



CAMYOSFOP

CSOPartnership 
for Development Effectiveness

STUDY REPORT

CAMEROON:

ASSESSING YOUTH DRIVEN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS WITHIN THE 2030 AGENDA LANDSCAPE

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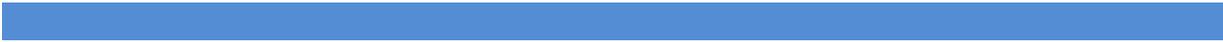
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II. LIST OF ACRONYMS



CAMYOSFOP	: Cameroon Youths and Student Forum for Peace.
CPDE	: Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness.
CSO	: Civil Society Organization.
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product.
GESP	: Growth and Employment Strategic Paper
GPEDC	: Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.
HLM	: High Level Meeting
HIV/AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
NAYO	: National Association of Youth Organizations
NEF	: National Employment Fund.
NOD	: Nairobi Outcome Document.
NSIF	: National Social Insurance Fund.
OHADA	: Organization for the Harmonization of African Business Law.
PAJER – U	: Rural and Urban Youth Support Project.
PANEJ	: National Action Plan for Youth Employment.
PIASSI	: Integrated Support Project for Actors of the Informal Sector.
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study on assessing youth driven social accountability indicators within the 2030 Agenda Landscape is the outcome of the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD) on the need for the development of a youth indicator on Development effectiveness endorsed and funded by the CPDE. The study that was carried out separately by the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) in Cameroon and the National Association of Youth Organizations (NAYO) in Zimbabwe. The report therefore set the pace for Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) indicator on youth in Development Effectiveness and assessing the youth in the ongoing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Both primary and secondary sources were used to come out with the report including questionnaires, interviews and desk reviews on the following issues covered by the study: unemployment rate, vocational training, quality of education, social security, youth participation in decision making, entrepreneurship, transition from informal to formal sector, youth budgeting, and migration. The administered 100 questionnaires targeted youth CSOs, youth representatives in decision making instances, teachers, employers, taxation Department, and the Banking sector.

The report comprise of a rationale, analysis of both the primary and secondary sources and recommendations. The analysis presents a gloomy picture of youth involvement in development effectiveness in Cameroon. The situation is same for Zimbabwe and we Cameroon and Zimbabwe situations are a true reflection of the level of youth involvement in development effectiveness in Africa as a whole. Therefore, much need to be done by both the government of Cameroon and development partners in the effective inclusion of the youth in the ongoing development processes.

This study comes to add to other studies carried out by CAMYOSFOP in the same line including: Youth Unemployment and Migration (2010); Agriculture and Vocational Training as Gateway to Youth Employment (2012); Education System Reforms for Youth Employment in Cameroon (2014); The Contribution of Youth-Driven CSOs in Advancing the Istanbul Principles and Accountability (2016); and South-South Cooperation Human Rights Inclinations: Progress and limitations in Sino-Cameroon and Sino-Zimbabwe cooperation within the Agenda 2030 Landscape (2017).

CAMYOSFOP therefore hopes this report alongside other reports she has published will be seriously considered by the government and Development Partners in enhancing youth development policies and the achievement of the SDGs.

1. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The shift from the Paris Declaration of 2005 and the Accra Action Agenda which was focused on Aid Effectiveness led to the establishment of The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Busan, South Korea in 2011 during the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. It builds on the effort since 2002 Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, commitments made in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, broadening the agenda from the one which focused on aid to one that aims to get maximum from all forms of development cooperation. Being an inclusive structure, the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) which is an open platform for civil society organizations across the globe was established in 2012. The platform unites CSOs across the world on issues of effective development as agreed upon in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the Global Partnership for Development Cooperation. The CPDE consist of the Global Council, the Coordination Committee, Co-chairs, Regional Coordination Units, National Coordination, Sectors, working Groups and Building Blocks.

In line with the above structure, the CPDE Youth Sector was created in 2013 with the aim of promoting development effectiveness within the youth milieu across the globe. The sector comprises of the Global Coordinator and the Regional Coordinators (CAMYOSFOP being the Co-chair for Africa). Since the creation of this sector, the various coordinators have been engaged in a series of activities to involve the youth in the different regions on the effective development process and have also participated in all meetings of the CPDE. This can be attested through the sectors high involvement in the preparatory meetings and during the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) on Development Effectiveness that took place in Nairobi-Kenya from 28th November -1st December 2016. During the HLM2, the sector co-organized an international youth workshop on Development effectiveness which ended up with a Declaration calling for the establishment of a youth indicator on Development Effectiveness. The recommendations from the youth statement were endorsed in the Final Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD). Youth were recognized as major development partners in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and underscored the need for the inclusion of youth empowerment indicators in the implementation of this agenda.

In line with this recommendation, in April 2017 CAMYOSFOP organized a National Sensitization Workshop with youth organizations in Cameroon aimed at engaging them on the development effectiveness process. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the development of the youth indicator on development effectiveness by participants. Thus, the study on Assessing Youth Driven Social Accountability Indicators within the 2030 Agenda Landscape in Cameroon is based on the above mentioned outcomes. A similar study also undertaken in Zimbabwe by NAYO is funded by the CPDE Youth Sector.

2. ANALYSIS ON YOUTH DRIVEN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS ON DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

The perception of a youth across the globe is contextual and perceived from biological and cultural dimensions. The African Union for example, defines youth as individual aged between 15 to 35 years old. In addition, Multilateral Organizations like the United Nations have specific categories as per its age range between the age brackets 15 to 24 years and the Commonwealth uses the age category of 15 to 29 years. For the purpose of this paper, the definition as per the African Youth Charter will apply. That is individuals aged between 15 to 35 years. Cameroon's population is estimated at about 23.662.898.475 inhabitants from 2011 projection. Like most developing countries, the age pyramid is characterized with a high proportion of youths with more than half of the inhabitants of the country between 17.7years and below. More than half of the population (63%) is under 25years. Youths predominantly constitute a bigger segment of our demography specially those under 35years. Despite the youth's numerical advantage, worthy to highlight that, the colossal potential of youth demographic dividend has not been boosted in terms of training productive human resources for the job market and ensuring meaningful participation of youths in development processes.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The rate of unemployment is a strong development indicator and variable used by development practitioners to assess the scope of development effectiveness in both developed and developing economies. Cameroon has an unemployment rate of 30 percent with 48 percent of the total population living below poverty line¹. Youth unemployment rate stands at 13% nationwide with spikes of 22% in Douala and 30% in Yaoundé. Similarly, the underemployment rate of young people estimated nationwide stands at 75.8%, with 78.8% in rural areas and 55.7% in urban areas². Youth unemployment rate was 6.70 as of 2014. Its highest value over the past 23years was 12.60 in 1999, while its lowest value was 6.30 in 2013³. The Unemployment rate in Cameroon increased to 4.51 percent in 2016 from 4.37 percent in 2015⁴. The causes of unemployment and underemployment, particularly for youths, include the discrepancy between training and employment, discrimination in the labor market, low rate of job creation and lack of a creative spirit. The Lack of information, high taxes and constraints related to the implementation of economic programs, slow economic growth and governance issues also account for this phenomenon⁵. In order to achieve the above objectives, the government has designed specific programs to curb youth unemployment.

¹ World Bank Report 2009.

² National Youth Operational Plan, p.21.

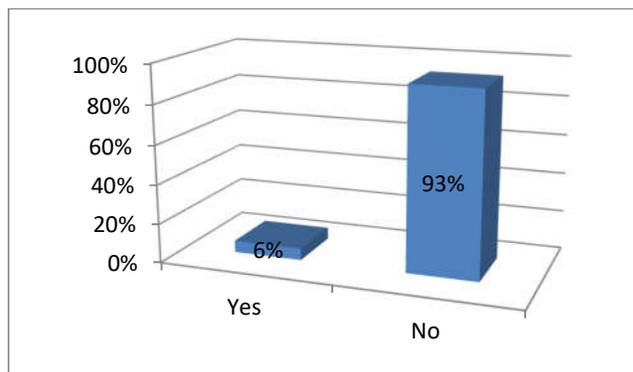
³ National Youth Operational Plan, p.21.

⁴ Trading Economics 2017.

⁵ National Youth Policy, p.15.

However, the programs implemented have achieved very limited provable results and most of them even end up exacerbating underemployment amongst youths. In addition, the Cameroonian Government is very slow in overhauling the business climate, coupled with inadequate employment policies that have stifled the creation of decent jobs for youths as attested by 86% of respondents of our survey. This can be attributed to multiplicity of factors that include; lack of information, high tax levy, inter- generational issues and this was almost unanimously complemented by 93% of youths affirming that the business climate is not friendly enough to find a decent job or create one through self-employment.

Figure 1 Friendly climate to create decent jobs for youths



Source: CAMYOSFOP data analysis on youth indicators 2017

Moreover, even private sector employers overwhelmingly confirmed the fact that, failure to accelerate reforms in Cameroon has not created a favorable business environment and incentives for decent jobs for youths as 75% respondents disclosed during the study.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Since the early 1990s to date, the government has made relatively modest progress in advancing vocational training in Cameroon. This can be attested by the creation of the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training in November 2004.

Despite efforts made by the government, there are still existing gaps such as accessibility of training centers, quality of curricular and affordability of tuition fee. Vocational training in the formal settings is not easily affordable and accessible by low income youths and women. The higher education and vocational training centers are characterized with trainings that do not match the job market⁶. Private vocational training institutes are more prone to profit making and not affordable as well.

On the other hand, the government has created technical training centers mostly in urban centers and a few in rural areas. There are about 25 institutions of formal higher learning that offers skilled training. In Urban areas, 42% people have under

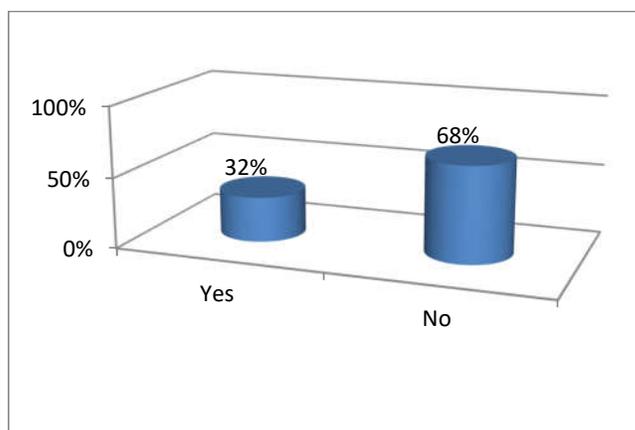
⁶Youth Operation Plan, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education, 2015, P. 22

taken professional education as against 18.4% in the rural area with a gender disparity of 34% of men and 28% of women regardless of area of residence⁷. However, a lot is being done to support technical and vocational training in Cameroon and to ensure that more girls and boys are enrolled into professional vocational centers. According to World Bank statistics in 2011 which must have increased by now, 145,516 students were enrolled in vocational public secondary education, of whom 53,450 (36 percent) were girls. This compared to 649,624 students being enrolled in general public secondary education, of whom 289 340 (44 per cent) girls. 30 rural Artisanal Centers have been created, 281 national vocational training scholarships were awarded and 144 private vocational training centers approved.⁸

Beside the fact that the government has made relatively minute efforts to revamp the vocational training policy framework in Cameroon, it is crystal clear that there are limited vocational training policy blue prints. This can be compounded by the fact that, if they exist; there is very limited knowledge to their existence as almost 2/3 of the respondents confirmed the fact that limited vocational training engenders youth employment.

Vocational training centers are affected by severe shortage of materials to support practical work. Equipment in most centers used by apprentice for practical work are outmoded. Manual tools are often lacking and apprentice and teachers have to provide them.⁹ This issue of accessing adequate practical training material was confirmed by 68% of respondents who equally acknowledge the fact that some training courses are not job oriented. With the existing vocational policy gaps, it is absolutely vital for government to take policy reforms that will articulate the need of the job market as well as make greater effort in disseminating this policy papers while they are published.

Figure 2: adequate vocational training policy



Source: CAMYOSFOP data analysis on youth indicators 2017

⁷ National Youth Policy, MINJEC, 2015, p.13.

⁸2017 Financial law, Report on the Nation's Economic, Social and Financial Situation and Prospects, National Institute of Statistics p.33.

⁹ National Program in Technical and Vocational Education, Ministry of Employment and Vocational Education, 2015 p.22

SOCIAL SECURITY

The social protection in Cameroon knew two phases of evolution before independence by the order of the December 6th, 1945 set up by France, thus creating a compensation fund for family benefits with its headquarters in Douala. The phase after independence was materialized by law n ° 67 / LF / 08 of June 12, 1967 which creates the national social security fund (NSSF) and Act No. 92/007 of 14 August 1992 on the Labor Code. Besides the labor code, there are several other Decrees and Ministerial orders that govern the relationship between employees and employers. Youths and those in need of special protection in Cameroon face serious difficulties in getting decent jobs that can provide them with social security services. Cameroons labor market is largely informal, with the rate of informality being as high as 89 percent in 2014.¹⁰

Moreover, Cameroon has the highest out-of-pocket health expenditure in Africa, which leads to impoverishment of households. The country records one of the highest prevalence rates of HIV-AIDS in the sub-region especially among young people but less than 7 percent of people are covered by adequate social security services¹¹. The social security system is insufficient due to lack of a comprehensive strategy. Only a minute portion of the youth, salaried workers governed by the labor code and public workers (10% of the population) is theoretically covered.

The social protection system in Cameroon since 2014 to date covers three dimensions that includes: Civil servants; workers under the labor code; and independent and informal sector workers. The scheme covers only four social security benefits provided by the National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF): pensions, (disability, old age and survivors) and employment injury¹². In order to increase coverage, Cameroon opened social security benefits to independent workers including the informal sector (predominantly made up of youths). The National Voluntary Social Security Scheme for the informal sector is an opening to create proper social security floors for youths. What is lacking is proper mentoring and capacity building to accompany youth CSO, as such, there is a need to accompany and build the capacity of youth driven CSOs on voluntary social security schemes.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

In addition to the above problems, the participation and concern of young people in decision making processes is characterized by a low level of involvement. Cameroon's problem on youth participation in decision making process has never been the lack of institutions, policies and laws on youth, but rather the absence of political willingness to effectively monitor and implement these laws and policies. Even though there are existing spaces for youth participation, yet, final decisions made do not

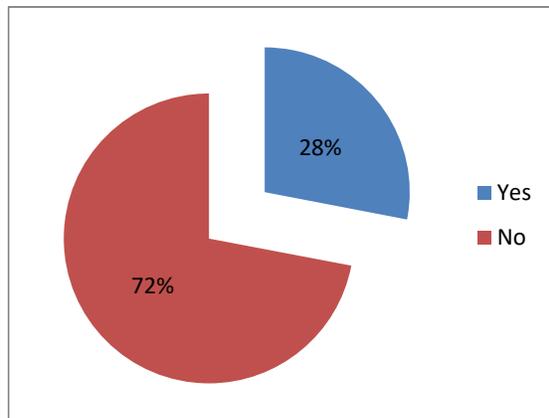
¹⁰ ILO: Building social Protection Floors with the ILO, Together to Change Millions of Lives in Cameroon.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² ILO, Social Security Department

necessarily integrate the contributions of youth as affirmed by overwhelming 72% respondents.

Figure 3: Youth participation in decision making processes



Source: CAMYOSFOP data analysis on youth indicators 2017

Despite the existence of voluntary mechanisms, there is no mandatory youth participation mechanism validated by a law in Cameroon. In this regard, youth participation is severely threatened by the lack of legal instruments that warrant their mandatory quota in key governance institutions. The consequence of this reluctance is generational conflicts, lack of spaces for dialogue between adults and youth and also a low representation of young people in decision bodies such as parliamentary assemblies, municipal bodies and the community at large.¹³ This can be justified by the cultural perception that youth don't constitute a rational entity in decision making process as buttressed by more than half of the respondents who attest to the fact that Youth are seen as little minded which might be the reason why they are not usually consulted.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Over the last 20 years, entrepreneurship education and training programs for youth and women have thrived, given their promise and potential to promote entrepreneurial skills and attitudes. Although the number of programs continue to increase, it is clear that information about these programs' impact remains thin. The importance of this topic is reflected within the World Bank's Education Sector Strategy 2020, learning for all: Investing in People's Knowledge and Skills to Promote Development.¹⁴ A multiplicity of factors that include intergenerational issues, limited information, and high taxes, stifles the capacity of youth and women entrepreneurs from transforming their small businesses into medium skilled scaled businesses. This is further buttressed by the outcome of a study that says the business climate in Cameroon is not enabling enough as confirmed by an overwhelming 86%. This can

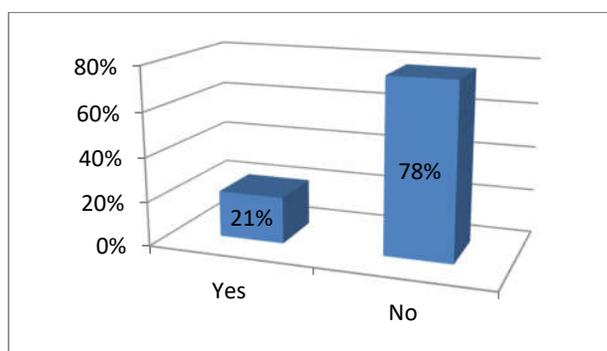
¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ Alexandria Valerio, Brent Parton, and Alicia Robb, *Entrepreneurship Education and Training Programs* by, p.ix.

be attributed to the following reasons as attested by a study conducted by the National Institute of Statics in 2009. The most mentioned obstacles consist of: taxation (58.8%); corruption (50.6%); access to loans (37.6%); administrative procedures (35.2%); unfair competition (25.8%); infrastructures (18.4%); and the cost of financing loans (18%).¹⁵

In spite of the multiple setbacks that impede unlocking the potentials of the business climate in Cameroon, worthy to underscore is the fact that the government still grants tax waivers to entrepreneurs as attested by 91% of the study. Besides, granting tax holidays to young entrepreneurs, worthy to note, tax declaration procedure is cumbersome and tough for first time young entrepreneurs as attested by an overwhelming 78%.

Figure 4: Mechanisms to assist starts ups in their tax declaration



Source: CAMYOSFOP data analysis on youth indicators 2017

Between 1990 and 1996, when Cameroon experienced an economic crisis, it brought about unfavorable conditions such as the devaluation of its currency, bankruptcy in the banking sector, and redundancy in the public service. Entrepreneurs in Cameroon operate under difficult socio-cultural and economic environments. A research carried out from August to November 2009, made it possible to identify and localize 93,969 enterprises and establishments operating in Cameroon at that period.

The youthfulness of most of the enterprises reminds many people of the economic crisis of the 1980s and 1990s, which caused the disappearance of many production units, especially in the primary and secondary sectors, a situation that was criticized by economic operators.¹⁶ In addition, findings have on the other hand revealed that many entrepreneurs display a very poor educational background as 46% of them are primary school leavers. Nevertheless, 40% of enterprises are run by graduates of higher educational institutions.¹⁷

Despite the little improvement on the business environment and the creation of the Centre of formalities for the creation of enterprises in 2010, the situation has considerably evolved. As such, between 2010 and 2016 15219 enterprises were

¹⁵ The General Enterprise Census in 2009, *NIS/GEC 2009*, p.6.

¹⁶ILO: Building social Protection Floors with the ILO, p.2.

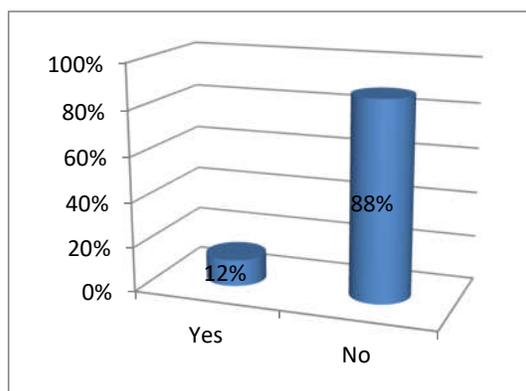
¹⁷ Ibid, p.5.

created. Never-the-less, Cameroon still faced regression with regards to ease of starting business, obtaining loans and paying taxes, conferring to the World Banks doing business 2017 report.¹⁸

YOUTH SENSITIVE BUDGETING

Past and ongoing financial flows in Cameroon either aid or funding which is a vital indicator of what government is investing in youth development is not well documented. Cameroon since 2016 after its debt canceling compilation trend has never made a debt contracting service where youths are involved. However, the neglect of youth in policy and budgeting is changing in Cameroon, as youth gradually become part of planning and budgeting processes. Our study further highlights that 88% of our survey shows that youth are not involved and a mechanism is to be created to involve youths in official development assistance.

Figure 5: Youth sensitive budgeting



Source: CAMYOSFOP data analysis on youth indicators 2017

According to the World Bank, Cameroon spent 16.3% of its government expenditure and 3.2% of its GDP on education provision in 2011 while there is no budgetary information regarding youth spending in Cameroon online.¹⁹As a means to fight against youth unemployment, the Cameroonian government has put in place several initiatives to promote youth self-employment. These initiatives however lack coordination, as they are spread throughout several ministries (Youth, Employment, Agriculture, Fisheries, etc.), all independently of the National Employment Fund (FNE).²⁰

TRANSITION FROM THE INFORMAL TO THE FORMAL SECTOR

Transfers from the informal sector to the formal sector remain slow or almost non-existent. A majority of informal production units do not have tax payer number and

¹⁸ WB-MINFI/DEA; Report on the Nation's Economy, Social and Financial Situation and Prospects, 2016 Financial Law, p.68.

¹⁹ National Youth Council of Cameroon Factsheet, 30 June 2014

²⁰ <http://www.businessincameroon.com/public-management/1012-6758-cameroon-seeks-fca-53-billion-to-finance-national-action-plan-for-youth-employment>

formal accounts in line with OHADA recommendations. Faced with these challenges youths have resulted to international migration in search for jobs, education etc. Cameroon records the highest number of migrants in Africa. In 2005, there were over 8000²¹ Cameroonian young workers in France. Cameroonians migrate first within African and in terms of figures; Nigeria is (2,000,000); Gabon (50,000) and Equatorial Guinea (16,000)²². Another blackening aspect is the number of Cameroonians involved in illegal emigration to a tune of 1314 that dates to 2007²³. Considering global political, economic and financial upheavals during the last ten years and lack of recent statistics on illegal emigration this number must have skyrocketed.

The Cameroon government conscious of the magnitude of the challenges youth face, have signed several instruments and developed youth policies aimed at promoting development effectiveness in Cameroon such as the creation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education specifically in charge of management and empowerment of youth, the creation of the National Youth Council, the creation of vocational training centers, the gradual professionalization of education, the designing of special programs such as PAJER- U, PIASSI, PANEJ, Youth Triennial Plan etc aimed at curbing youth unemployment and with a focus on the implementation of the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper (GESP) in order to improve on the welfare of the youth regarding education, employment, training, health, civic participation and agriculture. Despite the laudable efforts made by the government, the ever growing youth challenges still persist in Cameroon.

²¹MINREX 2009

²² MINREX 2009

²³ Profile National; Migrations aux Cameroun, 2009, pp.47 – 55.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Recommendations to Government

- ✚ The government should significantly reduce taxes for startups in order to attract more young people into business and entrepreneurship.
- ✚ The government should set up a modern system of tracking remittances.
- ✚ The government should allocated mandatory quotas for youths in order to guarantee their effective participation in key institutions and committees that make decisions for the common good of citizens.
- ✚ Government should make necessary vocational training policy reforms in order to ensure that trainees are trained for the job market as well as making it mandatory for every trainee to do a professional placement or internship.
- ✚ Key government ministries in the education sector should ease access to text books through tax incentives.
- ✚ Government should create a favorable business climate to ease access to business capital for small entrepreneurs within the informal sector as a tangible means to create decent jobs.
- ✚ Government should put in place a program for monitoring and tracking the rate of migration, in and out of Cameroon.

Recommendation to the CSOs

- ✚ Strengthen the capacity of youth driven CSOs to ease the popularization of the voluntary social security scheme.
- ✚ Engage more youth driven CSOs to disseminate information on projects that affects them.
- ✚ CSOs should be involve in undertaking an annual monitoring of domestic and international financial flows for youth development.

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ANNEX I

LINKAGES BETWEEN THE YOUTH SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS AND THE SDG TARGETS

YOUTH ISSUES	LINKAGES TO SDGs	TARGETS	YOUTH PERCEPTIBLE INDICATOR	QUESTIONS
<p>Employment rate</p>	<p>GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal payment for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial Institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.</p>	<p>Rate of youth with gainful employment including social security (Secondary).</p> <p>Minimum wage for young people (Secondary source)</p> <p>Enabling environment for decent job creation (Primary Source) from section- Taxation Department, Employers, youths)</p> <p>Youth Employment rate (Secondary source)</p>	<p>GQ</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the business climate friendly enough to create jobs for descent jobs for young people? Yes or No 2. If No, why? <p>Taxation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Is there a tax weaver for the business license in Cameroon for first time entrepreneurs? Yes or No 4. If it is yes, what is the average rate? 5. Is there a mechanism to assist young people in their tax declaration? Yes or No? 6. If yes how? <p>Employer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As an employer does the business climate provide enough incentives to create jobs for young people? Yes or No? 2. If Yes how? <p>Young People</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a youth, is the business climate friendly enough to find a decent job or to create one through self-employment? Yes or No? 2. If Yes how

Vocational Training	GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Existing policies for vocational training (Secondary). Enrolment rate of young people in vocational training - Secondary source (MINSEC, MINESUP, MINEFOP, Private Sector Apprenticeship facilities) Same indicators apply	YOUNG PEOPLE 1. Are the current employment policies favourable for youth employment? Yes or No 2. If No, why?
Quality of education	GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning. 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states	Access to quality training content by young people (Text books) – Primary source Standard quality training institutions for teachers (Primary source) Average number of students per class room (Secondary source) Average number of qualified teachers per class room (Secondary source)	Youths 1. Is it easy to access all text books in one academic year? Yes or No. 2. If No, why. 3. Do you undertake research online? Yes or No 4. If No, why Youths and Teachers 1. Do you have confidence in the quality of training provided in teacher training institutions? Yes or No. 2. If No, why
Social Security.	GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms and everywhere GOAL 3: Ensure healthy life and promote healthy being for all at all ages	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Existing social security legal framework and policies (Secondary sources).	

		<p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states</p>	<p>Existing policies to ensure universal health coverage for young people (Secondary source)</p> <p>Existing national and international funding sources targeting health of young people (Secondary source)</p>	
<p>Youth Participation in decision making</p>	<p>GOAL 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</p> <p>GOAL 17: strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable development</p>	<p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>Existing optional and mandatory youth participation mechanisms in development processes (Primary and Secondary source).</p> <p>Youth involvement in debt contracting and servicing processes (Secondary sources)</p>	<p>Youth Representatives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those who represent youths in decision making process, do youth positions count in final decision making? Yes or No. 2. If No why? <p>Youth CSOs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are you involved in debt contracting and servicing processes? Yes or No 2. If Yes, how?
<p>Migration (North South Migration and South- South Migration)</p>	<p>GOAL 10: Reduced inequality within and amongst countries</p>	<p>10.7:Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>10.c:By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the</p>	<p>Existing youth employment policies and job attractiveness incentive (Secondary source).</p>	

		transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	Current rates of money transfer (North – South and South – South) – Primary source	1. What is the current rate of money transfer a. North - South b. South - South
Transition from informal to formal sector	GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Number of sole proprietor registered business licenses by youths (Secondary source)	
Entrepreneurship	GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Access to training; Access to capital (Secondary source)	
Youth sensitive budgeting (15-35 years).	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	National financial flows for youth development International financial flows for youth development. (Secondary sources)	

The above template was developed by CAMYOSFOP to ease data collection on the Youth Indicator on Development Effectiveness.

ANNEX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

No.....

Date.....

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this questionnaire (is to gather data on the Development Effectiveness of domestic and international funding resources spent on youths since the outset of the 2030 Development Agenda in September 2015 in Cameroon. The outcome of our study will be transcribed into youth indicators to undertake evidence based advocacy with Government and Donors in the nearest future. **Your information will be kept anonymous**

GUIDELINES: please fill; the questionnaire according to the social category you fit into (Youths, Youth CSOs, Teachers, Employers, Banks, and taxation Department)

Please remember all questions are not applicable to you

SECTION A: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (General Question)

1. Is the business climate friendly enough to create decent jobs for young people?
Yes No

If NO, why?

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Taxation department

2. Is there a tax waiver for the business license in Cameroon for first time entrepreneurs?

Yes No

If YES, what is the average rate?

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3. Is there a mechanism to assist youth entrepreneurs in their tax declaration

Yes No

If YES , how?

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EMPLOYER

4. As an employer, does the business climate provide enough incentives to create decent jobs for young people?

Yes No

If yes how?

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.....

YOUTHS

5. As a youth, is the business climate friendly enough to find a decent job or to create one through self-employment?

Yes No

If yes how?

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SECTION B: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

YOUTH

6. Are the current existing vocational training policies favourable to youth employment?

Yes

If NO, why?

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SECTION C: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Youth

7. Is it easy to access all textbooks at the beginning of the academic year?

Yes No

If No, why?

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8. Do you undertake research online?

Yes No

If No, Why?

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Teachers

9. Do you have confidence in the quality of training provided in the teacher training Institutions?

Yes

If No, Why

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SECTION D: YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

Youth representatives in decision making circles

10. Do youth positions count in final decision making?

Yes

If No, Why?

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.....

Youth CSOs

11. Are you involved in debt contracting servicing and processing?

Yes

If Yes, how

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THANK YOU