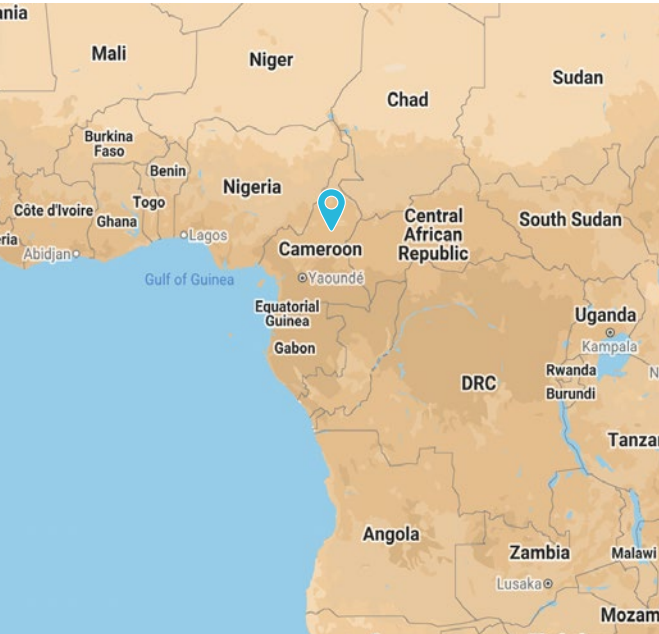


Cameroon

Partner country

Status of the project: Completed National Urban Mobility Policy or Programme



Basic Information

Population: 27,744,989 | Growth rate: 2.54%

Percentage of urban population: 57%

GDP per capita: USD 1,498

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines: 69%

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): no quantified transport related NDC

National GHG emissions per capita: 0.4 (tCO₂eq)

Proportion of transport related GHG emissions: 53%

Exposure to climate change: HIGH

Context

Cameroon is undergoing a rapid population growth. With over 55% of the population living in cities, it is the most urbanised country in Central Africa, and it is expected that the urban population will reach 22 million by 2035. The geographical, economic, and social context of the country is complex and diversified but is largely dominated by two major cities, Douala, economic capital and Yaoundé, administrative capital.

Yet the quality and efficiency of urban mobility systems, and ultimately its performance is not satisfactory. Growing congestion in cities and the unpredictability of traffic are the most visible signs of these problems. The slowness, cost and discomfort of, mostly, informal public transport also greatly affects populations who have no other choice for their journeys. Walking is particularly neglected in Cameroonian cities. The high number of accidents and victims, often pedestrians, calls for emergency measures. Finally, Cameroon's greenhouse gas emissions from urban transport, although very low in absolute terms, could be better addressed.

Generally speaking, and with the notable exception of Douala, urban communities have neither the institutional nor the human resources to carry out some of the essential tasks entrusted to them by law, in particular the organisation and management of public transport and traffic management. Urban communities also do not fulfil their role of continuous monitoring of urban mobility, its performance and the service provided to citizens by urban transport infrastructure and systems.

In this context, and as Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans were being developed for Douala and Yaoundé, it appeared necessary for Cameroon to have a National Urban Mobility Policy (NUMP) that facilitates and guides local actions and is shared and appropriated by all actors, whether at the level of cities or the State.

The NUMP was delivered and presented in September 2019 during the MobiliseYourCity Africa Mobility Conference organised in Yaoundé.