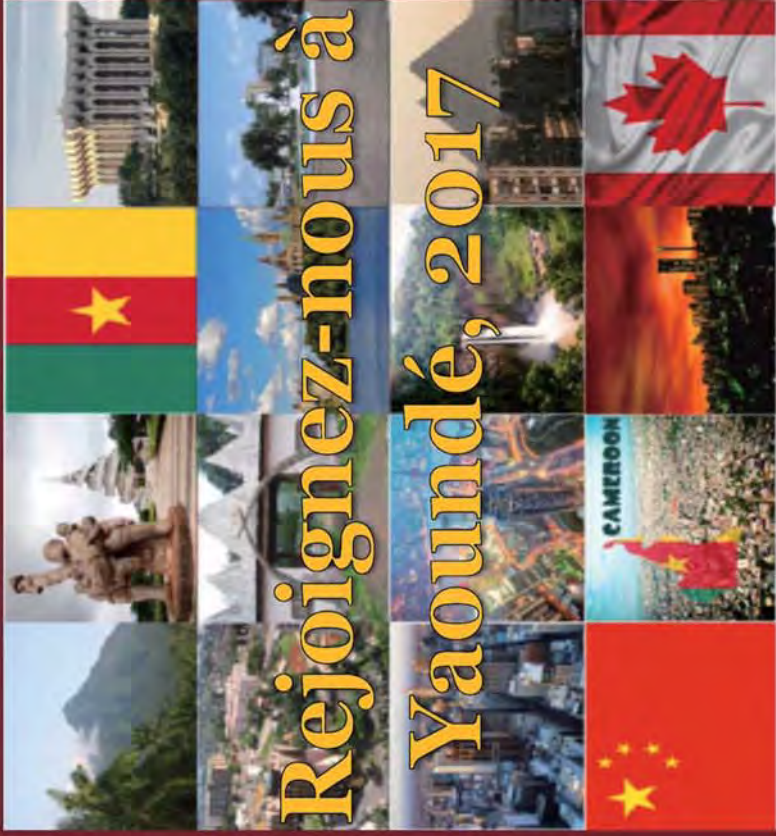
Philemon YANG
Prime Minister, Head of Government



Jean Claude MBWENTCHOU
Minister of Housing and Urban Development



Marie Rose DIBONG
Secretary of State for Housing



Rejoignez-nous à Yaoundé, 2017

ICCCASU II: Conférence internationale sur
l'urbanisation durable au Canada, en Chine et en Afrique

Développement Urbain Intelligent :
De l'action locale vers le global

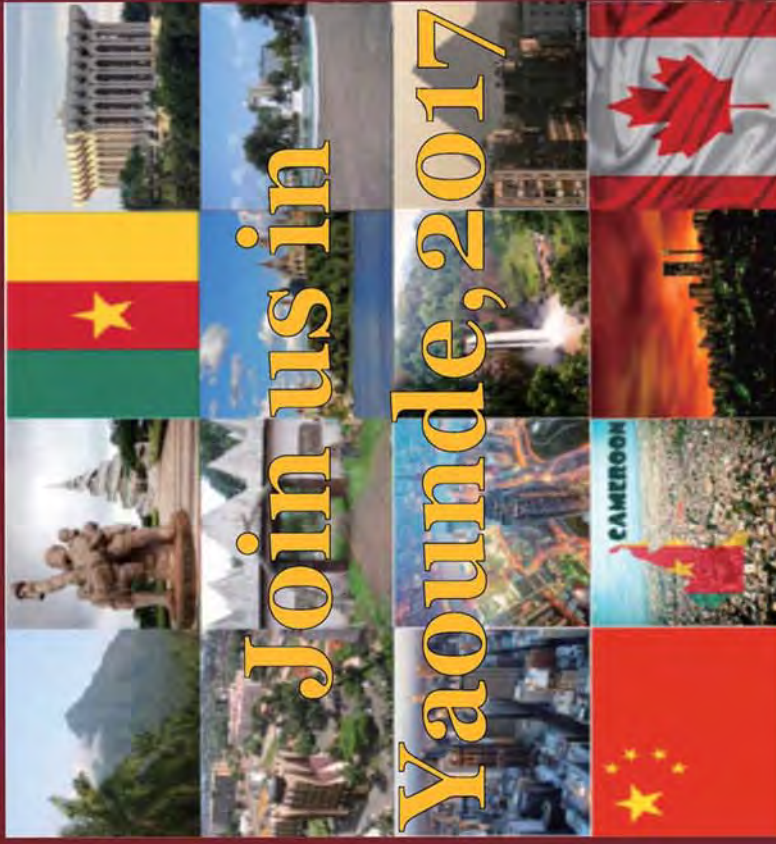
Yaoundé, Cameroun, 12-14 Décembre 2017

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Join us in Yaounde, 2017

ICCCASU II: International Conference on Canadian,
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Smart Urban Development :
From Local to Global Actions

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F oreword

by Cameroonian Minister of MINHDU

The Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II) was held at the Yaoundé Conference Centre from the 12 to 14 December 2017 in partnership with UN-Habitat and the University of Ottawa under the Distinguished Patronage of the President of the Republic, His Excellency **Paul BIYA** and under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Head of the Government. The said Conference focused on the theme: “**Smart Urban Development: from Local to Global Actions**”, provided the opportunity to explore the stakes of urbanization and the challenges of sustainable development in African cities, in general and in Cameroonian cities, in particular. This event congregated nearly 500 participants from Public Institutions, Decentralized Regional and Local Authorities, the Parliament, Academia and Research Institutes, the Civil Society, the Private Sector, technical and financial partners and the media from 25 countries across the world to discuss and share knowledge and expertise on sustainable and smart urbanization.

Intended to be a veritable venue for discussions, giving and receiving, this meeting preceding an international training workshop intended for nearly 250 participants on the theme “*Urban Development 2.0: Operational Tools for Integrated and Concerted Urban Development*”, enabled many senior officials of the administrative services and Local Communities, journalists and university students to share the knowledge from 24 international and local experts on the various issues of urban development.

The deliberations of this Second Conference were mainly geared towards a comprehensive review of ways and means for an urban development that benefits sustainably the African continent through a focus on the conditions and opportunities for aligning the local actions with our global world.

In others words, the ICCCASU II Conference made it possible to raise many challenges encountered by our countries in relation to the development of our cities and many recommendations and solutions were proposed. It is important to consider realistically turning these recommendations into a plan of actions likely to be implemented in the short and medium-term to spur inclusive and integrated development of our cities, but also a development that is responsive to the requirements of sustainability and modernity imposed on us by globalization.

Cameroon highly appreciated being the first African country to benefit from the innovations brought about by the ICCCASU II Conference, notably the three-day training session, but most especially having been selected as the host country of the “**Regional Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa, abbreviated as RCESUDA**”. The Centre will

position Cameroon as the regional Leader for sustainable urban development and will provide an international research platform on the issues of urban life, sustainable development and smart cities in the 21st century.

These “**Proceedings of the ICCASU II Conference**” are a document reporting back all the presentations and discussions that were made during the conference whose recommendations endorsed unanimously shall inform the government action as well as that of the partners in charge of the management of the city in the forthcoming years.

As such, the achievements made during this Conference and consolidated in the said document will make it possible to craft the appropriate mechanisms for providing urban stakeholders with the best possible networking on the projects initiated as part of positive and smart transformation of Cameroonian cities. I strongly urge each and everyone to keep abreast of these mechanisms.



LE MINISTRE

J. Mbwentchou

Jean Claude MBWENTCHOU
Minister of Housing and
Urban Development of
Cameroon
Yaoundé, Cameroon

F oreword

by UN-Habitat and ICCCASU

It is an honour for us to present this final report of the second edition of the International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization in Canada, China, and Africa (ICCCASU II) entitled: ‘Intelligent Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions’.

ICCCASU II was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon from December 12th to 14th 2017, under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Cameroon, Paul Biya, and was made possible through a partnership between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of Ottawa. Nearly 500 people attended the conference, including members of the academic community, industry practitioners, policy makers, partners from international development organizations, students, and engaged citizens. ICCCASU II presented itself as an opportunity for Cameroon, the host country, and other African countries to explore different paths to achieve sustainable, equitable, and inclusive urbanization adapted to their unique context and population. Neither China nor Canada has a "perfect" urbanization model, but both have used tailored responses to address the urban problems they face, and in doing so, have created innovative solutions to complex social paradigms.

Canada's and China's experiences in the transition from rural to urban populations were shared with the African countries, particularly with respect to best practices and ways to avoid pitfalls that could hinder the urbanization process. During the three days of exchanges and collaboration, all the practitioners who have faced this urbanization challenge addressed, both in broad and in-depth ways, the notion of intelligent urban development in all its aspects and implications. The work carried out during this second edition of ICCCASU was largely in line with the principles and main recommendations of the New Programme for Cities and the implementation framework for the New Urban Agenda, which was adopted in Quito in 2016. This document was inspired by the African Union's Africa Vision 2063: The Africa We Want.

In this outlook, the organization of such an event in Yaoundé was an unique opportunity to forge new links while strengthening existing relationships between ICCCASU's actors and primary partners. The exchange of different experiences, practices, and knowledge also contributed significantly to the strengthening of the skills of some local practitioners and partners, as was demonstrated by the resounding success of the training workshops organized in advance of the main activities of the conference. We are delighted by the success of ICCCASU II as well as the enthusiasm shared by all participants for the accomplishments already realized and the various projects that are currently underway.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our most sincere and warmest thanks to the countless individuals, authorities, and institutions that have made ICCCASU II possible. We are very grateful for the partnership established with UN-Habitat who bring so much credibility, influence, and experience in this field. We are also grateful for the logistical and financial support of Global Affairs Canada, one of the sponsors of ICCCASU II, as well as the University of Ottawa, home of the ICCCASU permanent secretariat. Moreover, this event would not have been possible without the sponsorship of His Excellency, President of Cameroon, Paul Biya; the unwavering support of Cameroon's Prime Minister, Philémon Yang; and the personal and ongoing involvement and commitment of Cameroon's Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Jean Claude Mbwentchou.

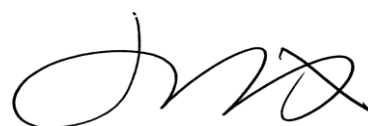
We would also like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the individuals and institutions who helped to finance this event. We are pleased to acknowledge the involvement of the High Commissioner of Canada in Cameroon, Nathalie O'Neil, and to thank her for her availability as well as for her various contributions, which were essential to the success of the conference. We are also grateful to the many volunteers, both in Cameroon and in Canada, who donated their precious time to make this event possible. Finally, we are pleased to invite you to the ICCCASU III, which will be held in August 2019 in Chengdu, China, and whose main theme will be directly related to the Chinese New Silk Roads Initiative.



Rafael TUTS
Director
Programme Division
UN-Habitat
Nairobi, Kenya



Alioune BADIANE
ICCCASU Co-President
Director (Rtd)
Programme Division
UN-Habitat
Nairobi, Kenya



Huhua CAO
ICCCASU Co-President
Full Professor
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

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**Yaoundé city &
Conference**



Local Culture



**Meeting with
the Prime Minister**



Opening

Ceremony

1. OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE

1. OVERVIEW

Under the sponsorship of the Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon and in close collaboration with UN-Habitat, the second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU), was held in Yaoundé, the capital of Cameroon, from December 12th to 14th, 2017. The ICCCASU International Conference Cycle explores urban challenges and facilitates the sharing of knowledge, technologies, and best practices in the field of development, specifically urbanism. Numerous experts and senior officials from international and governmental organizations are associated to ICCCASU which secretariat and organizing committee are hosted by the University of Ottawa.

Following the success of the first edition of the ICCCASU, held at the University of Ottawa in October 2015, the second edition of the ICCCASU in Yaoundé was an excellent opportunity to establish a meeting point for academic collaboration and provide international exposure to the University of Ottawa. As the former Premier of British Columbia, Mr. Campbell indicated at the opening ceremony, by co-organizing ICCCASU II in Yaoundé with such a prominent player which is UN-Habitat, the University of Ottawa positions itself at the level of the most famous and prominent Canadian universities in international rankings. This visibility was supported by the participation of panelists from more than 30 different countries, including numerous Canadian academics and professionals.

During the speech at the opening ceremony, the President of the University of Ottawa, Jacques Frémont, recalled "That it was essential the second edition of the conference be held in Africa, home to many of our students and a research center for many of our students and teachers". Mr. Frémont also recalled that "ICCCASU II is one of the first international conferences to address the challenges and opportunities of the New Urban Agenda" and that it is not only a series of conferences, but "like the University of Ottawa ... a unique place to share knowledge, experiences, reflections, practices and innovations from three different contexts".

In addition to the high-level speakers invited for the occasion, academics from more than 30 countries in addition to Canada and China, including many African countries as well as Switzerland, France, South Korea, Romania and Brazil also helped infuse the conference with international character. In particular, The South Korean delegation expressed its strong interest in being involved in the third round of ICCCASU, which is expected to be held in China at the end of 2019. The Permanent Secretariat of ICCCASU has already started organizing the event in collaboration with its Chinese academic partners. ICCCASU III will feature the 'New Silk Roads' as a major theme, which was an issue of focus in the report on possible areas of cooperation between Canada and China that the Permanent Secretariat of ICCCASU wrote at the request of Global Affairs Canada at the end of the second round of ICCCASU.

1.1. The conference in figures

More than 500 academics, professionals and international politicians gathered in Yaoundé to share their perspectives for sustainable and responsible urbanization. Across the 32 panels of ICCCASU II, 148 academics and professionals presented their work. Of these, nearly 50 traveled from China and Canada, and the remaining represented 90 institutions from around the world, welcomed by an audience of more than 400 Cameroonians. In addition to the 7 Cameroonian government ministers who joined the opening ceremony on December 12th, more than 300 professionals from different African countries also gathered for the 14 workshops held from the 9th to the 11th of December at the Yaoundé Conference Centre in preparation for ICCCASU II. In tandem, a dozen academics and professionals whose presentations could not be included in the official panels of the conference presented their work on 7 posters displayed on the premises of the Yaoundé Conference Centre throughout the ICCCASU II venue.

The success of the event was also measured by the nine high-level panelists who joined the Conference. In particular, we wish to acknowledge the remarkable contributions of the Director of the UN-Habitat Program Division, Rafael Tuts; the Director of the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa, Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza; the former Prime Minister of British Columbia, Gordon Campbell; the internationally renowned Professor, Chaolin Gu of Tsinghua University; and Gordon Harris, President and CEO of the Community Trust at Simon Fraser University. In total, nine international speakers presented at the keynotes speeches, three from China, two from Canada, two from UN-Habitat and two from Cameroon. These not only gave the event international visibility, but also a high-level perspective on urban development.

The Canadian delegation was also honored to include: Nathalie O'Neil, High Commissioner of Canada to Cameroon as well as the Deputy Director of the Pan-African Affairs Office at Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Pierre Bélanger, official representative of the Canadian government at the Conference, who played a key role in GAC's funding allocation to ICCCASU and was also significantly involved in the overall event.

1.2. Objectives and achievements

UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos, in his words at the opening ceremony of ICCCASU II, said this event was "an ideal opportunity for UN-Habitat to take stock of the status of the implementation of the New Agenda for Cities at the global, regional, national, international and local levels". Similarly, from an academic perspective, the organization of the second edition of ICCCASU in Yaoundé was the ideal opportunity to share the latest research and progress made in these areas and to open links between academics and professionals from around the world involved in sustainable development and urbanization issues.

While urban, energy, and industrial transitions are major issues for the coming decades in Africa, the energy and resources made available by the Cameroonian government to host ICCCASU were crucial not only in the prospect of strengthening the capacities of African players, but also to foster closer ties and collaborations with African academics involved in the conference. It is important to note, however, that ICCCASU being held in Yaoundé already provided an international platform for African actors and academics who were strongly involved in these issues and in the conference. They had the opportunity to share with their international colleagues their own perspectives and recommendations on issues that affect them in the first place.

This long-term and international anchoring of ICCCASU makes it possible to increase and strengthen scientific collaboration between professors, students, and professionals within an international and high-level network, involving multiple academic institutions, internationally renowned departments, and sub-divisions of the United Nations, as well as Canadian, African and Chinese government representatives. This international network offers not only multiple opportunities for scientific collaboration and joint production of research and academic articles, but also numerous opportunities for Canadian, Chinese, and African students to carry out research, field work, and research internships through summer schools or conventional exchanges within ICCCASU's organizations, research centers, and partner universities. From this perspective, one of the most significant achievements of this collaboration between the University of Ottawa, UN Habitat, and the Cameroonian government is undoubtedly the ongoing creation of a UN-Habitat research center in Yaoundé in which the University of Ottawa will play a major role. This center will be a unique opportunity to strengthen scientific collaborations between the University of Ottawa and its Chinese and African academic partners and many international specialists.

1.3. Presentations of the important activities of the conference

In addition to the academic activities and workshops held throughout the conference, many meetings and celebrations were held that brought together Canadian, Chinese, Cameroonian and other African delegations. The success of ICCCASU II would not have been the same without the major involvement of the Cameroonian government. At the opening of the conference, the Cameroonian Prime Minister, Philémon Yang, received a small delegation of the principal representatives of ICCCASU. During this meeting, he expressed his interest for this event.

The opening ceremony, held on December 12th from 9:00 am to 11:30 am, allowed the presentation of the welcoming words of the Government Delegate to the Yaoundé Urban Community, the representatives of the High Commission of Canada in Cameroon, the Chinese Embassy in Cameroon, the Minister of Habitat and Urban Development, the ICCCASU Co-Presidents, the UN-Habitat and the University of Ottawa representatives, as well as the opening speech by the representative of the President of the Republic of Cameroon. It was followed by a

welcome cocktail preceding the first panel meeting of former British Columbia Premier Gordon Campbell and the UN Habitat Division Program Director Rafael Tuts.

That same evening, the Canadian delegation also had the honor and pleasure of being welcomed into the residence of the Canadian High Commission in Cameroon by Nathalie O'Neil, who organized a reception to celebrate the organization of ICCCASU in Yaoundé. Ms. O'Neil also participated the following day, with Mr. Mbwentchou, representative of UN-Habitat and the Chinese Embassy in Cameroon, in the evening gala organized by the ICCCASU Secretariat at the Mont Fébé Hotel. Finally, like the opening ceremony, the closing ceremony of ICCCASU II, which took place on December 14th, received a large audience and was covered by the Cameroonian media. The closing ceremony highlighted the Yaoundé Declaration and the creation of a research center on urbanization in Yaoundé by Mr. Mbwentchou and the co-presidents of ICCCASU, Huhua Cao and Alionue Badiane.

1.4. Summary of the activities of ICCCASU II

1.4.1. Summary of the Workshops

Though officially inaugurated on December 12th, 2017, the second edition of ICCCASU already began on December 9th with the opening of workshops organized as a preliminary activity for the international conference. These workshops brought together many international professionals and academics as well as the Cameroonian government to offer training addressing the cross-cutting issues of urbanization and sustainable development. These workshops have been a great success with Cameroonian professionals and have thus strengthened the capacities of national actors in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The 14 training sessions, spread across 5 workshops, involved issues such as mobility and transport management, challenges related to urban and industrial transitions in Africa, management of funds and finances related to urbanization programs, the creation of inclusive and safe public spaces, conflict management for various stakeholders, waste management, and the use of GIS mapping and big data processing software.

1.4.2. Summary of the Conference

1.4.2.1. Summary of Keynote speech sessions

The first keynote speech session followed the opening ceremony, marking the opening of the second edition of ICCCASU on December 12th 2017. Days two and three began with sessions led by keynote speakers. The first keynote speech was moderated by Professor Benjamin Gianna from Carlton University. The speakers at this session included Rafael Tuts, Director of the Program Division at UN-Habitat; Sylvie Siyam Siwe, the representative of the Fonds Spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale (FEICOM) in Cameroon; and Gordon Harris, President of the Community Trust at Simon Fraser University. The speakers discussed the prospects of

implementing the New Urban Agenda, pertinent issues of security, and urban sustainability. The three speakers emphasized the responsibility of societies with regards to the environment and urban management, and underlined the importance of striving towards a trans-sectoral global governance of urbanization, focused on the monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The second keynote speech session was moderated by Allain Cain, the director of Workshop Development Angola, and brought together the former Prime Minister of British Columbia, Gordon Campbell, with Hongjie Wang and Zahaohui Jiang from the Chinese Academy of Urban Planning in Beijing. They revisited the definition of smart cities, service provision and access to common goods at the heart of urban zones, the integration of the peripheries, China's urban transition, and finally the importance of considering the cultural and political environments at the heart of urbanisation programs.

The third and final keynote speech session was moderated by Chum Bow Beban, the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Cameroon, and brought together Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, Director of the regional desk for Africa from UN Habitat, with René Joly Assako Assako, Vice-Dean of the University of Douala, and professor Choalin Gu of Tsinghua University. In their discussion, they broached the potential of urban planning as a means for poverty reduction, demographic management, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.

On the sidelines of these three keynote speech sessions, a luncheon discussion was led by Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza. It focused on issues and potential applications, of the New Urban Agenda.

1.4.2.2. Summary of the panels

This second edition of ICCCASU provided the opportunity for 109 presentations within the 32 organized panels, which covered a dozen thematic priorities such as security and risk management, land issues, socio-technological innovations, intelligent urbanization at the heart of the globalized context, climate change and the environment, the challenges of urban transition in Africa, the challenges linked with financing urbanization, precarious habitats, community health issues, and issues concerning the inclusion of women and youth.

The panels which addressed security issues and risk management most notably put an emphasis on the importance of the sensitization of decision makers and municipalities responsables, increasing sensitization efforts, developing integrated strategies with all stakeholders, and fighting against criminality at both the local and national levels. The messages which arose from these panels pertaining to health risk management and waste management were linked to uncontrolled urban growth. The panelists recommended working to attain a better synergy between actors in each sector, to pursue sensitization of the public in regards to triaging waste and obtaining the

necessary infrastructure to improve the collection of waste, and to reinforce human capacity in this regard.

The themes linked with land issues within the context of urban transformation came back to the objectives of the New Urban Agenda with respect to the issues of possession and access to land for sustainable urban development. Land appears to be a key trans-sectoral issue that touches social, economic, environmental, and political spheres in the endeavour to combat poverty and the inclusion of the most vulnerable populations at the heart of urban development. With regards to the specific theme of socio-technical innovations, the panelists discussed the issues concerning the different innovations that facilitate construction, reduce its environmental impact, and increase energy revenues. Special attention was brought to the necessity of emerging and developing economies to better control their urbanisation, as well as the importance of soliciting and promoting the use of local materials and adapting their urbanization to the specific climatic and environmental conditions of their regions. From a social perspective, the presentations underlined the importance of taking into account and promoting the cultural and societal identities of those communities concerned in the program of urbanisation. A certain attention must be paid to the development of the peripheries of these urban areas and the construction of housing for moderate income households in order to avoid pauperisation and exclusion of certain groups in the urbanization project.

The panels that discussed urban development, within the context of globalization, also discussed improving the quality of life of urban populations through smart cities and by responding to the urgent ecological, economic, and social challenges. One of the primary interactions between urban development and globalization is, without a doubt, the development of industrial zones and transport infrastructure in urban agglomerations. The development and management of industrial parks in China have provided excellent examples of national policies and strategies to embrace, and those to avoid. The panelists also spoke to the importance of establishing zoning plans in order to control and manage urban planning, and protect and integrate environmental sustainability and effective waste management, most notably at the heart of peri-urban zones on the outskirts of large metropolises.

Climate change and the environment were central themes of the ICCCASU II conference and incited over twenty discussions spread out across six panels. Most importantly, the discussions highlighted the impact that climate change has had on the living spaces of impacted urban populations, the importance of using local materials, water resource management, energy adaptation, and building resilience, specifically for urban coastal areas. The primary recommendations established during these discussions were the necessity of reducing the consumption of fossil fuels, favouring renewable energies and sustainable infrastructure to support the energy transition in Africa, increase the treatment and recycling of garbage, and solidify the notion of sustainable development at the heart of public politics and urbanisation programs.

Particular attention was also brought to the use of local materials for construction which have ecological advantages, as well as positive impacts in terms of socio-economic development. As for water management, on top of access and distribution of water resources, the panelists brought attention to the importance of anticipating flooding risks within urbanisation programs and limiting the occupation of flood zones.

The four panels which focused on the major challenges for urbanization in Africa and the financing of urban development reviewed the challenges and opportunities of sustainable urbanization and development of large agglomerations. The panelists shed light on the speed of demographic growth and the rural exodus in Africa, the importance of supporting and promoting the protection of rights of the most vulnerable populations which are exposed to these dynamics, notably in favour of blended urbanization, protecting and stimulating the local socio-economic fabrics, and anticipating the issues in relation to urbanisation programs, both social and economic.

The panels broaching topics such as precarious habitats and community dynamics emphasized the importance of responding to the needs of slums, informality in Africa, the generalisation of inclusive urbanisation, the stimulation of urban agriculture, and accessibility to public spaces. The panelists reminded the audience that urbanisation must be considered as an opportunity in terms of social development and the creation of wealth and employment. Finally, a series of three special panels were organised to respond specifically to the challenges of sanitation and nutrition, to women and young populations engagement, as well as data and image processing.

1.4.2.3. Summary of the Round Tables

Four round tables were organised in parallel to the 32 panels held for the second edition of ICCCASU. The round tables broached the challenges of coastal cities, demographic growth, informal housing zones, and smart cities, or social and economical impacts of urbanisation. These round tables mobilised internationally renowned speakers such as Yangfan Li from the University of Xiamen and Alioune Badiane, the co-president of ICCCASU and the president of Urban Think Tank Africa. The first round table discussed the increased exposure of coastal cities to the threats of climate change as well as the poor management of most African coastal cities. It was emphasized that the threat of flooding and rising sea levels as a result of climate change are exacerbated by the poor management, environmental integration, and anticipation of risks in these cities. The second roundtable used examples of agglomerations such as Kinshasa, Luanda, Lagos, Bafoussam, Mbalmayo, and Franceville to discuss the challenges linked to demographic growth. The discussions highlighted that the spatial expansion due to demographic growth in Africa will continue to feed the development of the urban peripheries against urbanisation programs. These discussions also emphasized the necessity to establish national policies based on the New Urban Agenda.

The third round table was focused on the varied perspectives on the development of smart cities and called to place the citizen at the centre of this development. The fourth round table brought attention to the socio-economic impacts of rapid and uncontrolled urbanisation.

1.4.2.4. Summary of the special sessions

The special sessions responded to the necessity of putting forward the issues and responses raised by the African actors with regards to sustainable urban development and smart cities, while also reinforcing the competencies of these actors. They allowed for the solicitation of Cameroonian institutional actors to present the challenges that they faced and the solutions they utilized by opening a dialogue with international experts representing UN-Habitat, the World Bank, and the Global Fund for Cities Development. The FEICOM and the MINDHU also presented the challenges linked with the financing of sustainable cities and the implementation of the different urbanisation agendas in Cameroon. They then addressed the creation and implementation of the regional research and training centre of UN-Habitat in Yaoundé, where one of the principle focuses of their work will be the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa.

During the first special session directed by FEICOM, special attention was given to the decentralisation in Africa and the transfer of financial and human resources of the state to collective territories, notably with the perspective of favouring the creation of local economies and the enhancement of public infrastructures to limit the rural exodus. During the second special session, the Cameroonian minister of Habitat and Urban Development, Jean-Claude Mbwentchou, presented the implementation prospects of the New Urban Agenda in Cameroon and the related action plans.

Finally, the third and final special session broached possible areas of work and components which could be integrated in the future for the Regional Centre of Excellence on Urbanisation of the UN-Habitat. The recommendations following the discussions underlined the necessity to put forward training to reinforce the competencies of actors working on the ground, adapting the work of the Centre to the African context, and opening up to possible collaboration and cooperation with African and international institutions working on urbanisation and sustainable development.

1.4.2.5. Summary of the Posters

Due to a large number of registrations from Cameroonian students during the call for papers process for ICCASU II, the ICCASU secretariat was not able to accept all students submissions at the conference despite their interesting research. The secretariat offered to a number of students who submitted papers of good quality the opportunity to present their research in the form of posters at the conference center. Students were able to present their work on various topics and contents among which included the electrification and the development of water networks within

the Yaoundé agglomeration, the resilience of large African cities against floods, sanitation and urban integration of rivers, societal integration within urban development plans, and the development of smart urban public lighting. The posters helped to create a rich dialogue and exchange between Cameroonian students and conference participants at ICCCASU II.

1.5. Summary of related activities

Within the margin of the ICCCASU II and in parallel to the multiple panels, round tables and special sessions organised, many events and activities delivered messages related to the challenges linked to sustainable urbanisation while reinforcing the opportunities of networking and collaboration between the different delegations. A presentation outlining the challenges of implementation of the New Urban Agenda was delivered on December 11th, on the eve of the official opening of ICCCASU. An introduction to the different work and components of ICCCASU was presented the following day and the announcement of the third edition of ICCCASU, which will be held in 2019 in China, was made on the 13th of December by the two co-presidents of ICCCASU, Mr. Badiane and Mr. Cao.

The success of ICCCASU II would not have been possible without the crucial participation of the Cameroonian government in organizing the event. At the start of the conference, the Prime Minister of Cameroon, Philémon Yang, received a delegation from the highest representatives of ICCCASU during a meeting in which the Prime Minister expressed his support to the organization of the Conference. The Cameroonian Ministry of Habitat and Urban Development also organised several networking and entertainment activities during the conference. In addition to the provision of the Yaoundé Conference Centre and the allocation of essential funds for the conference, the Cameroonian government had a strong presence at the different panels held across ICCCASU II. The Cameroonian minister Jean-Claude Mbwentchou participated actively throughout the conference and was also one of the key panelists during the opening ceremonies and the closing of the conference. ICCCASU II had the pleasure and honor of hosting 6 other ministers of the Cameroonian government during the opening ceremonies on the 12th of December. Moreover, the Cameroonian government put together a committee of 40 local professionals and volunteers to support the ICCCASU International Secretariat and to manage the logistics of the event.

It is also important to underline that, on the first night of the conference, the High-Commissioner of Canada in Cameroon, Nathalie O’Neil, organized a reception at her residence in support of the organization of ICCCASU II. The event was attended by representatives from the Cameroonian government, Chinese and Canadian delegations, as well as other government representatives. This reception was the ideal occasion to strengthen the relationships and networks between the different delegations.

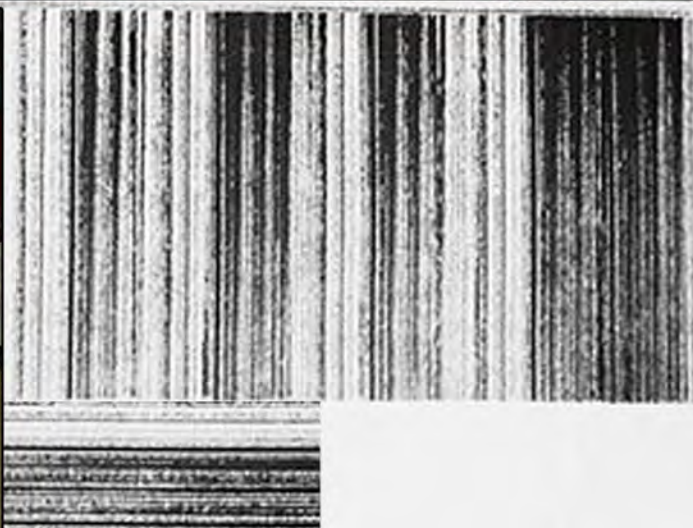
The Cameroonian government organised an evening gala on the 13th of December at the Hôtel Mont Fébé in order to thank the collective participants for their involvement and their support during the ICCCASU II conference. The evening allowed for important attendees to connect with each other, including Mr. Mbwentchou, Ms. O'Neil, UN-Habitat representatives, Mr. Tuts and Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza, the former British Columbia Premier, Mr. Campbell, the Honourable Representative of the Chinese Embassy in Cameroon, the ICCCASU Co-Presidents Mr. Badiane and Mr. Cao, representatives of the Chinese delegations, and representatives from the University of Ottawa. The Secretariat of ICCCASU took advantage of this gala to present 17 awards of honorable distinctions to those who contributed to the success and international character of the conference. Reflective of the organisation as a whole, this gala reunited the conference participants in an amicable and constructive atmosphere, abundant with opportunities for exchanges and strengthening relationships.



Conference



CLOSING CEREMONY





Media Interview



Workshops





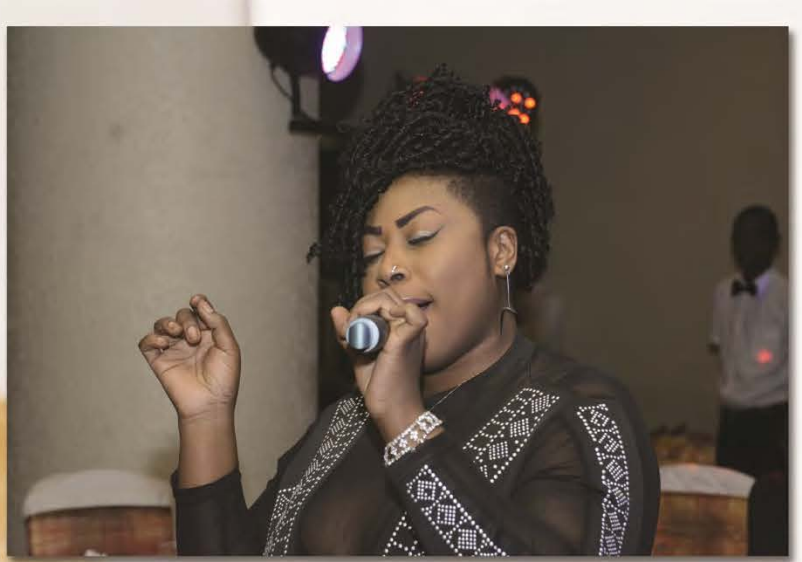


Gala night

13/12/2017

Hotel Mont Fébé





2. REPORT ON TRAINING WORKSHOPS

2. Report on Training Workshops

2.1 General information

2.1.1 Context

The second edition of the International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II) took place from December 12th to 14th, 2017 in Yaoundé under the theme of “Smart Sustainable Urbanization: From Local to Global Action”.

Three days before the conference, a series of 14 international training workshops took place covering the theme of “Urban Development 2.0: Operational Tools for Integrated and Concerted Planning”. These training workshops, jointly organized by the University of Ottawa, UN-Habitat, and Cameroon’s Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU) were held from December 9th to 11th, 2017 at the Yaoundé Conference Center -Cameroon. Each workshop lasted 3 hours and focused on various themes directly related to the issues raised by ICCCASU.

2.1.2 Objective of the training

- Educate the participants about the conduct and steering of problem-based approaches applied in different contexts et scales of urban planning;
- Provide a methodological education, and specialised, functional tools in the field of urban development;
- Equip the participants to better use urban planning tools.

2.1.3 Audience that has taken part in the training

The first edition of the training workshops has given the opportunity to provide high-level training to a very diverse clientele, made up of:

- Practitioners wanting to improve their practice of programming and management of urban projects;
- Public project leaders;
- Mayors of Cameroonian cities;
- Territorial collectivity officials;
- Architects, urban planners and landscapers;
- Students of Cameroonian and international academic institutions.

2.2 Participation requirements for the training workshops

To cover the costs of training, admission had to be paid for according to the following modalities:

- 40 000 francs CFA for local professionals;
- 15 000 francs CFA for local students;
- 100 US \$ for international professionals;
- 50 US \$ for international students.

Three workshops simultaneously took place in three different rooms, and the participant could choose 5 workshops out of a total of 14. Any participant having attended at least three workshops received a participation certificate issued jointly by the Ministry of Housing and Urban development (MINHDU), the University of Ottawa and UN-Habitat.

2.3 Statistics on the participation to the training workshops

Initially intended to accommodate a maximum of 120 attendees, the formation workshops on urban development had an attendance of about 300 people, including 270 Cameroonians. The participants are made up of the following profiles:

- **103 students from more than 50 academic institutions.** The fields of the students are diverse (architecture, urbanism, territorial planning, geography, civil engineering, rural engineering, diplomacy, transport, etc.). It should be noted that most students were from Cameroonian universities (University of Douala, Yaoundé I, Yaoundé II, National Advanced School of Engineering, the National Advanced School of Public Works, University of Dschang, University of Ngaoundéré, University of Buea, Institute of Fine Arts in Foumban, Institute of International Relations in Cameroon, etc.). Among the international universities, we can note: Shanghai International Studies University, École africaine des métiers de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme and Université de Ouagadougou.
- **57 journalists** from different local presses have taken part in a workshop particularly designed for them to become familiar with the various concepts and words used in the field of urbanism and urban development. During this workshop, they have also been taught the issues faced by cities and the stakes related to the urbanization process of African cities;
- **20 architects** working in private practices in Cameroon;
- **5 mayors** of municipalities in Cameroon, we will note amongst these mayors the presence of Mr. Anicet Akoa, mayor of the municipality of Ngoulémakong et vice-president of the United Councils and Cities of Cameroon;
- **65 professionals** from The Crown Corporation of Cameroon including: FEICOM, MAETUR, MAGZI, the Cameroon Housing Company, Mipromalo;

- **50 professionals** from different ministries of the Republic of Cameroon;
- **more than 50 people** have also attended the workshops as rapporteur, secretaries, imagery technicians, or simply as volunteers.

Finally, the beneficiaries of this new expertise on urban development are the 270 Cameroonians who attended the workshops.

2.4 Profile of the instructors

The instructors came from diverse institutions and had a rich experience in the different themes of urban development. We can note a total of 24 instructors from: the University of Ottawa, UN-Habitat, the University of Yaoundé I, the University of Ngaoundéré, the University of Maryland, the MINHDU, the MAETUR, as well as international consultants (BREIT Consulting and Development Workshop). The table below presents in a detailed manner the themes presented during the workshops, the instructors and their institutional affiliation.

Table 1: Chosen themes for the formation workshops from December 9th to 11th 2017

Title of the formation workshop	Instructor
1. Management of sustainable mobility and transports in Africa (in French)	Hippolyte Etende Nkodo, BREIT Consulting-Cameroun
2. Urbanization and industrialisation – stakes and methods for Africa (<i>in French</i>)	Anne Marguerite Fouda Owoundi, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU), Cameroon
3. Management of Community funds (<i>in English</i>)	Murugi Maina, UN-Habitat
4. Urban planning and development: Methods, tools and prioritization (<i>in French</i>)	Antoine Noubouwo, Ph.D. University of Ottawa
5. Design of safe, inclusive and accessible public space (<i>in French and English</i>)	Cecilia Andersson et Claude Albert Ngomsi, Ph.D. UN-Habitat
6. How to plan and develop an innovative and competitive local economy: trade of knowledge and comparative case studies (<i>in French and English</i>)	Jean-Marie Cishahayo University of Ottawa
7. Contribution of NICTs and implementation of a smart urban development (<i>in French and English</i>)	Claude Albert Ngomsi, Ph. D., Nana Lee and Carole Tankeu, UN-Habitat
8. Achievement of sustainable urbanization by giving women autonomy (<i>in English</i>)	Angela Mwai, UN-Habitat
9. Urban journalism (<i>in French</i>)	Claude Albert Ngomsi, Ph.D. UN-Habitat

	Tonton Mundele, Ph.D. University of Ottawa
10. Participatory Urban Planning of Urban Land	Jean-Marie Cishahayo University of Ottawa
11. Formation on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) (<i>in French and English</i>)	Remy Sietchiping, Runze Wang and Frédéric Happi Mangoua, UN-Habitat
12. Management of solid waste in Sub-Saharan Africa (<i>in French</i>)	Louis Bernard Tchoukoua, Ph.D. University of Yaoundé 1
13. Intervention in precarious neighbourhood (<i>in French</i>)	Iya Moussa and Michel Tchotsoua University of Ngaoundéré André Essaga Ohandja, MAETUR
14. Practical formation on renewable energy technologies: Construction of a low-cost solar street lamp (<i>in English</i>)	Vincent Kitio, Ph.D. UN-Habitat

2.5 Statistics on the participation to different workshops

Title of the workshop	Number of participants	Men	Women
1. Management of sustainable mobility and transports in Africa	49	30	19
2. Urbanization and industrialisation – stakes and methods for Africa	78	54	24
3. Management of Community funds	26		
4. Urban planning and development: Methods, tools and prioritization	70	46	24
5. Design of safe, inclusive and accessible public space	59	41	18
6. How to plan and develop an innovative and competitive local economy: trade of knowledge and comparative case studies	31	24	8
7. Contribution of NICTs and implementation of a smart urban development	123	92	31
8. Achievement of sustainable urbanization by giving women autonomy	46	25	17
9. Urban journalism	57	40	17
10. Participative urban planning of urban lands	16	10	6

11. Formation on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)	73	50	23
12. Management of solid waste in Sub-Saharan Africa	71	47	24
13. Intervention in precarious neighbourhood	107	78	29
14. Practical formation on renewable energy technologies. Construction of a low-cost solar street lamp	52	39	13

2.6. Summary of the different workshops

2.6.1. Management of sustainable mobility and transports in Africa

Facilitated by Mr. Hyppolite Etende Nkodo, the workshop focused on the issues of mobility and transport – which is the property for city dwellers to travel within their city or urban area. These trips are motivated by activities that most often involve contact with other people. This mobility remains a condition of participation in social life and exchange with others. Some trips are frequent and massive. For example, commuting to work, this is also called "commuting". Mobility is dependent on economic dynamics, social mobility, residential mobility, transportation infrastructure, delocalization of jobs, innovative technology, and social and cultural changes, which means value changes. According to the trainer, in order to effectively manage mobility, African cities need to implement the following conditions:

- Adopting a holistic approach, as well as putting priority to accessibility more than to transportation. Increasing consultation between partners and public participation. Increasing the participation of the private sector in the provision of transport infrastructure and services;
- Minimizing the need for individualized motorcycle travel through adequate planning and management of land use and transportation, design of urban form and land use that minimizes the need for individual motorcycle travel, and promoting public transportation over individualized motorcycle transport;
- Deployment of infrastructure and transportation services to promote healthy urban forms and healthy land use;
- Establishing an effective and accountable governance system, able to anticipate needs, guide actions and ensure the integrated management and development of urban transport systems;
- Defining, adopting and implementing, at a central government level, a national urban transport strategy that ensures the sustainable development and management of urban transport systems;
- Ensuring that the main urban transport public responsibilities at the urban / metropolitan government level are assigned and implemented, setting up an entity responsible for urban transport planning and guiding and coordinating action to provide the multimodal urban transport system;

- Ensuring that all parties and institutions taking part in the urban transport sector acquire adequate human resources, as well as financial resources allocated to urban transport systems, ensuring long-term financing for urban transport;
- Implementing well-informed and transparent, information systems, open to public participation and adapt capacities for urban transportation and development.

2.6.2. Urbanization and industrialization- Stakes and issues for Africa

Facilitated by Anne Marguerite Fouda Owundi, this workshop focuses on statistical data from Africa and the rest of the world to link urbanization and industrialization. In the specific case of Africa, it appears that its growth rate, now of 3.83% per year, by far the highest in the world, hides significant regional variations. However, most African cities are not currently playing the role they could be in support of structural changes, due to a weak link, or lack thereof, in between urbanization and industrialization. A recent World Bank study shows that in countries such as South Korea, China and Vietnam, the rapid growth of income and the expansion of manufacturing industries has gone hand in hand with the speed of urbanization. Ms. Fouda demonstrates in her lecture that industrialization is an important vector of urbanization and that African cities should encourage synergy for sustainable development. However, corruption has a negative impact in all areas, particularly in the implementation of urban planning documents (granting derogations in urban planning rules to certain economic operators) and hinders the sustainable urbanization of cities. It appears equally that the main problems of urbanization in Africa and in Cameroon in particular are born from incivility and non-respect of urbanism. To improve the situation, Ms. Fouda proposes:

- Redefining the role of the government, orienting it towards the satisfaction of the needs of the populations: the government must be at the service of the populations and not the opposite and it must be informed on the implementation of resolutions from major international meetings at the local level in order to reassure the population on the implementation. It is also necessary to improve inter-ministerial collaboration with other urban actors for the development of strong urban policies;
- Cameroon's industrial zone development mission ought to promote the creation of new intermediate economic zones between rural and urban zones.

2.6.3. Management of Community funds

Taking inspiration from the national program of participatory development, the workshop presents the approach of setting up a community fund and selection process. To ensure total transparency and partiality in the management of funds, two types of criteria have been selected, namely the criteria for selecting associations, as well as selection criteria for the projects themselves:

- A selection and monitoring committee to ensure the management of funds and the monitoring of the activities of these projects;
- Ensuring that two procedural manuals have been developed by the implementing partner: the Administrative and Financial Management Procedure Manual and the Procedures Manual for eligible funds;
- Ensuring that a mechanism for monitoring implementation has been put in place by ERA - Cameroon.

Based on this program, the speaker points out several difficulties in the management of community funds, namely:

- The insufficiency of most association managerial capacities, namely, the lack of regulation over procedures to be followed in project implementation, and / or the lack of association manager initiative;
- The lack of trust of some association managers towards the implementing partner. These officials fearing that ERA-Cameroon is too involved in the conduct of their projects and expense execution;
- Slowness in the procurement procedures by the holders.

2.6.4. Urban programming and urban development: methods, tools and prioritization

This workshop was facilitated by Antoine Noubouwo, who laid the groundwork for the integrated and collaborative planning that takes into account the fundamental theories of urban programming. During the presentation, the focus was planning approaches, including:

- The historical approach, explaining the state of urbanization as a result of an evolutionary process rooted in the past, drawing useful elements for its understanding;
- The demographic approach, making it possible to quantify and analyze the demographic evolution of the territory, its dynamics and its specificity. Thus, the relevant elements that make it possible to consider this approach are: the dynamics and the typology of the urban population; the dynamics and typology of migration flows (immigration / emigration, etc.); the dynamics of urban households (number and size of families, groups, consumption units, etc.) and the aging rate of the population;
- The economic approach, making it possible to plan the main orientations of the economic policies of cities, regions, countries, etc. The economic approach also makes it possible to plan the analysis and the effectiveness of the economic potential of a territory, especially with regard to the operation of the marketing circuits and the international market;
- The geographical approach, involving a determination of the appropriate scales of analysis (i.e. regional, urban, peri-urban, rural, municipal) in relation to urban planning tools;

- The urban planning approach, concerning the organization and allocation of urban spaces, often leading to conflicts. It helps to understand how a territory can play a role in the safety of people by planning and managing its spaces and functions;
- The legal approach, making it possible to recognize all the norms that regulate the organization and spatial management at all levels, the structuring power of the norms on the activities developed in the territory as well as the efficiency of the norms within the territory, taking into account the objectives of security and urban mobility.

The lessons learned by the participants are: the need to be able to differentiate the urban planning aid documents (optional document) from the urban planning documents (mandatory and legally established). One of the lessons learned is the link between urban programming and urban planning. According to Dr. Antoine Noubouwo, urban programming is a concerted, reasoned and coordinated implementation process of the urban project, over time, in space, as well as from the financial point of view and the legislative and regulatory procedures. Urban programming is geared towards the project leader and partners involved: the financiers, the project owners, and the inhabitants. It helps to answer the following questions in the process of developing a city or project: "for whom, why, what scale, and what kind of object." For good urban planning, it is relevant to set up a regularly updated, centralized municipal land register file, to take into account citizen consultation and to help define the planning tools specific to the African context, since realities vary in countries and cities of the north.

2.6.5. Design of safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces for all

Facilitated by Claude Ngomsi and Cecilia Andersson, the workshop aims to engage urban policy makers, planners and research institutes in the planning, design and maintenance of participatory public space. The aspects discussed in the workshop are: the definition of the public space in Africa, the problems of creation, protection, maintenance and enjoyment of a safe public space with inclusivity and accessibility in Africa. Additionally, the stages of evaluation of the public space to support the development of a city-wide strategy, establishing a roadmap and drafting a regional strategy on the public space for Africa to create a network of public space for development partners. At the end of the workshop, it emerged that:

- The character of a city is defined by its streets and public spaces. From squares and boulevards to neighborhood gardens and children's playgrounds, the public space frames the image of the city;
- The conjunctive matrix of streets and public spaces forms the skeleton of the city, upon which all the rest depends. The public space is the setting for a host of activities - ceremonial festivities of the multicultural city, commerce, the movement of goods and people, the setting up of infrastructure, or the living environment of communities and livelihoods of the poor urbans.

- According to the instructors, the adoption of SDG 11.7 and the development of the New Urban Agenda significantly recognize the importance of public space for sustainable development. Thus, the adoption of SDG 11.7 is an important element for the consideration of public spaces in the urban development process;
- Therefore there is a need to assist local and national governments to develop laws, policies, standards and practices that help governments to take a holistic and integrated approach to planning, design, creation, protection and management of public space.

2.6.6. How to plan and develop an innovative and competitive local economy: knowledge exchange and comparative case study

Facilitated by Jean-Marie Cishahayo, the workshop presents how to make a city economically competitive. According to the instructor, the local economy should be an important aspect for the development of African cities. However, the real problem of Africa's development is due to the unavailability of basic data needed for planning (statistical data on all aspects of the economy - population-environment-etc. ...). It is pointed out that Africa and Cameroon in particular cannot afford to adopt the development models of Western and Asian countries in view of the disastrous environmental consequences that impact them. Therefore, what must first be planned is the economic development in the short and medium term for better evaluation and monitoring. The fundamentals of the development of society begin with local development. The recommendations of the participants are diverse, including:

- Promoting public participation in urban development decision-making and enhancing the decentralization process to have local specificities to be taken into account;
- Taking advantage of local opportunities, encouraging creativity and innovation and capitalizing on the comparative advantages of different communities through the development of communication infrastructures (road network, air network, maritime network, etc.);
- Promote entrepreneurship while diversifying investments;

2.6.7. Contribution of NICTs and implementation of smarter urban development

Facilitated by Claude Ngomsi and a panel of multidisciplinary experts, the workshop aims to present the different elements to take into consideration to make a city smart. Drawing on the urban development policy implemented by the Government of Rwanda, the instructors focus on the process and methods. Some highlights of the workshop: the call for more hard work, more enterprise and innovation, and not giving in to discouragement; The rapid progress of some countries around the same development level of Cameroon at certain periods, such as Rwanda and South Korea, are examples of good practices in smart urban development. Smart urban planning is discussed as driving the advent of smart cities. Additionally, NICTs are discussed as relevant tools for optimizing smart urban development. Two main challenges for smart urban development

through NICTs: the appropriation of ICT infrastructures (which use and how?) and innovation. The following recommendations were made by the participants:

- Engage all social actors in the process of sustainable urbanization at an individual and collective level. Favor the mobilization of local expertise for innovation and the realization of urban projects;
- Enhance human resource capacity building efforts and training that utilize digital infrastructure as part of smart urban development;
- There is need for visionary political leadership in urban development for the advent of smart cities, as well as the acceleration of the digitization of public and private administration, including land tenure (the example of Rwanda and its Unique Parcel Identification (UPI) system);
- Improvement of the investment ecosystem to foster the emergence of start-ups. Thus, increasing awareness in order to educate people on the best use of NICTs for intelligent urban development;
- Improvement of the training of young people to better face the challenges of innovation and the systematisation of urban planning prior to the implementation of any urbanization project;
- Engaging people in the planning and implementation of smart urban development policies, as well as the pooling of diverse human resources for the development of smart urban development strategies and programs. Finally, it is also necessary to mobilize creative youth and make available funding for start-ups.

2.6.8. Achieving sustainable urbanization by empowering women

Facilitated by Angela Mwai and Cecilia Andersson of the UN-Habitat, as well as Arielle Kitio, the workshop covered three topics: The achievement of sustainable urbanization by empowering women, security in urban green spaces, and prospects for the sustainable urban development of women. Ms. Mwai began her presentation by defining urbanization, highlighting the reasons why people move from villages to cities, the effects of these movements on cities and women and the role of the girl. From there, she discussed the concept of gender in urbanization which was part of many UN-Habitat forums during the past years. Ms. Mwai recalled that gender is now being recognized as an issue in the central vision of the New Urban Agenda.

From there, the second aspect of the workshop was presented, concerning the green public space; security in green public spaces, a question of gender. Here, public space has been defined, public spaces have been identified and it has been noted that women, men and children make different choices of using public space. However, it was concluded here that security in the green public space is a women's issue and it was highlighted that women ought to be actively involved.

In addition, Ms. Kitio presented the final topic of the workshop: Perspective on the Sustainable Urban Development for Women. It has been proposed that women, making up the majority of the population, be actively involved in the urban sector through the creation of businesses, and creation of their own jobs.

From here, participants were divided into four groups to discuss and highlight possible solutions for achieving sustainable urbanization by empowering women. At the end of this workshop, the following recommendations and solutions were raised to ensure the achievement of sustainable urbanization through the empowerment of women:

- Building a strong capacity for women;
- Encouraging women to create their own jobs;
- Promoting the female entrepreneurial movement;
- Encouraging women to trust and believe in themselves;
- Implementing measures to combat discrimination against women;
- Discussing gender issues at all levels of society;
- Encouraging girls from childhood;
- Encouraging cultures that empower women and equally discouraging negative cultures that oppress and limit women.

2.6.9. Urban journalism

This workshop was facilitated by a diverse panel coordinated by Claude Ngomsi and Tonton Mundele, aimed at familiarizing journalists with the basic concepts of the city, the workshop's goals included: urban planning, regional planning, urban development and national housing policy. The workshop put forward several models of city planning and models of the concept of urban service. The following topics were discussed:

- General maintenance of the city: regular garbage collection, sewer maintenance, adequate street lighting, state of the local roads, presence of open drains and drain blockage in the street.
- Green spaces: lack thereof / presence of parks in neighborhoods, poor states of green spaces. The subjective perception of local green spaces is also considered;
- Security: presence / absence of problems related to the specific location of the respondent, women's' safety travelling alone at night, and residents' perceptions of law and order in the neighborhood;
- The installation of market facilities: local markets and the variety/ quality of products available;
- Shelter: a subjective classification describing the degree of satisfaction with the shelter services; two rating scales that reflect the presence / absence of housing issues and the

availability of tap water utilities in the house. Discussion of the capacity factor, quantified by the number of individuals per room;

- Transportation services: bus frequency, taxi availability, refueling buses and convenience to reach the nearest metro station. Perception of the adequacy of public transport is based on the availability of various modes of public transport, as well as the convenience of reaching the nearest bus station;
- Essential services consisting of two categorical indicators: medical facilities and schooling options. These indicators are ultimately based on two important considerations: accessibility and affordability.

2.6.10. Participatory Urban Planning of Urban Lands

This presentation was made by Jean-Marie Cishahayo and Carole Tankeu and mentioned many conflicts in the land field and their links to urbanization, habitat and legislation. It is essential to establish a participative land urban planning. Additionally, this workshop used examples from developed and developing countries to present the land use situation in the world. Subsequently, the following aspects of participatory urban land planning were discussed: What constitutes land security? The question of land ownership, particularly in Cameroon: urban survival strategy, property rights, urban socio-economic exclusion, and how corruption affects land security.

At the end of this workshop, the following solutions and recommendations were suggested to solve the land issues in urbanization and settlements, ensuring participatory urban land planning at the national and international levels:

- The political will to solve some of the immediate problems of urbanization is closely linked to the land itself;
- Facilitate the process of obtaining land certificates;
- Land laws and regulations must be well explained to the populations;
- Ensure secure land reserves today for future food security;
- Encourage participatory development by involving all stakeholders.

2.6.11. Training on international guidelines for urban and territorial planning (IG-UTP)

The overall objective of the IG-UTP training at the ICCCASU conference was to build the capacity of stakeholders in the African planning context with regard to the guidelines and their fundamental concepts, in order to better equip them to meet the challenges of local urbanization. Training began with the basic principles of the Guidelines, how they are a tool of the New Urban Agenda implementation and how to apply those using UN-Habitat support materials and tools for their localization. By practicing their application, participants were able to relate to these

experiences and identify areas for improvement in their own lines of work. More specifically, this workshop aimed to achieve the following learning objectives with participants:

- Illustrate the role of the guiding principles as key means for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;
- Raise awareness and improve knowledge of the principles and recommendations provided by the guidelines;
- Illustrate the common benefits and misperceptions of IG-UTP by practicing their application collectively and collaboratively;
- Identify opportunities that the guidelines can use to improve planning practices and address the major challenges of urbanization in the African context.

At the training session, participants were able to understand and act for the following key points:

- Understand and be able to articulate the role of IG-UTP as a means to translate the New Urban Agenda into action;
- Understand the key concepts and principles of IG-UTP, and their potential contribution to improving planning systems (both global and local);
- To be able to apply IG-UTP learning to its own context (transfer of learning) and to situate oneself and one's own institution in identifying needs, assets and gaps for implementation of the principles.

An important thing to remember about the guidelines is to fill a major gap and provide a framework for planning that is useful at different scales and can be adapted to different national, regional and local contexts. They are intended to support the implementation of the global objectives. They are intended for a variety of users: from national governments, local authorities, and urban planners, to civil society.

2.6.12. Solid Waste Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Facilitated by Louis Bernard Tchuikoua, it appears that the consideration of waste management has always been the concern of the international and national community. This concern has been translated into concrete actions by the adoption of international legal instruments, in particular the London Convention of 1972, on « The Prevention of Marine Pollution » as well as the many protocols signed and adopted between 1972 et 1996, with a revision on December 11, 2005, or the Basel Convention on the "Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on March 22, 1989 and put in motion on 05 May 1992. However, more than fifteen years after the Rio Conference, implementation of the Sustainable Development Principles Program have lagged far behind. Even the principles of Agenda 21 that provided for the fight against poverty and social exclusion, the production of sustainable goods and services, and the protection of the environment have all

remained theoretical, particularly in African countries. Nevertheless, taking into account the environment in the planning of urban space is an inevitable step of risk assessment and management in African cities exposed to varieties of pollution.

Rapid population growth has led to dysfunctional urban structures. These deficiencies have contributed to increased pollution risks related to waste, wastewater, urban transport, etc. Various studies show that, despite the importance of legislation on waste management in sub-Saharan Africa, from the point of view of protecting the population's health, the major problem remains the effective application of this regulatory system, which unfortunately does not exist. It currently does not take into account the comparative advantages of the different processes of recycling, recovery and the recovery of waste to fight against pollution.

At the end of this training workshop, participants gained knowledge of solid waste management; different categories of solid waste, their producers, how to identify them, etc. Participants have come to the conclusion that waste management is an important aspect of sustainable development.

2.6.13. Intervention in precarious neighborhoods

Facilitated by Professor Iya Moussa, Michel Tchotsoua and André Essaga Ohandja, this workshop covered issues linked to societal norms in precarious neighborhoods. As there is no legal offer adapted to the means of the populations, they create, in an unofficial way, their own neighborhood. Sometimes for lack of space, these populations choose precarious areas, like marshlands and floodplain lowlands or mountain slopes to settle. This phenomenon of precarious neighborhoods affects all continents, from the most developed, such as Europe, to those in the process of development, such as Africa or Asia. Whether in the North or the South, precarious neighborhoods are the result of speculative logics of real estate financials that has accentuated the inequity and inaccessibility to housing, limiting the offers to housing. Other common explanations include weak public response and the rise of migrations and rural exoduses.

One of the questions posed by the researchers is to know concretely, what answer must be given: to rebuild these neighborhoods and create new, stronger and healthier housing, or to seek to improve the current living conditions of their populations? According to the facilitators, the precarious neighborhood is a developable stage in urban construction, especially if they are restructured in a participative way. They propose a methodology called the concertocratic approach. This approach seems more promising, as it is based on literature and field observations in many African cities. The consecrated approach involves 5 stages of intervention:

- The spatio-sociological and economic analysis of the precarious neighborhood in order to determine the areas of intervention, the types of intervention and the eligibility criteria;

- Driving and driving. It is a sequence of technical and social activities to be carried out in a logical order. Local authorities are the first concerned by this support;
- The support of displacements. The movements of all or part of the inhabitants are sometimes unavoidable. We must therefore deal with those concerned and find practical ways to organize them as best as possible and reduce their negative impact on households;
- Management of the land in question. When it is explicit, it almost always passes through the issuance of an individual title deed, which does not always guarantee the security of the occupation. Alternatives exist (acquisitive prescription, taxation, collective ownership, hire-purchase);
- Financing operations. The operations of restructuring precarious neighborhoods are expensive. Their financial arrangement combines public and private funds, international, national, local and individual funds. Very often, it mobilizes several types of financing among which subsidies, savings or contribution in own resources and credit. The share of each component depends on the target groups.

2.6.14. Practical training on renewable energy technologies and Construction of low cost solar street lamps

Facilitated by Dr. Kitio, the conference aimed to transfer the know-how of renewable energy technology to participants and conduct a step-by-step training on the subject. This included the assembly of a functional solar street lamp, running on solar energy. The training plan included the following points: Introduction to the solar photovoltaic system; basic electronics; assembly of the control system; building a complete functional system; solar thermal application. At the end of this training, participants had a good understanding of solar energy and solar energy technologies. They were able to build their own solar lamp. Each participant received a step-by-step instruction sheet to take home. The lamp-post constructed during the training will be installed in a district of the municipality of Yaoundé. The lessons learned during this training by the participants are:

- Following a 7% annual increase in energy demand (International Energy Agency), there is an imbalance between energy demand and supply. More than 50% of national energy is currently produced by fossil fuels;
- Since 2014, UN-Habitat has been developing a youth empowerment program through renewable energy training entitled: "Practical Training on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Youth Empowerment". In May 2016, 50 young Cameroonians were trained, two of whom successfully created a start-up specializing in renewable energies;
- In Africa's tropical climate, the majority of modern buildings are replicas of constructions in Western countries following cold and temperate climates;
- Green urbanization is presented as a solution to global warming and renewable energy. For example, solar energy can be used for everyday activities such as cooking or street lighting at an affordable cost compared to fossil energy.

The following recommendations were proposed by participants:

- Integrate energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes and building practices, and significantly avoid GHG emissions;
- Promotion of modal shift from intensive modes (cars) to walking, cycling and public transport;
- Improvement of integrated urban planning (verticality, compactness, efficient markets, etc.);
- Multiplying sustainable energy systems in urban areas for socio-economic development;
- Improving the management of energy demand in buildings and cities, in order to solve the problem of waste of electricity and energy transmission losses, as well as the high energy demand;
- Promoting high-impact environmental solutions such as Scheffler industrial parabolic steam production, especially for sludge drying and solar salt production;
- Popularizing high-impact environmental solutions for popular use; introducing training in high impact environmental solutions in mainstream school curriculums.

2.7. Conclusion

2.7.1. Institutional actors

In conclusion, it can be said that the first edition of the international training workshop on urban development, held at the Yaoundé Congress Centre from December 9th to 11th was a great success. This success is the result of a perfect collaboration between 3 institutions partners which are:

- Government of Cameroon represented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, which played a central role in the process of planning and mobilizing different actors at the local level. The establishment of an on-site technical unit at the Yaoundé Congress Centre played a significant role in the success of the training workshops. Many thanks to his Excellency Jean Claude Mbwentchou, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, for his collaborative leadership and his entire team;
- UN-Habitat: Approximately 12 UN-Habitat high-level experts were mobilized for the training workshops. UN-Habitat's expertise has distinguished itself in the production and dissemination of high-level content based on field experience and expertise. This particularity was very appreciated by the professionals, as well as the students. Many thanks to the UN Habitat for their valued transfer of knowledge in the field of urban development;
- University of Ottawa: As part of the implementation of the training workshops, Dr. Antoine Noubouwo was in charge of the design and implementation of the first training workshops on urban development. Its mandate included the development of a template for training, recruiting trainers, working with them to define the content of each workshop coordinating with the various academic institutions involved, and collaborating with other partners. We are confident that the first edition of this training yields successful results and feedback, to help maintain

ICCCASU academy as a valued place of knowledge on sustainable urban development. It is with this in mind that an evaluation report of each workshop has been drawn up. These reports will be analyzed carefully, with recommendations to be taken into account to continue training workshops improvement.

2.7.2. Local Partners

- At the local level, several partners have been significantly involved in the organization of the training workshops. We would like to thank Professor Louis Bernard Tchuikoua from the University of Yaoundé I, Professor Michel Tchotsoua and Professor Iya Moussa from the University of Ngaoundéré, and Mr. André Essaga Ohandja from MAETUR for their valuable collaboration in the success of the workshops. Also thanks to Mr. Hyppolite Etende Nkodo, Director of BREIT Consulting who agreed to put his expertise to the benefit of learners. A special thank you to the volunteers, the technicians of the technological unit.

3. REPORT ON PANELS

3. REPORT ON PANELS

ICCCASU II gathered more than 150 officials, academics and international professionals, speaking in 4 keynote speeches sessions, 32 panels, 4 roundtables, 3 special sessions and 14 training workshops. This second edition of ICCCASU had two key moments: the training workshops and the Conference itself. This section presents in more details, the communications presented within the different panels as well as the resulting debates and recommendations.

3.1. Opening Ceremony

The Opening ceremony, which also served as the first introductory session, took place on Tuesday, December 12th, 2017, from 11:00 am in the Tripartit Room of the Yaoundé Conference Centre, in the presence of many representatives of the Government of Cameroon, including the representative of the Prime Minister, Philémon Yang, many diplomatic and consular mission representatives as well as international high-level officials and public servants.

This formal ceremony was marked by the speeches of the representative of the Government Delegate of the Yaoundé Urban Community; the co-presidents of ICCCASU, Huhua Cao and Alioune Badiane; the Under-Secretary General of the UN and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Joan Clos; the High Commissioner of Canada in Cameroon, Nathalie O’Neil; as well as the message read on behalf of the University of Ottawa President: Jacques Frémont. All the speakers have directly included this second edition of ICCCASU II in the continuity of Habitat III, the 3rd Conference of the UN on Habitat and Sustainable Urban Development, held in Quito in October 2016 which led to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the new international reference framework for urban policies.

The different speakers talked about the main challenges for Africa of poorly controlled urban growth, based on many examples in Cameroon. These challenges include urban poverty challenges, land insecurity, precarious housing and social exclusion. To alleviate this “chaotic” urbanization, the speakers gave several lines of thoughts to guide the debates during the different activities held within ICCCASU II, including:

- The implementation of a strategic document for growth and employment;
- The development of a national urbanization policy;
- The implementation of an appropriate evaluation framework;
- The development of an institutional governance framework for access to land and basic urban services;
- The development of innovative financial mechanisms that lead to cooperation with local and international actors;
- Highlighting academic works that deal with these issues;

- The use of geo-spatialization in urban dynamics;
- The opportunity offered by the ICCCASU II conference in terms of proposals for innovative solutions.

At the end of their speeches, the high-level personalities who took part in the opening ceremony insisted on several recommendations, including:

- The identification and development of strategies for local governance for urban spaces;
- Developing performance measurement frameworks;
- The development of an institutional governance framework;
- The establishment of effective mechanisms to respond to land issues;
- Further development of national urban policies;
- Facilitating access for all to basic urban services.

Finally, there were many specific expectations from the organization of this second edition of ICCCASU in Yaoundé among which: availability of local strategies for urban space planning as well as exchange and capitalization of the Canadian and Chinese experiences in order to establish innovative solutions to respond to urban, energetic and demographic transition that the African continent is currently facing.

3.2. Keynote Speech Sessions

ICCCASU II had the privilege to have three keynote sessions, in which presentations were made by international high-level speakers:

3.2.1. First Keynote Speech Session

Held on Tuesday December 12th, 2017 from 1:00 to 3:30 pm with Benjamin Gianni from Canada's Carleton University as a moderator, there was strong participation and high quality discussion from the speakers on the panel:

- Rafael Tuts, director of the UN-Habitat program delivered a presentation titled "Towards an Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda";
- Sylvie Siyam Siwe, FEICOM's Cameroon representative, gave a presentation titled "Greening the City to Make It Sustainable";
- Gordon Harris, president of the Simon Fraser University Community Trust Vancouver in British Columbia, Canada, gave a presentation titled "Towards safe, secure, and sustainable cities".

The three speakers insisted on the fact that effective urbanization doesn't happen by chance, but instead by proper anticipation and high-quality design in line with all stakeholders. They also stressed the importance of working towards responsible and smart management of urban resources and the proper integration of urban space within their ecosystems. They finally iterated to the audience that a sustainable city is a city that will be viable for many future generations to come.

Lessons learned

- Incorporating green measures as well as vegetation into the design of a city can satisfy the social, environmental, and economic needs of sustainable urbanisation;
- The necessity of prioritizing programming at the global level over isolated sectoral actions;
- The elements of framework implementation in the New Urban Agenda are, among others, structured urban governance; the management and planning of urban spaces; and intensified and diversified financial sources.

Recommendations

- Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable and the Millennium Development Goals (SDGs) and (MDGs);
- Anticipating the process of desertification of the cities in the far north of Cameroon;
- Taking the “One child, one tree” concept being implemented by the Municipality of Kumbo in Cameroon as an example.

3.2.2. Second Keynote Speech Session

Held on Wednesday December 13th, 2017 from 8:30 to 10:30 am in the Tripartite Room of the Yaoundé Conference Centre, this session was moderated by Allan Cain from Workshop Development Angola. The speakers included:

- Hongjie Wang, of the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design in Beijing who delivered a presentation entitled: “Practices of Urban Design in China and Africa (1) : Reality and Challenges”;
- Harris Campbell, former Premier of British Columbia, Canada, who gave a presentation entitled: “Towards safe, secure, sustainable cities”;
- Zhaohui Jiang, Chief Planner at the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design who gave a presentation “Practices of Urban Design in China and Africa (2): Role of local context”.

Lessons Learned

- An intelligent city must first offer access to potable water, electricity, health centres, and schools;
- It is important to incorporate the suburbs into urban planning;

- Urban planning in China enabled rapid urbanization, responsive to strong demographic pressure presenting some pitfalls that the Canadian urbanization model could help alleviate;
- Universities had been major players in the development and implementation of urbanization plans in China and urban centre projects in Africa; it is important to maintain partnership with them in urban planning;
- Singapore utilized a type of special material that favoured the verticality of construction and improved the architectural aspect of said construction.

Recommendations

- Integrate rural zones into urban planning projects;
- African countries must take into account their culture and social characteristic in their urban planning and the design of future urban planning.

3.2.3. Third Keynote Speech Session

Held on Thursday December the 14th, 2017, with moderator Chum Bow Beban, Vice-President of the Cameroon Academy of Sciences. The speakers included:

- Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, of UN-Habitat who delivered a presentation titled: “Addressing Challenges and Opportunities of Urbanization: The Role of the New Urban Agenda in Africa”;
- Rene Joly Assako Assako, , vice-rector of the University of Douala, who gave a presentation on “A Foreword on the Epiphany of Urbanization in Africa”;
- Chaolin Gu, Professor at Tsinghua University in China, who gave a presentation on “China’s Urbanization 1949-2015: Processes and Driving Forces”.

Lessons Learned

- Urban planning should be integrated into poverty reduction strategies;
- The challenges of urbanisation present themselves on demographic, social, economic, environmental, and spatial levels;
- The New Urban Agenda presents a framework that facilitate the improvement of urban planning for a sustainable development considering African realities;
- The pillars of the new urban paradigm are related to the revision of urban governance, the enhancement and operationalisation of land policy, capitalisation on exogenous institutional contributions, and geolocalization;
- The rapid urbanization of China was achieved through political will based on industrialization, rural development, and globalization.

Recommendations

- All participants agreed that the best recommendation is to be inspired by the Chinese urbanisation process, which was at the same level of development as Cameroon just 50 years

ago, and to adapt it to the African context, also learning from the Canadian urbanization model to avoid issues faced by Chinese big cities;

- To tackle challenges of urbanization, governments need to make urbanization a priority, and devote a large part of their budgets to cities, otherwise cities will keep growing without any corresponding growth on the logistics;
- Policymakers need to make the New Urban Agenda a roadmap for materializing urbanization practices.

3.3. Luncheon Conversation

The luncheon conversation was organised on the margins of the work of ICCCASU II. The main theme was on: “New Urban Agenda” and African Sustainable Urbanization. These talks were moderated by Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza; the following elements of the conversation were pertinent.

Lessons Learned

- The New Urban Agenda incorporates a more positive approach to urbanization;
- Mobilizing resources for urban development requires the implementation of financing methods and management mechanisms;
- The action framework of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) takes into account:
 - o National urban policies;
 - o Legal, financial, and planning components of the NUA, so they can efficiently play their role;
 - o Local implementation and knowledge transfer;
 - o Sectoral policies

Recommendations

- Implementing the New Urban Agenda requires concerted action over a well-defined timeframe as well as a step by step approach to specific goals to be met by the different actors concerned who are to be accountable with regards to the implementation process;
- Taking into account the different actors in the formulation of urban policies;
- Focusing on key objectives such as: water, equality, electricity and education;
- Promoting jurisdictional cohesion;
- Reinforcing demographic planning.

3.4. The Panel Sessions

The core work of the second edition of ICCCASU II was realized through the 32 panels grouping the 148 papers presented during the conference in different themes. This high number of speakers along with a huge audience present for the event facilitated debates and discussions during the conference sessions.

3.4.1. Urban Safety, Security and Risk Management

Urban security issues are more than just important for urban management. Cities must plan for risks in order to protect its citizens against threats. They must address international issues, especially the growing number of cases of terrorism and natural disasters. The importance of studies in the areas of law and security becomes more so as we encounter these issues more often. Such issues are aggravated by the fact that the more people feel unsafe. This is why prevention measures must be taken before disaster occurs.

Crime Prevention (facilitated by Alioune Badiane, ICCCASU)

Lessons learned

- Increase awareness among mayors and their role in the city management;
- Four steps are important in the fight against crime: Sharing knowledge to increase awareness among stakeholders; diagnosis of delinquency; program development; and implementing strategies (concrete action and monitoring and evaluation) to stem the phenomenon;
- The crime prevention strategy must take into account a project planner, a leader at the institutional level who can back-up the project;
- The need to develop a system for georeferencing areas with high crime to identify risk zones and emphasize security measures in those areas;
- The development of manuals on management of neighbourhoods at risk, as well as the development of manuals for safety in urban spaces to serve as orientation and tools for policing in urban spaces.
- Environmental factors (urban planning) are important to crime prevention in cities.

Recommendations

- Implementation of a National Crime Council for crime management;
- Involve all stakeholders in the process of crime management, for more participatory and inclusive management;
- Implementation of a monitoring centre for the criminal police as a tool to help decision-making and management of urban mobility and security (e.g. Ouagadougou case).

Urban Risk Management (facilitated by Jean-Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa)

Lessons learned

- Uncontrolled urban growth leads to increased waste and urban insalubrity;
- The managerial insufficiency of local actors has a negative impact on the selective collection of waste;
- The conflict of competence between first-rate decision-makers and second-rate decision-makers leads to poor waste management;

- It is essential to develop communal waste management plans with a real strategic vision at local level integrating households and pre-collection of waste;
- It is also essential to control waste production while facilitating the creation of sectors capable of recovering waste;
- While it is essential to create adequate waste collection tools and the space needed for their storage, it is also important to dedicate qualified human resources to these issues.

Recommendations

- Increase awareness by the population of waste collection and management, keeping in mind the cultural context in waste management;
- Promote selective waste collection through door-to-door collection or collection by voluntary contribution;
- Implement a better system for structuring collection methods and recycling bio-waste for the production of compost;
- Reinforce the system and centralize waste management between populations so that it is transformed into resources;
- Review legal and organizational frameworks for waste management;
- Promote economies of scale by partnering with other municipalities or local stakeholders;
- Provide adequate training to stakeholders involved in the implementation of the selective waste collection programme;
- Increase awareness among the population by implementing an adapted, coherent and efficient communications program;
- Carry out a characterization of waste in order to have reliable data on the production and composition of waste.

3.4.2. Land Tenure Issues in the context of urban transformation

The land supports all the key aspects of the New Urban Agenda and is considered as a crucial element for the maximization of urban advantages and the various benefits linked to sustainable urbanization. More specifically, the spirit of the New Urban Agenda expresses general messages about the value of land in sustainable urban development.

In general, given the emphasis on sustainability, inclusiveness, integration and the struggle against poverty for all, the land becomes a powerful tool across which the results in terms of sustainability can be reinforced in all sectors (economic, social and environmental) if the approach is inclusive and transparent. With an inclusive spirit, the integrated policies and practices for the benefit of the poor, good regulation on land can constitute a new rule to improve the perspectives of urban development. The land can be a mechanism to include the poorest and most vulnerable people throughout the land regulation for the benefit of the poor and upgrade the slum and informal settlements. The land can be a tool that helps to guarantee tax money to fund the construction of

sufficient housing, public spaces and community services across all sectors or can be invested in transportation and interconnected markets in order to make more efficient use of the informal economy. The New Urban Agenda also provides a whole set of approaches related to questions around land which, if adopted, would help to reach the transformative potential of urbanization.

Land Issues and Sustainable City (Facilitated by Jean Duplessis, UN-Habitat)

Lessons learned

- Cities that continue to move along an inefficient development path experience a counter-productive expansion. Their structures and infrastructures cannot respond to the population growth;
- The urban demographic growth is fast;
- The expansion of cities is relatively not under control;
- The current models of expansion are counter-productive and generally not very sustainable;
- The cities expand by their borders;
- Realistically speaking, the room for manoeuvre is weak at the centre;
- The peripheries represent the only window of opportunity.

Recommendations

- Land-wise: It is necessary to develop community-based scientific research methods for the development of cities in South Sub-Saharan Africa in parallel with their realities;
- Governmental planning: There exists a gap that needs to be filled in among the limits of administrative capacities, practical limits, limits of social space without resolving inter-territoriality issues;
- Transportation and mobility: To address this research question, we need new, holistic and interdisciplinary approaches because the three topics are interconnected. Barriers between disciplines do not allow an in-depth understanding of the problem. Otherwise, we cannot obtain a precise understanding of the process and without this, we will not be able to determine what actions to take.

Land Policy and Assessment System (facilitated by Bella Williams, Allep Group)

Lessons learned

- There is frequently a lack of administrative capacities: land revenue systems request for effective and powerful administration of the local government and collaboration among various sectors of the government;
- Vulnerable populations are often neglect by administrative priorities: land rights of vulnerable groups are not recognized and if recognized, they are not necessarily noted;
- Land and property values for tax purposes are not often up-to-date: there are discrepancies between market and taxable value within and between property categories;

- There is strong resistance from taxpayers: they find it difficult to compare relative fairness of alternative taxes, particularly if links between taxes paid and benefits are unclear;
- Land tools exist and are well used in many countries around the world;
- Many developing countries are making significant progress in implementing or improving land.

Recommendations

- **Political will:** The evolution of land-related policies and practices are almost always politically contentious and politically difficult. These changes always require a high-level champion in the government and the commitment of a significant number of people, time (long term) and resources;
- **Leadership for change:** High-level officials are very busy and have multiple responsibilities. It is not certain that the champion would have time to provide the requested daily leadership to bring change. The essential task here is, upon advice and engagement of the champion, to put the leadership team for change together;
- **Public engagement:** Changes that affect land, access to land, land-based wealth or land-based income are contentious. It is essential that the public be informed and consulted throughout the change process. The essential task here is to design a meaningful public engagement process to inform the public on the need for and nature of the changes, and to build public support for change;
- **Adaptation of instruments to the local context:** Revenue policies should be consistent with core social values and resulting expenditures should promote the attainment of wellbeing as envisioned in those values. The essential task here would be to adapt the instruments to reflect locally accepted core social values and objectives;
- **Pursuing inclusive outcomes:** Strive to accommodate and provide security for all locally relevant land tenure forms, with particular focus on including women, youth and vulnerable groups. This can significantly broaden the revenue base, it can also create a basis for broad resident participation in the upgrading processes. It can promote mutual accountability, for example by helping to establish a shelter numbering and addressing system. To work, this will require reciprocal improvement of land governance and delivery of essential services. The essential task here would be to assemble a set of policy and implementation tools for this purpose.

3.4.3. Socio-Technological Innovations

This panel covered the issues linked to information technologies and to the development of new technologies in an urbanization context. This technological evolution should be integrated by the population and progressively become part of their daily activities. The integration of these new technologies into urban issues could address many societal issues through integrated and innovative solutions. This can be achieved through the use of geospatialization and big data in

urban dynamics, as well as the use of research results in the design of concerted urbanization projects.

Habitat and Innovation (facilitated by Paul Emile Tchinda, National Order of Architects of Cameroon)

Lessons learned

- Cameroon must master its urbanization to achieve emergence;
- Promoting the identity of cities can be done through the use of local materials;
- Local materials have better thermal comfort that help minimize construction costs;
- It is possible to reduce the consumption of natural resources by using information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- Apartheid in South Africa has contributed to worsening poverty in black neighborhoods where there is a noticeable shortage of water and sanitation services;
- It is possible to build houses that produce their own energy (electricity, gas);
- Millions of people around the world are below the UN poverty standard;
- Urban planning is essential to guarantee the best living conditions.

Recommendations

- Educate people on the use of local materials;
- Give priority to renewable energy sources for housing construction;
- Climate zones should guide architectural choices so that buildings integrate into the environment;
- Integrate ICTs in our ways of building;
- Promote renewable energies for energy housing and employment opportunities for women and children.

The Urban Social Landscape (facilitated by Iya Moussa, University of Ngaoundéré)

Lessons learned

- As urbanization grows, conflicts arise between different socio-political groups;
- Local practices influence the identity of the city;
- The massive growth of the African population is a challenge that Africa must overcome to emerge;
- To understand urban phenomena, one must rely on statistical and geo-spatial data;
- To apprehend the landscape of a city and better structure it, one must question its history.

Recommendations

- Consider a Plan of Urban Development and Redevelopment (PUDR) of cities with strong anarchic occupation which should make possible to privilege the identification of relations of reciprocity between the actors;
- Overcoming project planning to set up low-cost housing systems that do not give rise to buildings like in Europe, but which take into account local resources and natural resources.

Local Culture in Urban Planning (facilitator was Oru Ashu, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon)

Lessons learned

- The fringes of the cities are particularly occupied by the poor because of the land pressure exerted in the central districts contributing to the increase of land prices;
- The urban sprawl in Cameroon is inevitable, actions can be made to master it;
- In order to make the best choices in strategic planning, one must keep in mind the relationship between culture and urban planning;
- A city that is built by destroying historic buildings and monuments cannot fit into the list of smart cities;
- Urban sprawl can also be the result of social and political unrest;
- The inadequate regulatory environment is a problem for waste management in cities.

Recommendations

- Recast the legislative and regulatory apparatus in Cameroon to give everyone the chance to have a piece of land;
- Change the paradigm of land use that must be based on planning documents. The municipal police must play a leading role;
- Systematically introducing new technologies into the issuance of urban planning acts; Adopt anticipatory urbanism in the desire to develop urban fringes;
- Institutionalize the municipal police force to reinforce their capacities or create a unit of surveillance of the territory;
- Introduce cameras in the fringes of cities that will issue warning signals to discourage any attempts to violate local standards;
- Build the city by preserving the historical relics;
- The Government must set up a think tank on urban planning highlighting culture;
- The State must put in place a regulatory context for local waste management (case of Bangui, in the Central African Republic)

3.4.4. Smart Urban Development in Globalization Context

This theme includes methods to improve citizens' quality of life. It has three components, (ecological, economic and social). These components work in synergy to make possible a smart urban development. Intelligent Urban Development also includes smart cities that implement good, inclusive, and functioning development policies. It is important to be innovative, which also includes new technologies to manage the city. These cities are intelligent because they need to solve the problems brought by the context of globalization, namely: public transport, urban sprawl and inefficiency. The New Urban Agenda (NUA) promotes sustainable and inclusive cities. For the strategies of the NUA to be translated into action, there should be a political will. This panel stressed issues related to industrial parks, new urbanization trends, mobility and urban demographic, as well as smart transport and urban policies.

Industrial parks (facilitated by Bella P. Williams, Alleb Group of Cote d'Ivoire)

Lessons learned

- The concept of free trade industrial area in China brings many facilities like low taxes for professionals and investors;
- There is a strong relationship between prioritized China's development areas and the national integrated strategies;
- Development zones are very important for urbanization and development programs and enable some economic flows;
- The case of Ivory Coast shows that promoting the development of industrial parks, free trade areas, encourage the presence of investors;
- In Palestine, the development of free trade areas is a big incentive for investors, job creation, attract tourists and it stimulates the country's GDP;
- The case of China highlights the globalization of national economies by the development of industrial free trade areas;
- China international industrial cooperation parks are key to the implementation of the New Silk Roads within international cooperation framework shared among 63 countries;
- Cities can only be smart with a good planning of industrial parks or zones.

Recommendations

- Countries should find a more scientific and spatial layout to promote industrial parks;
- Countries should learn from the success of others in the effort of integration to the global economy and should demonstrate financial stability as incentives to international investors for success free trade area;
- National strategies should encourage investors by facilitating access to land and other facilities to encourage their integration to the country;

- For a good financing of industrial parks, we need a good knowledge and transparency of the judicial and administrative aspect of the country;
- Governments should elaborate sound financial long-term projects of the development of industrial zones.

New Trend of Urbanization (facilitated by Jean-Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa)

Lessons learned

- The evolution of zoning in China is based on concepts and techniques in Germany, where the concept of zoning started;
- Zoning urbanization facilitates better management of the environment;
- The essence of zoning is the technique implemented by local governments to better control and manage land and urban planning;
- Decentralization is helping policy-makers to better urbanize cities, based on local level management;
- Waste water management poses a major challenge to the needs of African cities marked by unplanned rapid urbanization;
- The poor management of waste water is a main vector for illnesses;
- Solid wastes deposited in the water system toilets destroys the pipes.

Recommendations

- It is necessary to update urban planning to facilitate efficient zoning;
- It is essential to sensitize and educate people on the need for good management of waste and waste water;
- Stakeholders of the domain should put in place measures to solve the problem of poor waste management;
- Always include the population in urban management and planning;
- The Government should develop measures to recycle waste, rebuild and rehabilitate waste treatment plans in these areas.

Mobility and urban demography (facilitated by Leonard Emmanuel Nick Bomba, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon)

Lessons learned

- The new challenge of urbanization is peri-urbanization;
- Secondary cities are the main providers of food and raw materials for metropolitan areas;
- All metropolitans' towns in the world are affected by the concept of peri-urbanization;
- Metropolitan towns are the main catalysts for the development of peri-urban areas;
- It is useless to establish laws, if we have not identified the origin of urban problems;

- It is essential to consider the aspect of the urbanization model of the cities before questioning the problem of mobility,
- The problem of metropolitan growth can only be solved by good urban planning;
- China has greatly addressed some of the problematic aspects of urbanization by creating affordable motorbikes to facilitate mobility;
- Peri-urban areas are more exploited by the private sector than the Government;
- One of the main causes of metropolitan expansion in sub-Saharan Africa is due to both natural and artificial causes.

Recommendations

- Governments should develop measures to identify the various urban problems such as urban mobility problems, before establishing laws and regulations;
- Policy-makers should develop sustainable planning tools, to ensure urban development and mobility;
- In order to avoid subsequent problems in the future of the planning of secondary towns, the Government should be able to face land issues and ensure land access;
- The Government should use, plan and manage peri-urban areas prior to any private usage;
- It is important to take into consideration all the sectors of the society when developing urban plans;
- Decentralized State institutions and private companies to secondary towns can reduce rural exodus;
- African agglomerations should develop smart urban planning in order to encourage the implementation and compliance of laws and regulations.

Smart Transport and Urban Politics (facilitated by Rong Yang, UN-Habitat)

Lessons learned

- In order to stimulate growth, it is important to have shopping centers next to transportation stations;
- The effectiveness of economic growth does not depend on the number of shopping centers created but on the transport strategy that goes with their creation;
- The choice of mode of transport is strongly correlated to the needs of the populations;
- African cities are very poorly connected and suffer from mobility issues;
- Good planning puts an emphasis on transport infrastructure and services;
- The World Bank supports countries in developing their transport strategy through capacity building;
- In Africa, transport costs are the highest in the world;
- Improving urban mobility can lead to huge economic gains;
- When public transport is well planned, it creates jobs and reduces the use of private transportation;

- The structural transformation of Africa depends on transport infrastructure.

Recommendations

- Considering local environment and the needs when planning the road transit system;
- Putting in place a monitoring-evaluation mechanism when implementing transportation systems, in order to ensure their effectiveness;
- Prioritize pedestrians when designing transportation systems;
- Taking into account population density, habits and the models of land management to select a technology adapted to the transportation system;
- Put transportation at the center of urban planning and increase awareness.
- Starting from a baseline situation to revise existing legislation in Africa, in order to make cities more livable, in a connected environment;
- Avoid slashing responsible organizations and promote coordination in action;
- Encourage transition from the existing informal transportation systems to the formal;
- Africa must rely on its local resources to develop its transportation system;
- Africa must develop strong institutions, local capacities and strong leadership to create complete, integrated and effective transportation systems.

3.4.5. Cities, Climate Change and the Environment

Cities are undeniably a source of pollution and environmental problems. They are increasingly at the center of measures to fight and prevent climate change. In fact, environmental management and the enhancement of resilience mechanisms have become an integral part of urban planning. However, concentrated populations in big cities offer opportunities to find innovative solutions to environmental issues. Cities must embrace this challenge or suffer the consequences of inaction, especially in coastal areas. Regions which are particularly arid and semi-arid, more exposed to drought, must also anticipate a continued decrease in rainfall over the coming decades. The new concept of smart and ecological city must be studied so that sustainable development can ensue. To this end, this panel covered issues related to climate change, the environment, water management, as well as energy citizenship.

Climate Change and Living Environment (facilitated by Allan Cain, Development Workshop Angola)

Lessons learned

- The impacts of climate change have become a priority since 1990's;
- Climate change is an irreversible and concerning phenomenon which has been aggravated by human activity;
- The first human impacts can be seen through construction of buildings and urban agglomerations. These can positively contribute to strengthening the resilience of human societies;

- Urbanism can produce a positive balance on the management of water resources;

Recommendations

- Focus on the use of modern power plants;
- Reduce the consumption of fossil fuels;
- Promote the construction of sustainable buildings;
- Increase the sustainability of existing buildings;
- Intensify the production of local materials;
- Policies have to incorporate notions of sustainable development;
- Appropriate and utilize biodegradable waste recycling tools.

Local Materials Combating Climate Change (facilitated by Eustace Mbaka Nfah, University of Bamenda)

Lessons learned

- The use of local materials for construction has socio-economic as well as environmental advantages;
- The use of local materials optimizes regulation and thermal comfort;
- Local materials are sustainable, affordable and are cost less;
- Local materials can help optimize the construction of social housing.

Recommendations

- The cost of local materials should be fixed by the government to facilitate their use in the building industry;
- Large production of local materials should be supported so it can meet the industrial needs;
- Investing in the production of local materials as a way to create jobs;
- Update curricula by inserting training related to the production of local materials;
- Emphasize the use of local materials in the production of social housing;
- Develop strategies for reforestation in order to combat global warming;
- Adjust and enforce laws and regulations with regard to the use of local materials;
- Develop mechanisms to facilitate the use of local materials for construction purposes by the largest number of individuals.

Climate Change and Water Management (facilitated by Allan Cain, Development Workshop Angola)

Lessons Learned

- One of the major challenges of flooding is the management of land;
- Water and climate change management must be tackled on the multilateral basis in order to counter consequences;

- For a more effective intervention in flooding areas, it is necessary to master information on climate and hydrography of these sites.

Recommendations

- Establishing a global strategy for water systems
- Limiting the occupation of flooding areas;
- Mastering information on climate and hydrography;
- Establishing scientific and objective structures in Africa to prevent possible consequences of climate change and water shortages in fragile regions.

Energy Citizenship, Cities and Resilience planning (facilitated by Dingping Guo, Fudan University)

Lessons Learned

- Africa's energy deficit hinders the development of its industry;
- Africa has a high energy potential;
- Issues of urbanisation and rapid industrialisation of Africa must be considered in discussions upon energy;
- Culture plays a vital role in policies on energy transition;
- In Africa, cities consume over 70% of energy, of which 56% of this usage is from the construction sector;
- Improved stoves incorporating a gasification process can save 33% of wood and a 75% reduction in carbon monoxide emissions;
- The use of solar energy allows a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and reduces the cost of energy consumption;
- The implementation of an effective solar system could reduce the energy demand by 66%.

Recommendations

- Encouraging a shift in construction norms to begin integrating techniques which favour energy efficiency;
- Updating planning documents to integrate strategies to efficiently utilize renewable energies;
- Conducting energy audits of existing buildings;
- Marketing improved stoves with integrated gasification processes;
- Implementing programs which promote the use of renewable energies;
- Urban planning in Africa must take into account environmental concerns and energy efficiency;
- Developing energy efficiency regulations and codes based on existing models;
- Strengthening capacity building of urban development and construction practitioners for a better consideration of environmental and climate aspects;
- Adopt renewable energies in the construction sector to minimize expenses on energy;

- Encouraging a better collaboration between science and traditional and cultural knowledge;
- Focusing on the populations perception of energy policies;
- Taking into account the social acceptance of various energy products in energy planning.

3.4.6. Special Challenges for Urban Africa

In the coming decades, a major challenge for Africa will be the rapid growth of an impoverished population which poses a complex threat to human development and sustainable urbanization. The main idea of this reasoning is that finding successful and effective solutions to the risks and vulnerabilities that African populations are increasingly facing may require a comprehensive re-examination of current urban development trajectories for achieving sustainable transitions.

Urban Sprawl and Metropolisation (facilitated by Ali Salihou, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon)

Lessons Learned

- Urbanization of capital cities must be shaped based on institutional needs and services that they offer;
- Africa's urbanization model has a lot of challenges as most of urban policies are implemented without subsequent urban planning;
- Suburbs are an opportunity to be utilized as a solution to the problem of unplanned urban sprawl and to improve the urban living environment;
- The problem of urban sprawl must be addressed by a systemic approach that integrates urban land management, urban mobility, and urban governance;
- An in-situ study to collect the populations opinion must be a condition for the resolution of an urban phenomenon;
- Weaknesses in the implementation of urban projects in Africa include poor appropriation of the project by city managers and the lack of a participatory and inclusive approach involving all stakeholders.

Recommendations

- Solving the problem of urban sprawl through the capital urbanization approach, which relies on the influence of the city on its suburbs and vice versa; Metropolisation inspired by the example of China and Canada;
- Taking the participatory and inclusive development approach into account in all urban development projects;
- Promote economic development of cities and neighbourhoods through the development of their touristic potential as well as new economic activities. This would create more attractive urban poles that are integrated in the metropolitan dynamics;

- Study the spatial impact of new transportation modes that arrive in Africa like moto-taxis, tramways, and bullet trains.

Challenges and opportunities of sustainable urbanization (facilitated by Oru Ashu, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon)

Lessons Learned

- The industrialization of mining areas leads to accelerated and poorly controlled urbanization;
- The negative consequences of mining in these areas include children dropping-out of school, impoverishment of the population, devaluation of other non-extractive activities, low quality and inadequate infrastructure and, paradoxically, poor economic development and social and environmental degradation of the area;
- Urban diversity can only be a factor of sustainable development when people are aware of the urban lifestyle and when more adequate living conditions are created in the cities;
- The commune of Soa in Cameroon suffers from many problems related to poor urban planning, including weak basic infrastructure.

Recommendations

- Including sustainable urbanization plans in mining projects and considering these issues in mining legislation;
- Strengthening national and international regulations for a win-win partnership so that large mining companies take greater responsibility for the social, economic and environmental aspects of extractive zones;
- Forcing large-scale mining companies to integrate localization and urbanization plans for large extraction sites;
- Providing cities with a Master Plan and support sustainable urban development by taking into account gender equality, youth, access to open public services, land security; strengthening resilience to climate change;
- Public authorities must develop economic activities (jobs) and urban infrastructures in order to benefit from urban diversity;
- Training urban populations for the use of new technologies and the activities of the city to utilize the advantages of the cosmopolitan urban environment;
- Boost the economy and support urban diversity;
- Implement clean development mechanisms of urban centers;
- Guarantee the sustainable mobility of the city and establish more participatory, results-oriented urban governance.

- *Urban Policies in Africa: An International Perspective* (facilitated by Jean Emmanuel Pondi, University of Yaoundé)

Lessons Learned

- The National Urban Policy (NUP) is a participatory process that must involve all actors of urban development in order to set common objectives, taking into account the economic, social, and cultural context;
- NUP requires harmonization between national and regional policies. It should encourage the promotion of space and social services development and basic infrastructure with consideration for environmental, land and urban housing issues;
- There are several types of NUPs: economic, social, cultural, environmental, mobility and international;
- The stages of defining a NUP include: the diagnostic phase, program development, program implementation, program evaluation, and program termination. This involves defining the scale of the NUP, drawing up the reference document, defining the actors involved in the process and linking urban policy to other urban programs, fostering an integrated development process, making a marketing plan of the city, and finally evaluating the program.

Recommendations

- Creating links between research and the definition process of urban policy;
- Implementing Legislative norms related to the NUP;
- Financing the implementation of the NUN;
- Developing a general policy framework to help decision-makers;
- Implementing an urban revitalization plan and empowering young people in urban economy;
- Taking into account the socio-cultural and economic context when defining a NUP;
- Clearly defining each actor's tasks and integrated development processes.

3.4.7. Innovative Financing Modalities for Urban Development

Rapid growth of big agglomerations remains a concern for cities. Thus, financing these agglomerations becomes a challenge, particularly in developing countries. Urban development requires innovative financing for sustainable cities.

Financing Sustainable Urbanisation (facilitated by Nana Lee, Korea Appraisal Board)

Lessons learned

- Urbanization is an opportunity for economic growth and job creation;
- Cultural sites and traditional neighborhoods in urban centers constraint urban management in that there are certain places that must be protected and promoted for both cultural and economic reasons;

- There are many tools that can value land and improve tax mobilization in African countries;
- A sustainable city is a city without slums. The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) approach developed by UN-Habitat could be used, as it is participative.

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Recommendations

- Cultural sites and traditional neighborhoods located in urban centers should be protected against rapid urbanization and valued to reinforce the sense of belonging to the city. They are key in developing cultural and tourist economy;
- Providing capacity building sessions on land assessment techniques should be organized for tax administrators and local authorities;

3.4.8. Housing and Slum Upgrading

While the world is advancing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a focus on SDG 11, sustainable cities and settlements, housing and slum upgrading remains fundamental. UN-Habitat estimates indicate that there will be three billion more urban dwellers by 2030 and that 90% of the population will be living in Africa and in Asia.

Slum Upgrading and Community Participation (facilitated by Benoit Mougoue, University of Yaoundé)

Lessons learned

- The existence of slums in Cameroon are due to a lack of strong public policy on urban planning;
- Urban disorder in Cameroon reflects poor governance of cities and lack of leadership, it affects citizens in all aspects;
- NGOs and Cameroonian associations have failed in their information, education and public awareness missions;
- The distribution of community housing in Cameroon is unequal due to the dysfunction of institutions responsible for the implementation of community housing policies and the existence of an informal market for housing based on favouritism.

Recommendations

- Creating of a platform for information, education, and raising awareness of citizens;
- Creating of a law enforcement unit in order to reduce urban disorder;
- Applying sanctions on citizens who break the law;
- Establish a citizen code of conduct;
- Tackling evil actions in cities ;
- Defining and realizing the perimeter of each municipality;
- Limiting sites where construction is forbidden and restrain their accessibility;

- Integrating a risk approach when elaborating public policy to prevent actors' capacities to bypass regulations;
- Providing financial, production, and social housing distribution capacities to a dedicated institution to ensure coherence of public actions.

Identity Crisis of Informal Settlements (facilitated by Chaolin Gu, University of Tsinghua)

Lessons learned

- Slums are a physical container evolving from a new social order and a buffer zone that reduces differences between urban and rural cultures;
- Informal housing is the result of migration of the rural populations towards urban zones;
- There is a strong correlation among informal housing and existing land policies;
- In Nairobi like in Shenzhen, real estate market generates more profits in slums than in residential zones;
- In these two cities, there is another productive housing market that solves the shortage of affordable housing.

Recommendations

- Rebuilding the identity of informal settlements and integrating them into the analytical framework of discussions on urbanization and urban planning;
- Improving the understanding of urbanization by readapting it to community dynamism;
- Recognizing poor citizens' "right to the city" even if their claims and appropriations do not always correspond to the legal model of property ownership;
- Adapting the layout of spaces to the communities present in the area and building more affordable housing;
- Developing and implementing private-public partnerships for the production of intermediary housing;
- Avoiding the construction of tall buildings in slums: this type of construction is not adapted to the local population's needs;
- Developing strategies for development of public and green spaces in slums to improve the quality of life of their populations.

Toward an Inclusive Urbanization (facilitated by Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University)

Lessons learned

- The challenges of African urbanization are linked to the rural-to-urban migration, slums and informal settlements, and the lack of urban planning;
- The abundance of slums in African cities has fueled tensions over land ownership: 30% of African people live in slums;

- The context of waste management in Cayenne Island is influenced by the expansion of settlement areas;
- Household and related waste becomes an environmental issue due to their increase, their consistent volume, their processing difficulties, and the introduction of sorting and recovery;
- The strong non-controlled post-independence urban growth has an average annual rate of 4.5%;
- State resources devoted to equipping cities are lacking;
- Developers' vision, did not anticipate traffic problems;
- Segregated occupation of urban spaces, distinguish business zones from residential areas,
- Traffic plans in the cities are unavailable.

Recommendations

- Designing and constructing inclusive public spaces focusing on innovation, entrepreneurship and creativity;
- Rewarding cities that respect directives in urban planning documents;
- Improving governance and urban planning to better leverage the skills of the new African urban workforce;
- Adapting governance to the unique needs of cities in the region rather than modeled by regulations better adapted to Europe or the colonial era;
- Involving all stakeholders in waste management, educating and raise awareness of the general public regarding waste management, on the environment and sustainable development;
- Adapting urban transportation through visible action and transformation of current systems;
- Introducing and leverage data from surveillance cameras to reprimand misbehavior;
- Developing surface mass transportation, such as tramways and organizing intermediary transportation in order to integrate them into the urban transportation system;
- Integrating solar energy as an emerging technology for specific transportation;
- Creating parking in cities by restricting free parking on streets;
- Creating a database of roads in major cities which will facilitate the choice of alternate routes by using GPS in case of traffic jams;
- Developing a carpooling system for people with the same travel starting points and destinations.

3.4.9. Urban and Community Dynamics

Problems arise when urban and community dynamics are ignored. If the solution is not accepted by the community, then it will not work or will not be effective. Urban planning requires community involvement because there are motivations and perspectives that go with social change. This urban and community dynamic changes and evolves over time and space because cultures are different. One phenomenon is that immigrants transform the urban environment and the social life where they live. Issues of gender and urbanization, the place of cultural minorities, conflicts

between indigenous and non-indigenous people are all concepts that need to be addressed to better understand specific urban socio-economic development. The integration of local traditional knowledge, migration, new mobility, rural exodus, urban migration and urban and community dynamics is essential for the creation of smart urban development.

Urban agriculture (facilitated by Sylvie Siyam Siwe, FEICOM)

Lessons learned

- Urban agriculture can be a substitute for feeding the entire urban population;
- Urban green spaces can be a sign of cultural identity and a source of income;
- Uncontrolled urban agriculture can be a source of groundwater pollution;
- Urban agriculture in Africa is no longer a family farming for crisis but a full economic activity;
- The proportion of green spaces in cities is low;
- In China, the government has adopted strong legislation to reduce pollution by establishing strict control over polluting companies that pay taxes compensating the level of environmental degradation;
- The protection of the environment is an economic opportunity because it allows the creation of innovative methods and products.

Recommendations

- Having a comprehensive and robust legislation on urban agricultural production;
- Developing green city planning;
- Recycling domestic waste for composting;
- Densifying green spaces;
- Planning urban agriculture and guide it because not all crops are appropriate.

Access to Public Spaces (facilitated by Remy Sietchiping, UN-Habitat)

Lessons learned

- Public toilets are public spaces of which modernization is a public health issue;
- The promotion of public spaces encourages the research and protection of plant species in urban areas;
- Green spaces have a beneficial effect on mental health and social cohesion;
- Green spaces created in African cities are not preserved;
- Cities must be planned and have networks, adequate housing and good mobility.

Recommendations

- Attribute an economic value to the utilization of green spaces;
- Including green spaces as economic opportunities in national urban policies;

- Facilitating an interconnection of public spaces to pool resources;
- Organizing activities to create entertainment around the use of green public spaces;
- Training human resources for urbanization and developing a real land policy;
- Involving communities in the creation and development of green public spaces to ensure their maintenance;
- Sharing best practices for green public spaces;
- Involving civil society in the management of public toilets in neighbourhoods.

3.5. Round Table Discussions

In addition to the panels and sub-panels, four round tables took place at the second edition of ICCCASU. These four roundtables helped to address many related issues and fueled exchanges and discussions between professionals and academics involved in ICCCASU.

3.5.1. Roundtable 1: Coastal Cities and Resilience

The theme of the first round table discussion was on coastal cities and resilience to climate change. It was held on Tuesday, December 13th, 2017 from 11:00 am to 12:00 pm and was moderated by Yangfan Li of Xiamen University and Allan Cain of Development Workshop Angola. The participants of this this round table were: Iya Moussa, Professor at the University of Ngaoundéré; Michel Tchotsoua, Professor at the University of Ngaoundéré; and Nadine Machikou, Professor at the University of Yaoundé II.

The rapid coastal urbanization processes in Canadian (developed), Chinese (deep developing), and African (developing) cities are altering the geography of these typical and unique regions and are impacting the natural system in a vast domain. Population growth and the injection of important capital (investments) in coastal areas affect humans as well as the environment, which increase the vulnerability of these regions as the sea level is growing due to climate change. Most researches indicate that natural disasters will occur more frequently in coastal regions during the upcoming years. Therefore, it is critical to have more resilient coasts to face current and future challenges. The resilience and vulnerability must be coupled to a new and dynamic approach to existing risks with progressive measures and strong policies. Policy makers and stakeholders must be more responsive to the notion of resilience, which is sometimes seen as a positive side of vulnerability, even though the focus is on prevention and structural protection. The resilient management in coastal areas could be practiced while getting the natural benefits of hybrid solutions.

Lessons Learned

- Most African coastal cities have a weak or lack coastal management and planning;
- A principal cause of flooding in coastal towns is due to climate change but also by the way coast lines are managed;

- The cost of reparation and rehabilitation after flooding is usually very expensive compare to planning and management cost;
- Africa has its own urbanization model different from China and Canada, from which it can learn;
- Resilience is a good tool for urban coast planning and management.

Recommendations

- Policy makers and stakeholders should develop strong coastal planning and adapted management and monitoring tools;
- Local governments should always involve the local community in planning, through sensitizations, educations etc;
- Africa cities are to find solutions to their coastal population that are specific to Africa;
- Planning and management of coastal towns is to be done before, not after natural disasters.

3.5.2. Round Table 2: Population Growth and Spatial Expansion: Which Correlations? New satellite cities or strengthening secondary cities?

Held on Tuesday, December 13th, 2017 from 11:00am to 12:00 pm under the theme of population growth and spatial expansion: what correlations? New satellite cities or strengthening secondary cities? This round table was moderated by Alioune Badiane. The speakers at this roundtable were: Remy Sietchiping and Claude Meutchehe Ngomsi from UN-Habitat, Ke Huang, from China University of Geosciences.

Based on comparative studies between cities such as Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Luanda in Angola and Lagos in Nigeria, and other intermediate / secondary cities such as Bafoussam, Mbalmayo, Cameroon, Franceville, Gabon, and using indicators such as spatial growth, the rate of population growth, the density of the population, we have been able to describe the correlations and other links that exist between population growth and the spatial extension of cities. In the context of the development of urban national policies underway in some African countries, the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and especially in the context of the African Union's vision of Africa 2063, a better understanding the interdependencies between urban and rural areas in terms of population flows, such as the movement of people seeking employment, education and training or recreation, should help to shape an adapted urban policy. Since immigration cannot be forbidden to large urban centers or metropolises, it is essential to develop alternative solutions by reinforcing the attractive power of secondary cities. Which assumes two conditions: i) designing of these secondary cities will provide opportunities for economic, cultural and human development for all-inclusive and non-segregated populations ii) these secondary cities must be connected and connected as efficiently as possible with each other and with major urban centers (affordable public transport especially for the poorest and quality road infrastructure). The alternative creation of new satellite cities / reinforcement of secondary cities remains open, but the

choice of one or the other must be debated on bases of planning / programming according to the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental context.

Lessons learned

- The spatial expansion occasioned by demographic growth, particularly in Africa will continue to be towards the peripheries;
- Today, the population growth is not due to rural exodus, but to urban population flows;
- It is important to have a better space management for equitable distribution of resources (gentrification);
- Urban growth is irreversible. It is important to properly manage the space to better rationalize resources.
- The concentration of infrastructural services is a cause of spatial expansion, moreover, it also contributes to the development of metropolises;
- The problem of secondary cities arises in terms of: the new urbanization policy: we can only rely on metropolises to solve the problems of large cities. This leads to reconsider their connection role;
- The formulation of a good urban policy should be based on good hypothesis that takes into account the dynamism of populations, the role played by the secondary cities and the birth and mortality criteria.

Recommendations

- Elaborating urban national policies formulated on the basis of the New Urban Agenda guidelines;
- Encouraging strong and committed political will to reorganize cities through national urban policy;
- Defining adequate land use to facilitate their urbanization.

3.5.3. Round Table 3: Informal Settlements and Slum Rehabilitation

Held on December 13th, 2017 from 5:30 to 6:30 pm, this third roundtable covered issues related to informal settlements and slums rehabilitation. It was moderated by Benjamin Gianni from Carleton University. Presentations were made by: Kerstin Sommer and Joshua Mulandi Maviti from UN-Habitat, Chaolin Gu from the University of Tsinghua, Mie-Oak Chae, from Korea Appraisal Board, Mercy Magdalene Brown-Luthango from the University of Cape Town, Zhengli Huang from the University of Sheffield, John Wambui from the University of Delaware and Leticia Boyaka Touako, from Université des Antilles.

General global demographic growth, and more specifically urbanization, is evolving at considerable rates. The global urban population sat around 30% in the 1950s, 54.5% in 2016 and is projected to reach 60% in 2030. This growing tendency is especially pronounced in African and

Asian countries which are more broadly categorized by a lack of urban planning. The projected rate of urbanization in Asian countries is of 64% by the year 2050 and there is also a predicted rural exodus of 62% in African countries. Based on these figures, there is a necessity to develop mechanisms of urban management and planning which will provide options for reversing the trend of rapid urbanization of those cities marked by urban anarchy, to overcome the long term the problems related to poorly controlled urban growth, and also to create frameworks favorable to the socio-economic development of the African populations.

Furthermore, the main objective is to provide a space for issues pertaining to smart and sustainable urban development to be discussed so that all-level governments, researchers and professionals in urban planning understand the necessity of adopting modern practices of city planning and management so that there may be a vision of creating a better socio-economic landscape for African populations. This roundtable will revolve around three sub-themes: (i) the concept of smart cities as applied to urban planning and politics, (ii) the levers to consider in order to become a smart city, (iii) the place for operational research in smart urban development.

Lessons learned

- Smart urban development is not a fixed concept and it is important to take into consideration the contextual and cultural dimensions of an aspiring smart city;
- It is the responsibility of the mayor to bring out the smart city concept;
- Smart cities place the citizen at the centre of its management and pursues the satisfaction of their socio-economic needs;
- There must be a social contract in place between citizens and smart city which pursues and supports their transformation into smart citizens;
- In order to comprehend the concept of a smart city, it is important to consider the institutional fragility, numerical fracture and managerial fragility of each society;
- The levers to consider when speaking of smart cities are: smart governance, smart citizens, smart mobility, smart environment, smart habitat, and smart economy.

Recommendations

- Creating exchange platforms between stakeholders involved in city management;
- Migrating towards means of sustainable mobility;
- Establishing a practical judiciary system for the management of urban problems, and particularly land-related issues;
- Migrating to a georeferenced urban management;
- The smart city must educate and sensitise its citizens.

3.5.4. Round Table 4: Smart Cities, Sustainable Development and Urban Management

Held on Tuesday December 14th, 2017 from 11:00 am to 12:00 pm, this fourth roundtable discussed themes pertaining to smart cities, sustainable development and urban management. Jean Emmanuel Pondi, Vice-President of the University of Yaoundé I was the moderator. The roundtable was comprised of Tsafack Nanfosso, President of the University of Dschang, Thérèse Tchombe, professor and program director of UNESCO at the University of Buea, Jean-Claude Mbanya, Dean of the Collège des Sciences biologiques du Cameroun.

The four panelists presented different aspects of the socio-economic impact of urbanization, using examples from Cameroon. The presentation (under the social angle) demonstrated that, outside of planned urbanization, cities were experiencing a rapid and chaotic growth, specifically due to the rural exodus. This astonishing growth has resulted in many challenges, such as fragmentation and social crises, with rising tensions which have the potential to be highly problematic where there is a lack of well-developed urban policies to solve the situation. The economic impact is presented from an analytical perspective with quantitative data used to demonstrate the process of urbanization and to evaluate the economic consequences in relation to agricultural development, entrepreneurship, the living conditions of citizens etc. In terms of education, the impact analysis focuses on the mechanisms by which the seventeen objectives of sustainable development can provide guidance to the challenges of rapid urbanization in the field of education.

Lessons learned

- The relationship between the rate of economic growth and the rate of urbanization is complex and ambiguous; both are often proportional, but only to a certain proportion, after which economic growth decreases in contrast to the rate of urbanization and vice-versa;
- The development of the rural areas could contribute to lower the urbanization rate;
- Urbanization should take into account the convergences between the rural and urban spaces;
- Education is the key to human resources and sustainable urbanization;
- Urbanization insights a sedentary lifestyle and poor respiratory health due to pollution, limiting physical exercises and constitutes a risk-factor for non-transmissible diseases.

Recommendations

- Questioning the concepts of education, health and society with regards to their impact on sustainable urban development and integrate them into the elaboration of urbanization policies;
- Planning urban development in association with rural development, in order to decongest cities;
- Revising the education system and the curriculum to integrate the key themes related to urbanization;

- Discussing with academics on themes pertinent to urbanization in Cameroon, taking into account the results of research on sustainable development.

3.6. Special Panels

3.6.1. Special Panel on Health and Food (facilitated by Mrs. Guiebou)

Lessons learned

- Population growth has a strong impact on the activities related to lifestyle;
- Urbanization brings numerous changes in people's diet as it affects the varieties of available products, the methods of preservation and transportation;
- The existing framework (the availability of food products, the cost of products and the income of the population) determines the choice of food;
- Large companies flood the market with processed foods while Africa has great capacities of producing healthy food;
- Bad diet leads to a strong prevalence of diseases related to lifestyle (overweight, obesity, etc.).

Recommendations

- Developing effective and sustainable methods of food preservation to guarantee the quality of food products and thus the health of populations;
- Supporting the community organizations and the companies in food production;
- Informing people of risks related to the overconsumption of table salt and the lack of physical activities;
- Developing policies for the produce of high quality food;
- Establishing control of the quantity and most importantly the quality of food produced and on the market;
- Reducing and controlling advertisement for certain food products;
- Developing more ways of transport to facilitate the transportation of food products;
- Developing strict tax policies on certain products (cigarettes, etc.).

3.6.2. Special Panel on Women and Youth Engagement (facilitated by Pierre Bélanger, Global Affairs Canada)

Lessons learned

- The advancement of technologies makes certain professions which African countries continue to teach children disappear. This predisposes them to unemployment;
- The quality of the education system in Africa suffocates the talents of 74% of African children;
- In Cameroon, less than 7% of young people are trained to work in digital economy;
- 60% of unemployed population in Africa constitutes of young people;
- It is important to invest in youth employment;

- Urbanization process in Africa inevitably causes inequality and insecurity among the populations;
- Africa does not prosper because she has no access to energy. 730 million people still use kerosene lamp for lighting, and more than 50% do not have access to modern electricity;
- The demand for energy in Sub-Saharan Africa increases by 7% on an annual basis.

Recommendations

- Emphasizing the importance of educating young people and especially women who make up more than 50% of the population, so that they will have more employment opportunities;
- Establishing standards of talent detection, management and hatching;
- Training young people to learn new technologies quickly and adjusting the education system to include more practical courses that appeal to the needs of the market;
- Working towards the employment of youth and women to follow the logic of sustainable development;
- Involve young people in the development of policies that affect them;
- Providing funds for medium and small companies so that they can hire young people;
- Emphasizing on production sectors and adapt the training of youth to job opportunities in the private sector;
- Developing intelligent actions so that young people can become entrepreneurs;
- Providing financial support for the youth training to guarantee their social-professional integration and looking for private partnership to sponsor youth activities;
- Creating a space for youth and women to share their opinions on questions about urbanization at the heart of MINHDU.

3.7. Special Sessions

Two special sessions were organized alongside panels (heart of this second edition of ICCCASU), various ceremonies and roundtables to highlight issues specific to the Fonds spécial d'équipement et d'intervention intercommunale du Cameroun (FEICOM) and the implementation of the Center of Excellence on Urbanization that should be located in Cameroon, with the support of UN-Habitat.

3.7.1. The FEICOM Special Workshop on Financing Sustainable City

Held on Tuesday December 12th, 2017 with Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza from UN-Habitat as moderator, the main speakers of this session were: Robert Mba, Sergio Oliete, Pierre Essomba, Philippe Camille Akoa, Mopa Modeste Fatoin and Thomas Babissakana.

In the context of the decentralization of Africa, the transfer of financial resources from the State to local authorities is not always concurrent with the transfer of skills and knowledge in such

a way that local communities experience difficulties to fully fulfill their missions. The New Urban Agenda opens up new perspectives to provide financial support for local authorities, suggesting to “put in place the frameworks and tools of financial support that are effective, innovative, sustainable and likely to reinforce the municipal finance systems and budget systems on the local level”. Based on their experience of municipal financial partner with Cameroonian cities for more than 40 years and current president of African Network of Finance Institutions of Local Authorities (RIAFCO), FEICOM intend to discuss on what strategies to develop and actions to take for increasing the financial resources of African cities.

Lessons Learned

- The transfer of human resources is a precondition for achieving real decentralization;
- There is great potential within the municipalities;
- FEICOM should help local communities create a local economy rather than limit its scope to funding social projects and redistributing additional centimes;
- Apart from creating wealth in the communes, governments should invest in infrastructure (transportation routes, basic services etc.) to limit rural exodus;
- The sustainability of cities is backed by human resources;
- RIAFCO is an innovative tool for funding sustainable development within the municipalities;
- The attractiveness of the city works to enlarge its revenue base so that it does not rely solely on the support of the central government;
- Each collectivity should rely on the fields where it has high-level comparative advantage to guarantee sustainable development.

Recommendations

- The transfer of skills and knowledge must be accompanied by the renouncement of certain State power for the benefit of municipalities;
- Optimizing the mobilization of endogenous resources through industrial policies, land use and urban development;
- Expanding or enlarge the base of contributors that can be mobilized by the cities, it is recommend that the local authorities invest in the mobilization of the tools of economic intelligence and marketing in order to more quickly increase their attraction;
- Municipalities should collaborate to strengthen their potentials in search of funding;
- Improving municipalities human resources quality;
- Refining legal framework to increase municipalities independence and to give them the flexibility to leverage internal and external funding for their development;
- The local government should safeguard the coordination and the prioritization of development projects;
- FEICOM can be the information center for funding niches for municipalities development;
- Creating incentives for investors to provide vocational and technical education for local youth (in engineering etc.) during the development of profitable projects.

3.7.2. *Special Workshop on the Creation of Excellence Center on Urbanization*

Held on December 13th, 2017 with Alioune Badiane of ICCCASU, as moderator and Jean-Claude Mbwentchnou, Cameroonian Minister of Habitat and Urban Development, the presenters of this special session were: Claude Meutchehe Ngomsi from UN-Habitat; Sipliant Takougang, Coordinator of the Urban Governance Program; Gordon Harris, President and CEO of SFU Community Trust; and Mie-Oak Chae, from Korea Appraisal Board.

Recommendations

- Emphasizing on training to improve the practitioners' knowledge of the field;
- Integrating questions on the maintenance of infrastructure and urban equipment, urban security, research and the diffusion of research findings, prospective and law into the training ought to be offered by the Center of Excellence;
- Revising the curriculum of our education systems to take into account the current challenges of intelligent urban development;
- Assigning, as a preliminary task, to set up an evaluation framework for skills and competences;
- When developing concepts specific to Africa, the center must think of the African city of future;
- Anticipating the establishment of cooperation with foreign institutions to provide training for a larger number of people.

3.8. Reports on the posters

3.8.1. Preamble

As part of the 2nd International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Urbanization (ICCCASU II) held on December 12th14th, 2017 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, a large participation at the local and international levels was recorded. Participants included representatives of municipalities, civil servants, representatives of civil society, researchers, lawyers, journalists, university professors and 120 students from different local Cameroonian university institutions.

On the sidelines of the ICCCASU II conference and workshops, was another important activity: the exhibition of posters by Cameroonian students. Indeed, several Cameroonian students that could not be part of the panels have conducted extensive research in the field of sustainable urbanization. These posters, which were exhibited in this magnificent setting of the *Palais des Congrès*, attracted the curiosity of several participants who visited the stands to discuss with exhibitors the themes and topics covered in the posters.

The posters are therefore a new concept that ICCCASU II has innovated to allow another category of candidates for the conference to present their work and research projects on several themes through writings, photos, paintings, colors, sketches, drawings.

3.8.2 *The context*

As part of ICCCASU II, the organizing committee had received a number of student papers from Cameroon and the international. Due to a limited number of places, the committee had invited some students whose work had a high quality to present their research work through posters. Seven students produced quality posters in a stand that was made available to them to explain to visitors their research visions and themes. These exhibits were made available to the 500 people who participated in ICCCASU II.

In order to standardize the posters and to attract the attention of the readers, some orientations as well on the form as the content were given to the exhibitors.

For the form, the following elements have been taken into account:- The size of each poster was 0.7 m x 1 m

- The presentation of data in graphical tables, photos
- Presentation in PowerPoints (max 10 pages)

For the content, the following elements have been taken into account:

- The context of the theme
- The question / Research questions
- Goals
- Methodology
- Results analysis
- Conclusions

3.8.3 *List of themes addressed in the posters and their authors*

Several themes were addressed by the students, among which we will mention:

- Issues and challenge of a policy of electric and water urbanization presented by Arnold Landry Fotseu Kouam and Gideon Ajeaghah from University of Yaoundé I;
- Big African cities facing floods: Case of the city of Yaoundé in Cameroon presented by Arsène Delors Foyet Gankam: University of Yaoundé I;
- For the sanitation of waterways in Cameroonian cities through river contracts: Cases of Mfoundi (Yaoundé), Abiergué (Yaoundé) and Mfouelap (Mbouda) rivers presented by Sergot Delor Kungo Sop: l'École Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics (ENSTP-Yaoundé) with Valerie Toukam Nagheu (2nd Author) and Carline Michelle Maché Bopda (3rd author);
- Spatial structuring of the city of Garoua: Issues and challenges for a controlled urban development presented by Simon Pierre Petnga Nyamen, Geomatics Laboratory, Cameroon.

- Natural risks in the city of Bamenda: between environmental construction and social fragility presented by Frederic Saha: University of Yaoundé I;
- Smart public lighting for less resource consuming cities presented by Stéphane Sonkin Temkeng: École Africaine des Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme.

3.8.4 Results on poster exhibition

These posters aroused great curiosity from local and international participants and from the public that participated in the conference. In addition, the students made considerable efforts despite their limited means and material resources, which the ICCCASU committee greatly appreciated. Indeed, many visitors were quick to provide support and encouragement to students who have exhibited their posters. Participants also gave several positive comments and suggested considerations for actual and future research. These suggestions and comments were well received by the students.

This poster exercise was an unprecedented experience and perhaps a first in a high-level conference in Cameroon. ICCCASU is pleased to have given Cameroonian students a chance to express themselves in different ways.

4. CONCLUSION

4. CONCLUSION

The second edition of the International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II) brought together more than 500 international academics, professionals, and politicians in Yaoundé from December 12th to 14th 2017, to exchange, debate, and propose ideas and provide solutions for the future urbanization keeping in mind the qualities of being responsible, sustainable and intelligent. In total, nearly 50 professionals and academics from Canada and China, about 100 people representing 90 institutions from around the world, met at the Yaoundé Congress Centre amid an audience of nearly 400 Cameroonians. About 300 Cameroonian professionals from different African countries took part in the 14 training workshops organized from December 9th to 11th, in introduction to the official opening of ICCCASU II. Delivered by representatives of UN-Habitat, the University of Ottawa, and several other international universities these workshops were a great success and helped to ensure the transfer of knowledge from international practitioners to local practitioners from each of the regions hosting the various ICCCASU cycles.

Contributing to its success and international character, ICCCASU was pleased to welcome nine high-level international panelists. We would like to highlight the remarkable contributions of the Director of the UN-Habitat Program Division, Rafael Tuts, the Director of the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa, Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, the former Premier of British Columbia, Gordon Campbell, the internationally renowned Professor Chaolin Gu of Tsinghua University, and Gordan Harris, President and CEO of the Community Trust at Simon Fraser University.

We would also like to thank the participation of the many African government representatives, professionals, and academics who took this opportunity to share their own concerns and progress on Africa's urban development and the various related economic, energy, and demographic transitions. It is important to underline that the holding of ICCCASU II in Yaoundé provided an international forum for African practitioners and academics that were strongly mobilized on these issues to meet within the conference. They had the opportunity to share with international colleagues their own perspectives and recommendations on issues that affect them first hand.

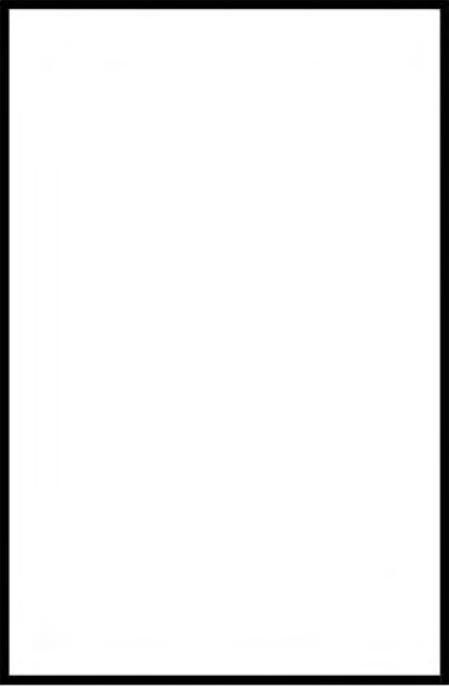
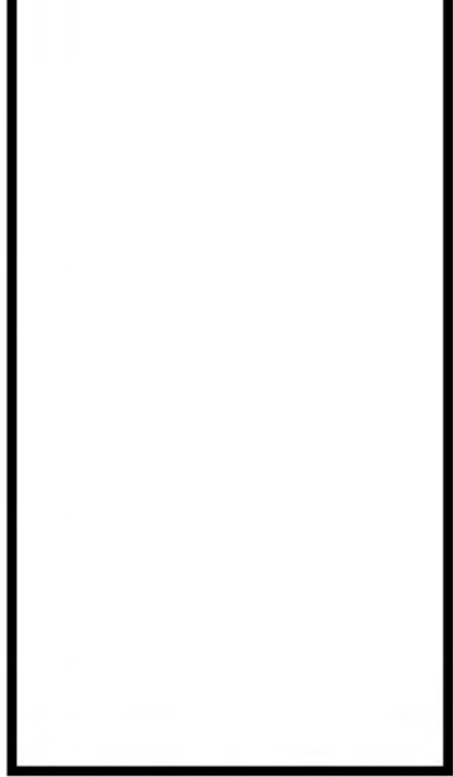
The organization of such an event in Yaoundé provided the appropriate framework for increasing and strengthening scientific collaboration between professors, students, and professionals within an international network made up of several internationally renowned academic institutions, United Nations departments and subdivisions as well as Canadian, African and Chinese government representatives. This network, established through the various cycles of ICCCASU, offers not only multiple opportunities for exchange, collaboration and cooperation at the scientific, political, economic, and diplomatic levels, but also real opportunities for African, Canadian, and Chinese academics to carry out research visits and exchanges with ICCCASU's partner organizations, research centres, and universities.

To this end, one of the major achievements of the collaboration between the Cameroonian government, the University of Ottawa, and UN-Habitat is undoubtedly the ongoing creation of a UN-Habitat research centre in Yaoundé. This centre will not only provide a unique opportunity to strengthen scientific collaboration between the University of Ottawa and its Chinese and African academic partners and many international specialists, but will also establish an international laboratory to implement tomorrow's urban planning and continue the work discussed during ICCCASU II, before the next conference cycle in China scheduled for 2019. An organization committee has already been initiated by the ICCCASU Permanent Secretariat in collaboration with its Chinese academic partners. ICCCASU III will have as its main theme as: The New Silk Roads. This issue was also the main theme of the report on possible areas of cooperation between Canada and China in Africa that the ICCCASU Permanent Secretariat prepared at the request of Global Affairs Canada at the end of the second round of ICCCASU.

It is important to note that the success of ICCCASU II was made possible thanks to the sustained involvement of the University of Ottawa for its organization of the event and multi-stakeholder collaboration efforts, particularly bringing about particularly fruitful collaboration between the Canadian, Chinese, and UN-Habitat delegations. Finally, it is important to recall that the success of this second edition of ICCCASU would not have been possible without the key involvement of the Cameroonian government. Cameroon's Prime Minister, Philémon Yang who received a small delegation of ICCCASU's main representatives at the opening of the conference. During the conference Philémon Yang expressed his strong interest in the event. Indeed, in addition to the provision of the Yaoundé Conference Centre and the allocation of essential funds for the conference, the Cameroonian government was strongly involved throughout the various panels held at ICCCASU II. The Cameroonian Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Jean-Claude Mbwentchou, played a central role in the preparation and success of the conference by being engaged throughout the entirety of the event. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all the practitioners who supported us and who were involved in contributing to the success of ICCCASU II.



Volunteers



APPENDIX

Awards of ICCCASU II

Award	Recipient's name
ICCCASU Secretariat Award of Appreciation: Outstanding Stewardship	Hon Jean Claude Mbwentchou (Cameroon)
Distinguished ICCCASU Champion: Outstanding Support	H.E. Anu'A-Gheyle Solomon Azoh-Mbi (Cameroon)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Sponsor	Pierre Bélanger (Canada) Michel Max Raynaud (Canada)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Partner	Luc Gauthier (Canada) Rong Yang (UN-Habitat) Philippe Camille Akoa (Cameroon)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Leadership	Ahmadou Sardaouna (Cameroon)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Vice-President	Chaolin Gu (China) Benjamin Gianni (Canada)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Director	Simon Huang (Canada) Antoine Noubouwo (Canada)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Coordinator	Anne Marguerite Fouda Owoundi (Cameroon) Claude A. Meutchehe Ngoms (UN-Habitat)
ICCCASU Champions: Outstanding Dedication	Gaoxing Li (Canada) Christian Mathias Bedga Ngue (Cameroon) Rebecca Purdy (Canada)

APPENDIX A

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix-Travail-Patrie

*MINISTERE DE L'HABITAT ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN*

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace-Work-Fatherland

*MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT*



SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT , JEAN CLAUDE MBWENTCHOU, AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IN CANADA, CHINA AND AFRICA (ICCCASU II)

Yaoundé Conference Center, 12 December 2017

Honorable members of the government;
Co-chairs of the International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization in Canada, China and Africa (ICCCASU);
Your Excellency, Madam High Commissioner of Canada to Cameroon;
Your Excellency, the Ambassador of China to Cameroon;
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of international organizations;
The Representative of UN-HABITAT;
Dear colleagues, Members of Government here present;
The Representative of the University of Ottawa;
The Representative of Cameroon Universities;
The Governor of the Center Region;
The Senior Divisional Officer for Mfoundi;
Ladies and Lords Members of Parliament;
The Government Delegate of the Yaoundé City Council;
The President of CVUC;
Ladies and Lords Mayors from Cameroon and friendly countries;
Technical and financial Partners;
Board Chairs and General Managers of Public, Semi-Public and Private sector companies;
Representatives of Professional Orders and Associations of the housing and urban development sector;
Heads of delegations;
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor and a great pleasure for me to take the floor at this official opening ceremony of the second edition of the International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization in Canada, China and Africa (ICCCASU 2) that will last three days in this mythical meeting room of the Yaoundé Conference Center under the very Distinguished Patronage of the President of the Republic.

On this solemn occasion, I will like first of all to express my profound gratitude to the Head of State, His Excellency Paul Biya, who gave his high approval for the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding with UN-HABITAT and the University of Ottawa in Canada to permit the organization of this important event.

Also, I will like to thank him for having accepted to sponsor this meeting, which is sufficient evidence of the importance that Cameroon as a whole attaches not only to the issue of urbanization, but also to this conference, namely ICCCASU II.

Permit me to thank sincerely the Prime Minister, Head of Government, who ask me to open this ceremony on his behalf.

Thanks to the Government Delegate of the Yaoundé City Council for his warm welcome.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear participants,

Today's ceremony is the successful culmination of a long endeavor started since two years to establish international cooperation to promote inclusive and sustainable urban development in the world, and specifically in Africa, China and Canada. The goal of the organizers is to share urban development knowledge and to support African, Chinese and Canadian cities in their reflection on development planning in a bid to achieve sustainable and inclusive urban development. Distance local and international cooperation, horizontal and vertical sharing of knowledge and experiences and practices are recommended as part of implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

It would be remiss of me to carry on without extending gratitude to all those who, for nearly one year have sacrificed their time to make this event happen today. Here, I am thinking of the UN-HABITAT team, the University of Ottawa team, the Chinese partners and the local Organizing Committee team.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The choice of Cameroon as first African country to host ICCCASU II conference is a victory of Cameroonian diplomacy **ably steered by its leader, His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic**. It is recognition of the efforts deployed by the Government of the Republic to promote sustainable urban development.

This initiative that is commendable in several respects speaks volumes of the readiness and commitment of the United Nations to support African states in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015 in New York, the New Urban Agenda for the next twenty years adopted during the third International Conference on sustainable housing and urban development (HABITAT III), held in Quito-Ecuador in October, in general and, in the structural transformation of African cities into veritable drivers of development. The end-purpose of these agendas is to **make cities inclusive, safer, more resilient and more sustainable**. This is to say that the majority of our States are kick-starting implementation of the said agenda.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished participants,

Permit me at this juncture to give an overview of urbanization in the world, Africa and Cameroon, in connection with the theme of our conference.

The **global** urban population has risen sharply since mid 20th century, surging from 750 million people in 1950 (30 per cent of total population) to four billion today. It is expected to hit 5 billion by 2030 (60 per cent of total population). **From a 70 per cent predominantly rural world, we will transition to a 70 per cent predominantly urban world in just a century.** Demographers project a stabilization of the world population at around 10 billion people by 2070, the vast majority of whom will dwell in cities, big and small, with an overwhelming majority in countries hitherto described as “third world”. **While the urban transition is almost complete in Europe and America (North and South America), it is in full swing in Africa and Asia.**

The world is thus urbanizing and **irreversibly**. Whatever their sizes, cities afford dwellers the possibility of sharing public spaces, exercising their rights and finding jobs. They also permit the adoption of common social values and democratic methods of governance.

However, far from it, cities do not offer equal conditions and opportunities to all social groups. The majority of urban dwellers face numerous economic, social, cultural and environmental difficulties. In many cities, the social and spatial divide between the rich and the poor is an obvious factor of instability and generates economic and social costs not only for the poor population segments, but also for the entire society. This is a fact in both countries of the South and those of the North.

For its part, **Africa** is in full transition. First, it is going through a demographic transition. In 1950, the continent had a population of 228 million people and 808 million in the year 2000. In 2016, the continent has a population of 1.2 billion people and is expected to hit 2.4 billion by 2050. Africa is also undergoing an economic transition with a drop in the share of agriculture in GDP, a monetization of economies and the growth of services. On the social front, the transition is marked by the worsening of inequalities between the poor and the rich (measured by Gini coefficients exceeding 0.5), the emergence of middle classes and an urbanization of life styles.

Lastly, **the continent is the epicenter of a rapid urban transition.** Currently, Africa’s urban population stands at 480 million (41 per cent of total population) and will reach one billion by 2040. At present, its annual growth rate by far the highest in the world is 3.83 per cent, though this average shields significant regional variations.

Therefore, urban growth is at once a cause and a consequence of social and economic growth. Cities account for more than 75 per cent of the continent’s GDP and country development levels are tied to their urbanization rates. **Studies by UN-HABITAT have shown that the most urbanized countries are the most economically and often socially developed.** The urbanization process does not concern only big metropolises. In fact, more than half of African urban dwellers live in cities concentrating less than 500,000 residents. Such medium cities with limited institutional and financial resources are the main casualties of urban policies and projects.

The efficiency of a city can be measured socially, economically and environmentally. In these three respects, most African cities fall far short of expectation. Sustainable urban development that benefits present and future generations is still a distant prospect. **As a matter of fact, the time has come for a fundamental rethink of urbanization in Africa, to craft ambitious solutions and implement them with resolve, that is to say, by allocating to urban development requisite human and financial resources.** Justification of such investment is clear: **well planned and well managed cities are a powerful lever for economic growth, a catalyst for social harmony and environmental balance** as well as a sine qua non for positive territorial synergies. Return on urban investment is huge and this has been proven so in all regions of the world since the beginnings of the industrial revolution.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear participants,

Like most African countries, **Cameroon** is experiencing galloping urbanization with a current rate of 55 per cent (with prospects of reaching 70 per cent by 2050). However, unlike many African countries, our country has a rich and balanced urban frame, with nearly 312 cities distributed across the national territory. These cities account for 65 per cent GDP.

In order to tackle this challenge, Government has, under the very lofty impetus of the President of the Republic, **His Excellency Paul BIYA**, endowed itself with public policy tools. Accordingly, our country generated a **Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) in 2009 with 2035** as target date. The GESP captures the multiple challenges of cities and the role they play in the country's development.

In spite of these advances, Cameroon and **the vast majority of African countries still face numerous challenges arising essentially from galloping and uncontrolled urbanization.** Such challenges include: urban disorder, urban mobility, land tenure insecurity, poor housing, use of information and communication technologies and the mismatch between modest urban investments and the significant contribution of cities to GDP. At present, very few African countries have crafted appropriate policies and African urbanization is unplanned and uncontrolled. Our Governments are faced with numerous requests for land, housing, services and infrastructure.

ICCCASU II affords the opportunity to interrogate the themes that relate to current urban challenges in our cities. Indeed, **to cope with them, we need pioneering solutions given that old methods have not worked.** The socio-university sphere and its interactions, technologies, ground-breaking actions and cooperation ties are a source of hope for unraveling the problems besetting cities and the world at large. This could be achieved for instance through geo-spatialization and big databases in the urban process as well as the use of research findings in designing concerted urban projects.

This is why I welcome the theme chosen for this conference, namely: “**smart urban development: from local to global actions**”. In fact, a smart city is an urban development vision that mainstreams, in a secure manner, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet, innovating tools to manage the assets of a city. Passage from local to global actions, which requires involvement of the citizenry through identification of problems and possible solutions and their reaction vis-à-vis the efficiency of the solutions, is essential to generate a movement that will give rise to global impacts and wider scope. **In a nutshell, there is need to introduce cutting-edge information technology that is efficient under the current circumstances in dealing with new social concerns and the problems our cities face.** Against this backdrop, partnerships between the local and the global must be hybrid and groundbreaking to mitigate the urban problems facing all countries.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear participants,

Managing urbanization is a long, costly and complex process and the challenges of sustainable urban development must and can be navigated if cities are afforded the possibility to play fully their key role. However, urban investment must be organized, programmed and coordinated. In planning urban development therefore, we must adopt real urban policies and strategies at both the national and the local levels. **This explains why I am convinced once more that there is no inevitability: all countries must craft coherent and ambitious urban policies and mobilize the resources needed for their implementation.** For its part, Cameroon is already formally engaged in this path by launching in 2016 the process to prepare a National Urban Policy with the assistance of UN-HABITAT.

It is thus clear that one of the key goals of ICCCASU II for African countries is to take full advantage of the good sustainable urban development practices that obtain in Canada and China. Regarding those African countries which, like Cameroon, have initiated reform of urban development legislation and regulations, it will be an opportunity to leverage the experiences of other countries.

In conclusion, it seems to me important to point out that the international training session organized on the sidelines of this conference and that ended yesterday, afforded many officials of Government services and many students to benefit from the knowledge of international experts on various urban development topics.

I am convinced that the themes that will be broached throughout the conference will further enrich participants. We also wish that such training sessions will be pursued to guarantee sustained reflection and the emergence in all African States of seasoned urban development professionals capable of crafting and implementing **urban development policies that are inclusive, resilient, safe and sustainable.**

It is on this note of wishes that I declare open the second edition of the International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization in Canada, China and Africa (ICCCASU 2).

Long live international cooperation!

Long live H. E. Paul BIYA, President of the Republic who takes all the credit for the hitch-free organization of this important conference!

Long live Cameroon, united in diversity, one and indivisible!

Thank you for your kind attention. /-

APPENDIX B

2nd International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions

Yaoundé 12-14 December 2017

**Speech of the Opening Ceremony
by Dr Alioune BADIANE, ICCCASU Co-President, TUTTA, Centre d'Excellence pour la
réflexion et l'Action urbaine en Afrique**

Excellence Mr le Premier Ministre, chef du Gouvernement

Mr le Ministre de l'Habitat et du développement urbain

Mrs les Ministres et membres du Gouvernement

Mr le Délégué du Gouvernement auprès de la Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé

Honorables Maires et représentants des Collectivités territoriales décentralisées

**Hon Gordon Campbell, ancien PM de la Colombie Britannique et ancien Maire de
Vancouver**

Mr le Haut-Commissaire du Canada au Cameroun

Mr l'Ambassadeur de la république Populaire de Chine au Cameroun

Mr le Directeur des Programmes de l'ONU Habitat

Mr le Directeur adjoint des Affaires Pan Africaines du Canada

Mr le représentant de l'Université d'Ottawa Canada

**Mme et Mrs les Représentants du Système des nations unies et des partenaires au
développement au Cameroun**

Mmes et Mrs les Professeurs et représentants des milieux académiques

**Mmes et Mrs les représentants du secteur privé, capitaines d'industries et d'entreprise du
secteur urbain et des BTP**

**Mmes les représentants de la société civile, des mouvements des femmes et de jeunes du
secteur urbain au Cameroun**

Mmes et Mrs les journalistes et représentants de la société de la Presse et des media

Mesdames et messieurs en vos rangs et grades et qualité

**Chers participants, citoyens de Yaoundé et du Cameroun et vous tous venus aussi loin que
du Canada et de la Chine, soyez les bienvenus de ma part en ma qualité de Co-président de
ICCCASU et Ami de longue date du Cameroun !**

Certainement depuis le Sommet de Habitat III à Quito en Équateur lors de la troisième conférence des Nations Unies qui a adopté le Nouveau Programme pour les Villes, nous pouvons dire que ICCCASU 2 fait parties des rencontres majeures sur la continent Africain pour renforcer, sinon aider à poser les bases d'un développement urbain intelligent et durable pour nos villes et nos établissements humains tant en Chine , au Canada qu'en Afrique.

Excellence Mr le Premier Ministre

Mrs les Ministres

Honorables participants

Mesdames et Messieurs

Le monde s'urbanise et irréversiblement! Et le Nouvel agenda urbain, adopté par les 197 États membres des Nations Unies depuis la conférence de Quito en octobre 2016, est aujourd'hui le référentiel mondial de toutes les politiques, plaidoyers, Forum, Programmes, recherches et actions mises en œuvre dans tous les pays du monde. Ce référentiel qu'est le Nouvel agenda urbain est une vision commune pour un monde meilleur, intelligent et durable.

Un monde dans lequel les citoyens peuvent profiter des mêmes droits et bénéficier équitablement des opportunités offertes par la Ville, un monde où la communauté internationale mais aussi le Canada la Chine et les pays africains appréhendent les systèmes urbains comme des ensembles intelligents et bien planifiés pour aider à générer de la richesse et de la prospérité et assurer une croissance économique et sociale durable pour la société.

Mesdames et messieurs

En 2035, toutes les régions en émergence, notamment l'Asie et l'Afrique, compteront plus d'habitants en milieu urbain qu'en milieu rural. La population urbaine de l'Afrique, qui s'élève aujourd'hui environ 450 millions de personnes, 40 % de la population, va atteindre 56 % d'ici à 2050. Les villes, quelles que soient leurs tailles, y compris leurs zones périurbaines et dans les campagnes offrent aux citoyens la possibilité de partager des espaces publics de vie et de travail et d'exercer leurs droits et d'accomplir leurs devoirs. Dans la vision de ICCASU, ces opportunités permettent de cultiver des valeurs sociales collectives et de définir des modes de gouvernance pour gérer des territoires intelligents et des établissements humains destinés procurer les bases du développement économique et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie et de travail.

Excellence Mr le Premier Ministre mesdames et messieurs

Malheureusement, jusqu'à présent en Afrique les villes et les centres urbains, sont loin d'offrir des conditions et des chances équivalentes à toutes leurs communautés. La majorité des populations urbaines est soumise à de multiples contraintes d'ordre économique, social, sécuritaire, culturel et environnemental. Dans de nombreuses villes, la fracture urbaine entre riches et pauvres est de plus en plus un facteur d'instabilité sociale et génère sans aucun doute, des coûts économiques et sociaux, non seulement pour les populations déshéritées, mais également pour l'ensemble de la société.

Les défis relever en Afrique pour un développement urbain intelligent

Pour améliorer les conditions de vie des habitants en Afrique, il n'existe aucune recette magique mais plutôt un ensemble d'actions volontaires et coordonnées que doivent mener les gouvernements et les villes en partenariat avec tous les acteurs sur la base un Nouvel Agenda urbain avec une nouvelle grille de lecture et d'action appelée AFINUA développée par ONU Habitat.

Sur la base de l'expérience acquise au cours des dernières années dans toutes les régions du monde, ces actions peuvent être regroupées en plu volets, qui constituent autant de défis auxquels tous les gouvernements doivent faire face. Ces défis sont synthétisés dans les lignes qui suivent. Pour être relevés, ils demandent détermination, continuité dans les efforts et un sens partagé de la justice sociale.

1. Mettre en œuvre un politique Nationale d'Urbanisation
2. Mettre en œuvre des Cadre appropriés de mesure et évaluation des performances (données statistiques)
3. Cadre Institutionnel et Gouvernance
4. Accès aux terrains urbains
5. Accès aux services de base
6. Mettre en œuvre des mécanismes de financement innovant
7. Développement de Cadres de coopération et d'engagement avec tous les acteurs notamment les collectives locales, le secteur privé et la société civile. Une attention particulière devra être donnée à la coopération internationale bilatérale et multilatérale active et avec les banques internationales et régionales de financement du développement.
8. Enfin je voudrais au nom du Comité Directeur de ICCASU exprimer nos sincères remerciements au gouvernement et au peuple camerounais et particulièrement à son excellence Mr Jean Claude Mbwentchou Ministre de l'Habitat et du Développement urbain du Cameroun, pour son extraordinaire engagement et son leadership sans égal pour la réussite de la Conférence de ICCASU2 Yaoundé 2017.

Je vous remercie pour votre bien aimable attention.

Alioune BADIANE

Président de The Urban Think Tank Africa

Co-président de ICCASU

APPENDIX C

2nd International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions

Yaoundé 12-14 December 2017

Speech of the Opening Ceremony by Huhua Cao, ICCCASU Co-President and Professor of University of Ottawa, Canada

Bonjour votre excellence, Monsieur le ministre du Développement Urbain et de l'Habitat de la République du Cameroun
Honorable Haut-commissaire du Cameroun au Canada à Ottawa,
Les autres représentants du gouvernement du Cameroun,
Chers membres de l'équipe locale,

Je vous remercie pour votre accueil chaleureux.
Nous sommes fiers d'être ici parmi vous aujourd'hui.

Dear Your excellency, the minister of Urban Development and Habitat of the Republic of Cameroon,
Honorable High-commissionaire of Canada in Cameroun
My closest collaborator, co-president Dr. Alioune Badiane, our four ICCCASU vice-presidents present here today

Distinguished guests, honourable speakers, scholars, ladies and gentlemen, Mesdames et Messieurs,

After many months of hard work and anticipation, it is with great appreciation that we offer our warmest welcome to the second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II)!!! These past few days, we have been in great preparation to carry out the workshops with more than 200 local participants. As the pre-conference activity, the workshops have allowed international and local experts to transmit their knowledge to people of Cameroon.

We are so excited to be joined by nearly 200 speakers from 25 countries and more than 90 different institutions around the world during the next 3-day conference. These speakers represent various sections of expertise, innovation and engagement from governments, private sectors, academia and civil society. We are inspired by the devoted work of all those for whom building sustainable, equitable cities for all is not only an ideal, but an imperative.

Already more than half of the world's population lives in cities. UN-Habitat estimates that there will have 3 billion more city residents by the year 2030, and 90% of this urbanization growth will happen in Africa and Asia. On one hand, this is very good news for the many African nations who hope to become middle income countries between 2025 and 2035. Globally, cities generate

more than 80% of GDP, no country has ever climbed from low-income to middle-income status without a significant population shift into cities.

L'urbanisation rapide s'accompagne certainement de défis à la fois environnementaux, sociaux et sanitaires. De nombreuses villes des pays en voie de développement subissent déjà la pression de la croissance démographique, une urbanisation non-planifiée et accusent un retard sur l'infrastructure. À titre d'exemple, la pauvreté urbaine est un réel défi qui tend à s'accroître tant que les populations urbaines augmentent. Beaucoup trop de citoyens dans les pays en voie de développement vivent dans des logements et n'ont pas accès à des installations sanitaires modernes. Voilà le genre de défis qu'ICCASU se propose de relever!

Over the next few days, we will broadly and deeply examine the notion of "Smart Urban Development". We will explore the principles of the New Urban Agenda and its implementation framework in various contexts. We will form new connections, strengthen relationships and unpack different perspectives. We will share knowledge, learning and experiences across a multitude of contexts and examining approaches from a variety of perspectives to provide a rich and ripe field for partnership and innovation. The conference will offer interactive learning among African countries, China, and Canada, rooted in the notion that we could all stand to gain from one another's experience and expertise, for our common challenges and promising solutions!!!

China and Canada have gone through different urban development processes, neither better or worse than the other. China has a State-led, top-down model where decisions are quickly translated into action, but this action has little consensus. Canada has a participatory, democratic model or bottom-up where the population plays a significant and even determinant role in the decisions. Each model has its strengths and weaknesses. The model of China is efficient but less inclusive, and Canada is vice versa. Neither model is perfect. ICCASU seeks to impart the knowledge of each different model to the Cameroonian people.

Cependant, nous ne voulons pas que le Cameroun choisisse l'un ou l'autre. ICCASU II est une plateforme pour le peuple camerounais pour adapter et partager les meilleurs processus, leçons, expériences et des exemples de réussite afin de créer votre propre modèle. Un modèle camerounais doit s'adapter au contexte et à la culture camerounaise. C'est là le Développement Urban intelligent !!! That is smart urban development! Pour atteindre cet objectif, un centre d'excellence sur la ville intelligente sera créé après la conférence!!!

Urbanization knows no borders or boundaries, and many other regions have expressed an interest in what we are doing here this week. The future of ICCASU may very well involve new partners and regions, the evolution of ICCASU+, if you will. That is an exciting prospect, especially because ICCASU is more than a conference, it is an education processes to engage the population to reach sustainable and inclusive urban development.

Par cette occasion spéciale, nous aimerions adresser nos sincères remerciements aux nombreuses institutions, et personnes qui ont rendu possible ICCASU II. Tout d'abord, nous sommes très reconnaissants envers le Gouvernement camerounais pour avoir accepté d'accueillir la Conférence. Nous sommes particulièrement reconnaissants envers le Ministère du

Développement urbain et de l'Habitat qui a supporté ICCCASU II et a travaillé sans relâche pour assurer sa réalisation.

Plus spécialement, nous voudrions remercier le ministre Jean Claude Mbwentchou pour son patronage et son support, le Secrétaire général du MINDHU, Dr. Ahmadou Sardaouna ainsi que Mme. Anne Fouda, Chef de la Division des études, de la planification et de la coopération pour leur incroyable détermination et collaboration. Je ne saurais oublier de souligner la collaboration extraordinaire de l'Honorable Haut-Commissaire du Cameroun au Canada à Ottawa, Anu'A-Gheyle Solomon Azoh-Mbi, dont le support incontournable au projet a permis la tenue d'ICCCASU au Cameroun.

Nos remerciements s'adressent également aux différents responsables de commissions de travail locaux pour leur service engagé. Les mots nous manquent pour exprimer à quel point votre collaboration, vos conseils et votre travail acharné ont conduit au succès de cette conférence.

We're so thankful for the partnership of UN-Habitat, for their engagement and experience bring in this sphere. We're grateful for the University of Ottawa, for their institutional support and for being the home base of the ICCCASU secretariat. We're deeply appreciative for the individuals and institutions, including Global Affairs Canada as co-sponsor, that have stepped forward to support this conference, especially the former Minister Stephen Dion for his personal engagement!!! We are also so pleased with the many volunteers, both here in Cameroon and back in Canada and China, that have contributed their time to bring ICCCASU to pass.

In fact, the entire international ICCCASU team is composed of devoted volunteers (professors, students and professionals). We are extremely proud of the team, especially in light of the considerable challenges the team has navigated and the heavy workload so many have managed off the side of their desks, or in their own time out of personal interest. Let me express once more my gratefulness to each of my team members who have been working very very hard with me during last two years!!! I'm so proud of you!!

Our special thanks also to our keynote speakers-important and busy people whose presence here this week adds so much value. Likewise, to each of our panelists and speakers, locally, but especially internationally for their willingness to participate even with the distance, costs, and other barriers that they had to withstand.

Thank you all for being here, for contributing your valuable time and talents to the success of ICCCASU II.

Bonne Conférence!

Dr. Huhua Cao
ICCCASU Co-president
Professor
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

APPENDIX D

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

*MINISTERE DE L'HABITAT ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN*

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

*MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT*



**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT, JEAN CLAUDE MBWENTCHOU, AT THE CLOSING
CEREMONY OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN, CHINESE AND AFRICAN
SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION (ICCCASU II)**

Yaoundé Conference Centre, 14 December 2017

Honorable members of the government;
Your Excellency, the Minister of Territorial Planning, Housing Development and Urban Planning of Chad, Dear Friend;
Co-chairs of the International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization in Canada, China and Africa (ICCCASU);
Your Excellency, Madam High Commissioner of Canada to Cameroon;
Your Excellency, the Ambassador of Senegal to Cameroon;
Your Excellences, Members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of international organizations;
The Representative of UN-HABITAT;
The Representative of the University of Ottawa;
The Representative of Cameroon Universities;
The Governor of the Center Region;
The Senior Divisional Officer for Mfoundi;
Ladies and Lords Members of Parliament;
The Government Delegate of the Yaoundé City Council;
The President of CVUC;
Ladies and Lords Mayors from Cameroon and friendly countries;
Technical and financial Partners;
Board Chairs and General Managers of Public, Semi-Public and Private sector companies;
Representatives of Professional Orders and Associations of the housing and urban development sector;
Heads of delegations;
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I am here in this room to preside over the closing ceremony of the Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to **His Excellency Yang Philemon, Prime Minister, Head of Government**, who kindly asked me to chair the works of this important international conference.

Just two days ago, I expressed my satisfaction as to the holding of this conference. After three intense days of sustained effort, we have come to the end of our sessions. The very positive feedback from the proceedings of the Conference reassures me of the interest and enthusiasm, which suggests that you have taken stock of the challenges of smart urban development and actions to be taken to boost the development of our cities.

How then do I not express my total satisfaction with the number, quality and diversity of participants: more than 500 registered participants of which a hundred from foreign countries (for a conference which was not free of charge!). Scholars, mayors, public and parastatal administrations, professional orders and sector associations.

It does not seem exaggerated for me to say that Cameroon is thus winning the challenge of bringing urban stakeholders from more than 25 countries around the world together in one venue, including the Minister of the Republic of Chad, under the prism of the excellent platform of ICCASU which aims to give our cities better flow of traffic, make them smarter, greener, resilient and inclusive.

Permit me, therefore, to express to you all the warm and sincere congratulations of the Government of Cameroon for your diligence and the wealth of your contributions.

I would particularly like to express my thanks to the nationals of the brotherly and friendly countries and through them, to the Governments of these countries, for the honour they have shown by taking part in this conference.

I express special thanks to the experts (key note speakers, speakers, panelists of the special sessions and round tables), who have shared their knowledge and know-how, and who have been available during the Conference and training workshops which took place from 09 to 11 December. Permit me to thank them.

May I also express my deepest gratitude to UN-HABITAT, the University of Ottawa, the Governments of Canada and China for the multifaceted support they have given us in the preparation and success of these works.

I will also like to thank the official sponsors of this event, which are FEICOM Cameroon and Global Affairs Canada, the Universities, all the other public partners namely CFC, SIC, MAETUR, MIPROMALO and CAMTEL, private stakeholders and the civil society, from here and abroad, for their multi-faceted support; not forgetting the mayors from here and abroad, who came here in their numbers, to share their experiences during the works.

Finally, I will like to thank and congratulate all those who - from near and far, including the Ottawa-based Organizing Committee - worked closely with the Local Organizing Committee of Cameroon, led by the Secretary General, the four Commissions and the Technical Secretariat, respectively coordinated by the Inspector General in charge of technical affairs, the Inspector General in charge of Administrative affairs, the Inspector N° 2 in charge of Administrative affairs, the Director of General Affairs and the Chief of the Division of Research, Planning and Cooperation; not forgetting On Spot Enterprises, for their exemplary dedication to the smooth running of the Conference.

I would like to congratulate the Government Delegate to the Yaounde City Council, administratives authorities of the Mfoundi, the Wouri and the Mefou and Afamba Division, the security forces, authorities of the civil aviation and of the Yaounde and Douala airport, the Director general of the Yaounde Conference Centre, volunteers, translators, interpreters and diplomats of Ministry of External Relations.

A nod goes to the media, for the perfect coverage of this event and mainly to the CRTV, which relocated some of its activities to the Yaoundé Conference Centre for three days.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear participants,

A study of the in-depth analyses of your conclusion reports suggest that all the challenges and issues facing the urban sector in cities in general and African cities in particular, were noted. The Conference provided an excellent opportunity to explore them, but also to share the successful experiences of countries like China and Canada.

Indeed, issues relating to Chinese investments for the development of cities in Africa have been studied. To add, the contribution of Canadian experience has also been an important part of the discussions, given Canada's traditional commitment to development issues in several countries on the African continent.

As you know, the conference made it possible to bring up the many difficulties which our countries face regarding the development of our cities, and several recommendations and solutions which have just been proposed to you. The essential thing is to realistically consider the transformation of these recommendations into an action plan which can be implemented in the short and medium term, to promote a harmonious and integrated development of our cities, but also a development which meets the demands of sustainability and modernity imposed by globalization.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Cameroon is truly happy to be the first country to benefit from the innovations brought by the ICCCASU II conference, in particular the three days of training offered to nearly 250 participants from all horizons. Cameroon is also very thankful to have been chosen to host the Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa, the foundation of which was laid here in Yaounde. As I have already said, this Centre, the first of its kind on the continent, will position Cameroon as a regional leader in sustainable urban development and offer an international research space on issues of urbanity, sustainable development and smart cities in the 21st century.

I therefore urge you to take possession of the recommendations made, because it is the pathway to capitalizing the discussions and conclusions resulting from the works.

As far as we are concerned, we are committed to disseminating these conclusions to African authorities, so that when we meet again in China to hold the third edition of the ICCCASU III Conference in 2019, we can present a positive report of the implementation of the resolutions of these meetings.

I will like, before closing the conference, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, to once again express my sincere thanks to the countless people and institutions that made possible the holding of ICCCASU II here in Yaoundé, capital of Africa in miniature.

I am also very grateful for the partnership with UN-Habitat, which brings its influence and experience in this area.

I am also particularly grateful to the University of Ottawa, for its institutional support and for being the seat of the conference secretariat.

I will like to express my sincere gratitude to the many people involved here and in Canada in donating their valuable time to bring about ICCCASU II. Cameroon will use ICCCASU's rich exchanges to deepen the reflection on the measures taken or in preparation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Finally, I will like to thank the speakers, whose presence brings added value to this event.

Finally, I extend a big thank you to all of you for being here and contributing, through your valuable time and talents, to the success of ICCCASU II.

My immense gratitude goes especially to **His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon**, for approving the holding of the ICCCASU II Conference, which was also placed under **His Very Distinguished Patronage**, who will stand as **The President of ICCCASU** for the next two years.

While wishing you a safe journey back to your countries, services and places of residence, I thank you once again for your availability and your valuable contributions.

With that, I declare closed, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the works of the Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization.

Long live international cooperation!

Long live H. E. Paul BIYA, President of the Republic Long, and forerunner of Urban Renewal!

Long live Cameroon, united in diversity, one and indivisible!

Thank you for your kind attention. /-

APPENDIX E

2nd International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions

Yaoundé 12-14 December 2017

Speech of Closing Ceremony by Huhua Cao, ICCCASU Co-President and Professor of University of Ottawa, Canada

Your Excellency the Minister Jean Claude Mbwentchou,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

J'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de voir cette seconde édition de l'ICCCASU se terminer avec succès. Il est évident que sans les implications soutenues et continues du ministre camerounais de l'Habitat, Mr Jean Claude Mbwentchou, d'Affaires mondiales Canada, de l'ONU-Habitat et de l'Université d'Ottawa, ainsi que l'extraordinaire collaboration entre l'ensemble des institutions et partenaires engagés à nos côtés, il nous aurait non seulement été impossible d'organiser cet événement d'envergure internationale, mais surtout de le faire avec une telle réussite.

Over the past 3 days we have learned a lot from each other, shared our respective experiences, our knowledge, and our concerns on the issues of a sustainable and smart urban development. From China to Canada, we have observed the development of various urbanization models; urban and demographic transitions; and urban governance, each of which has its advantages, assets, faults, and lessons to draw from potential models and pitfalls to avoid. Above all, while we are gathered today in Yaoundé, our exchanges, discussions and the recommendations that came out of them have been taken and largely inspired by African academics and political representatives, as well as practitioners and professionals from African civil society. The latter, highlighting the primordial nature of local appropriation, cultural and social vectors specific to populations affected by urbanization and development issues.

C'est, à mon sens, ce qui donne l'importance, le sens et la force de l'ICCCASU. Sans cette perspective, un tel événement ne peut être considéré comme un succès. À ce titre je remercie profondément et salue l'accueil réservé par les acteurs locaux à l'ICCCASU ainsi que l'importante mobilisation panafricaine qui a réellement donné vie à cette seconde édition de l'ICCCASU.

Two questions frequently came during the conference. The first one was about the reasons leading to the success of the Chinese urbanization model since the 70s. The second one was asking for what ICCCASU could bring to the Cameroonian population. The numerous presentations,

discussions and exchanges which have been directed during the conference brought many elements of answer to the first question. In this regard, these presentations have not only highlighted the strengths and assets of the Chinese urbanization model, but also draw attention on its pitfalls and limits.

En ce qui concerne la seconde question, outre le succès rencontré par les ateliers de travail et de formation organisés en prélude à la Conférence. L'organisation de l'ICCCASU à Yaoundé a offert une tribune, non seulement aux acteurs camerounais, mais à l'ensemble des acteurs africains qui se sont joints à nous, pour insuffler une réelle dimension multipartite aux perspectives internationales pour un développement urbain durable et intelligent. De même, à la suite de l'organisation de cette seconde édition de l'ICCCASU, un Centre d'Excellence sur l'urbanisme durable devrait voir le jour à Yaoundé en partenariat avec l'ONU-Habitat, le gouvernement camerounais et l'Université d'Ottawa. Ce dernier, en plus d'ancrer durablement une perspective africaine au sein de la recherche à l'échelle internationale, offrira de nombreuses opportunités aux étudiantes et étudiants, aux universitaires et professionnels camerounais.

The success of this second edition of ICCCASU has allowed us to reflect on and anchor a multi-stakeholder understanding of the answers brought to the current challenges of sustainable and smart urbanization, whether for Canadian or African societies and urban areas. We have also emphasized the importance of inclusive urban development with full inclusion of local populations, gender issues and various power relationships. As we wish to implement these themes into each edition of ICCCASU, we have paid special attention to increasing awareness within local populations and to strengthening the capacities of local actors. This special attention is in line with the mandate of UN-Habitat as well as the goals of the New Program for Cities and Africa Vision 2063 of the African Union.

Nous nous sommes également attelés à motiver les différentes parties engagées au sein de la Conférence aux différentes manières de penser et d'appréhender le développement urbain et comment mettre en œuvre les différents moyens et programmes nécessaires à la réussite d'un développement inclusif, intelligent et durable. Ces réflexions amènent également une base, un socle indispensable pour l'action des décideurs politiques et c'est là où l'établissement du Centre d'Excellence à Yaoundé devient crucial. L'Afrique se situe actuellement à un tournant majeur en terme de transition démographique, de transition énergétique, d'urbanisation et d'industrialisation. La réussite de ces dernières pourrait conférer à l'ensemble du continent un rôle prépondérant dans l'économie du 21^e siècle, ainsi qu'une place de premier ordre sur la scène internationale. Il est en cela essentiel que des centres multipartites devenant des carrefours entre la recherche universitaire, les décideurs politiques, la société civile et les acteurs professionnels africains servent d'observatoires et d'incubateurs à un tel tournant. C'est ce que nous souhaitons et nous voulons mettre en œuvre avec la création d'un Centre d'Excellence à Yaoundé.

We have started to bring forth the beginnings of answers to these great questions, but it is more necessary than ever to keep the discussion going to reach better understandings of the issues that we have raised. We are looking forward to maintaining the dialogue with each of the actors and institutions that joined us for these three days. Once again, thank you for your active participation. We are going back to Canada with great satisfaction in addition to the many challenges that have arisen over the course of the conference. You can be sure that Africa's development will now be part of our daily work.

Long live Cameroon!
Long live ICCCASU!

We are waiting for you in China in 2019!

Dr. Huhua Cao
ICCCASU Co-president
Professor
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

YAOUNDE DECLARATION

AT THE END OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN, CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION (ICCCASU II), HELD IN YAOUNDE, FROM 12 TO 14 DECEMBER 2017

We, representatives of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of Ottawa, Canada, meeting in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon from 12 to 14 December 2017, on the occasion of the Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II);

In the presence of Parliamentarians, representatives of sub-national and local administrations, notably Regional and Local Authorities, members of the Civil Society and the Private Sector, specialists and practitioners on town planning and housing issues and the representatives of the scientific and academic world, as well as other stakeholders;

Considering the success and conclusions of the International Conference on Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU), held in Ottawa, Canada from 23 to 25 October 2015, where the institutionalization and holding of subsequent sessions on a rotating basis were envisaged (Africa 2017, China 2019, Canada 2021);

Taking into account the perspectives opened by the Ottawa session held from 23 to 25 October 2015, in particular: "creating a permanent association which moves between Canada, China and African countries. [...] a perspective for exchange, capacity building and basic training on urbanization processes, thus leading to the design of greater sustainability for cities";

Considering the willingness of Cameroon, expressed by His Excellency Paul BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, to host the ICCCASU II Conference in Yaounde, which he accepted to place under His Distinguished Patronage;

Considering the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, the University of Ottawa (Canada) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), on the organisation in Yaoundé, from 12 to 14 December 2017, of the Second International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU II) under the theme: "Smart Urban Development: Local to Global Actions", signed in Yaounde on 25 April 2017, and which establishes legal and financial obligations of the Parties in the organization of the International Conference ICCCASU II;

Welcoming the wish expressed by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the African Union Commission, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of Ottawa, to work together for a successful organization of the ICCCASU II Conference;

Referring to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 40/202 of 17 December 1985 proclaiming “the first Monday in October of each year ‘World Habitat Day’” and “calling upon all Governments to accord the requisite priority in their development and development assistance programmes to human settlements activities as a proved means of promoting economic and social development, as well as to the fair distribution of the benefits of such development to all segments of the population”;

Referring further to Resolution 68/239 of 5 February 2014 of the United Nations General Assembly proclaiming: “31 October World Cities Day” and calling upon “States, United Nations bodies, in particular UN-Habitat, all international organizations concerned, the civil society and all other interested parties to observe the Day and to make it known to the public”;

Equally taking into account the 2015 Report on the Millennium Development Goals and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted on 12 August 2015;

Considering particularly Sustainable Development Goal 11: “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”;

Welcoming the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador on 20 October 2016, and endorsed by Resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016 of the United Nations General Assembly during the sixty-eighth plenary meeting of its 71st session, on the New Urban Agenda, in particular paragraph 21, which urges: “[...] all national, subnational and local governments, as well as all relevant stakeholders, in line with national policies and legislation, to revitalize, strengthen and create partnerships, enhancing coordination and cooperation to effectively implement the New Urban Agenda and realize our shared vision”;

Noting with interest that for Resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016 of the United Nations General Assembly (paragraph 81) emphasises that “the realization of the transformative commitments set out in the New Urban Agenda will require enabling policy frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels, integrated by participatory planning and management of urban spatial development and effective means of implementation, complemented by international cooperation as well as efforts in capacity development, including the sharing of best practices, policies and programmes among Governments at all levels”;

Considering further the recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016 (paragraph 82) referring to the need “ to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization, mainstreaming the implementation of the New Urban Agenda”;

Recalling that the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting in January 2015 at their twenty-fourth ordinary session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, adopted the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 with the commitment, in paragraph 72, to provide opportunities for all Africans to have decent and affordable housing in clean, secure and well planned environments by: "providing access to affordable and decent housing to all in sustainable human settlements; ensuring effective and territorial planning and land tenure, use and management systems; ensuring balanced development of all human settlements while embracing a rural urban continuum; and improving the livelihoods of the great percentage of the people working and living in slums and informal settlements";

Considering the African Youth Charter adopted on 2 July 2006 by the Seventh Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference held in Banjul (The Gambia) specifically under Article 14, which urges States Parties to take the necessary measures to achieve the full realisation of the rights of the youths in accordance with their national law especially when food security, clothing, housing and other basic needs are compromised;

Considering further the African Charter on Statistics, adopted on 4 February 2009, by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which in its Article 2, aims at ensuring the "improved quality and comparability of the statistics required to monitor the economic and social integration process in the continent" and at promoting "a culture of evidence-based policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation";

Considering equally the African Charter of Values and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development, adopted on 27 June 2014, by the twenty-third Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea;

Taking into account the recommendations of the regional meeting for the harmonization of implementation and monitoring framework of the New Urban Agenda held in Cape Town from November 30 to December 1st 2017;

Recommend the following:

1. **Secure** the sustainability of ICCCASU pre conference meetings such as the ICCCASU academy held prior to the opening of ICCCASU II Conference and which saw the participation of closely 500 Cameroonian and foreign participants, as well as journalists. In addition, seminars and training workshops were held in relation with sustainable and smart urbanisation;
2. **Encourage** countries and stakeholders to define and carryout a limited number of priority actions among those contained in the new Program for cities, to maximize and pool efforts for the implementation of accountability mechanisms so as to achieve their goals;

3. **Propose** the drafting and use of maps very large scales (1/1250 and 1/5000) with the aim of improving the planning, development and land and urban management system as well as the setting up of an African Urban Geographical Information System so as to ensure objective and effective decision making;
4. **Support** the idea of creating in Yaoundé, in the Republic of Cameroon, of a Regional centre of Excellence for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa "RESUDA" with the mission of training, applied interdisciplinary research, institutional and organisational support as concerns urbanization, taking into account the advantages of digital revolution, as a space for distance knowledge dissemination and experience sharing. The said centre should equally serve as a platform for meetings and brainstorming on government policies aimed at ensuring transparency in matters of land administration, mastery of integrated urban development, the alignment of the urbanization process with that of industrialization in order to make the most of advantages deriving from urban growth;
5. Accordingly, **call for** contributions from Governments, International Organizations, development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, scholars and academia for sustained support in implementing the recommendations of the ICCCASU II Conference., and in particular, the construction and functioning of the "RESUDA";
6. **Encourage** the Governments of the People's Republic of China, the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), the University of Ottawa in Canada and **any other partner interested or involved in sustainable urban development in Africa** to consider establishing mutually beneficial partnerships between the RESUDA and other institutes with the same objective in their respective countries;
7. **Urge** stakeholders in involved in ICCCASU to establish a monitoring committee to ensure implementation of conclusions and recommendations of ICCCASU II Conference, notably creation of the Center of Excellence for Research and Sustainable Urban Development in Africa;
8. **Request** the Government of Cameroon and the African Union Commission to disseminate to other African Union Member States the conclusions of the ICCCASU II International Conference and, with this regard, **encourage** the Commission to consider in its Strategic Plan for the coming years, the establishment of policies and institutions for the development of sustainable urban infrastructure and smart cities on the Continent;
9. **Extend** our sincere thanks to His Excellency Paul BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, Head of State, for having approved the holding in Cameroon of ICCCASU II, to the Government and the entire people of Cameroon for the warm welcome and hospitality given us throughout the conduct of the deliberations of the ICCCASU II Conference in Yaoundé;

10. **Undertake** to build on the success and ensure monitoring of conclusions and recommendations of ICCCASU II conference and to remain active and work for the successful organization of the Third International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU III), planned for China in 2019.

Done at Yaounde, on 14 December 2017

For the ICCCASU II Conference,

The Chair,



Jean Claude MBWENTCHOU
Minister of Housing and Urban Development of Cameroon

For the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),

RAFAEL TUTS

The Co-Chairs of ICCCASU II,

Dr. Alioune BADIANE

Pr. HUHUA CAO

LEADERSHIP TEAM OF ICCCASU II

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Minister of Housing and Urban Development (Cameroon)

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Coordination of design and formatting:

Bernard Sébastien Georges, Vivian Liu, Ghada Hadil Ben Fredj, Helen Ma, Molly de Barros, Matthew Mckitrick

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