





Open Cities Africa -Ngaoundéré

Webex Meeting

By:

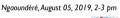
NGAOUNDERE TEAM

ACAGER













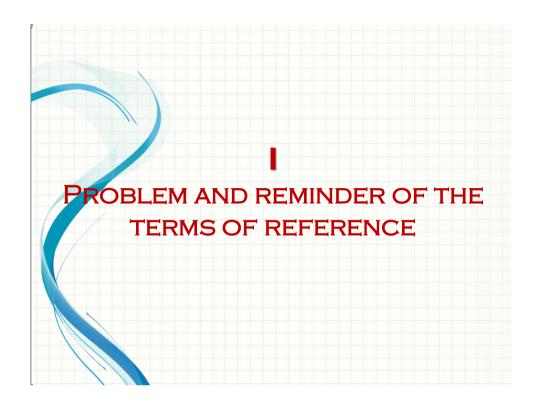
- PROBLEM AND REMINDER OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
- AGREEMENT-FRAMEWORK OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MINHUD AND MINHE
- MAIN ACTIVITIES AND METHODS
 - **ACTIVITY LAUNCH WORKSHOP**
 - TRAINING OF EXPERTS AND STUDENTS IN PARTICIPATORY AND FREE MAPPING
 - DIGITALIZATION (JOSM)
 - UAV COVERAGE (DRONE)
 - PARTICIPATORY DATA COLLECTION (QFIELD ON TABLET)
 - GIS DATABASE DESIGN (QGIS)
 - PRODUCTION OF CARDS
 - RESTITUTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS: QUALITY CONTROL AND CORRECTION

MAIN RESULTS

- THE MAPS PRODUCED
- THE PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
- RESTITUTION IN YAOUNDÉ
- RESTITUTION TO THE CITY COUNCIL
- RESTITUTION AT THE UNIVERSITY

CONCLUSIONS

- SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT
- TRAINING OF MAPPERS
- DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEO-RISK APPLICATION
- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE POPULATIONS: CASE OF SABONGARI 3 NEIGHBORHOOD











The team in charge of implementing this project in Ngaoundéré had to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) Create and/or collect and disseminate open space spatial data on built space, critical infrastructure and natural hazards;
- 2) Design targeted products and/or tools (such as visualization tools, Atlas, Card Series or Mobile Applications) to help key stakeholders use risk information to combat natural disasters:
- 3) Strengthen the local capacity of the institutions needed to support the design and implementation of interventions to increase resilience of the city on the basis of evidence:

















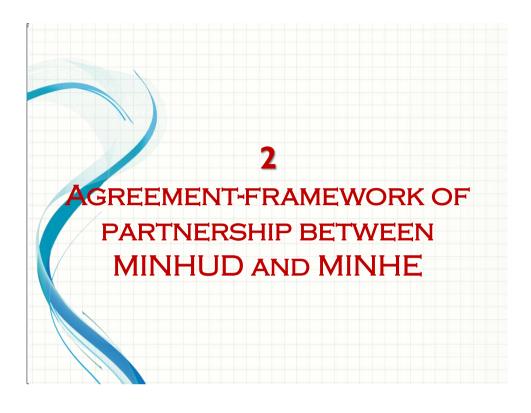
- 4) Promote the provision of peer counseling and strengthen regional networks between cities.
- 5) Participatory mapping efforts were also requested for urban addressing with the identification of urban amenities such as: public buildings, community social amenities, market facilities, leisure facilities, culture and transport networks (railways), civil society structures (NGOs) related to flood risk.





















REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN Paix-Travail-Patrie

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON Peace-Work- Fatherland

ACCORD-CADRE DE PARTENARIAT **ENTRE**

LE MINISTERE DE L'HABITAT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN,

LE MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR

POUR L'APPUI A LA PROFESSIONALISATION DES ENSEIGNEMENTS, AU RENFORCEMENT DU DISPOSITIF DE FORMATION ET A LA RECHERCHE DANS LES DOMAINES DE L'ARCHITECTURE, DE L'URBANISME, DE L'AMENAGEMENT ET DEVELOPPEMENT URBAINS, ET EN GEOMATIQUE DANS LES UNIVERSITES D'ETAT

ENTRE LES SOUSSIGNES

LE MINISTERE DE L'HABITAT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN (MINHDU) représenté par son Ministre, Monsieur Jean Claude MBWENTCHCIJ.

Adresse : Immeuble ministériel N º 1, Yaoundé-Cameroun Tel 237) 222 217 212

Far. (237) 222 219 915 E-mail: minduhsec@yahoo.fr d'une part,

LE MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR (MINESUP), représenté par son Ministre, Monsieur Jacques FAME NDONGO, Adresse : Immeuble ministériel N ° 2, BP 1739 Yaoundé-Cameroun

Tel 237) 222 221 370

Fax: (237) 222 229 724 Fax: (237) 222 223 723 Site web: www.minesup.gov.cm E-mail : sdacl@minesup.gov.cm d'autre part,





























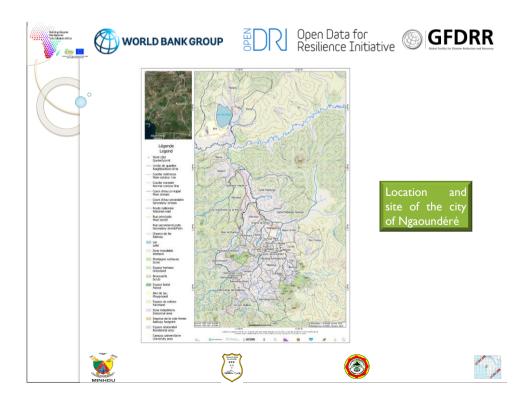






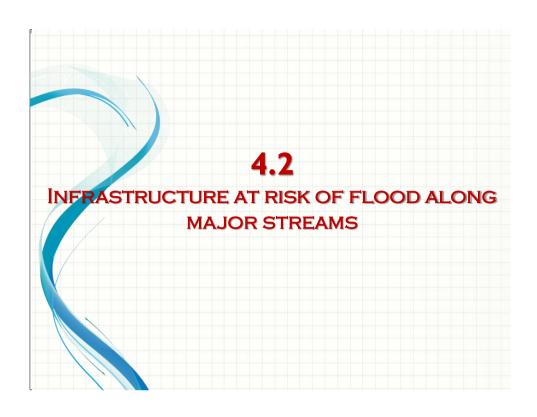






















Stream Length in km: **7.45** Flow direction: **S - N**

Flood prone area in ha: 109.59

Number of exposed buildings: 1313 including 1 service station, 3 mosques, 1 primary school, 1 football field and 1 prison.

Number of regularly impacted buildings during the raining season: 238 (18.13%) Number of deaths related to floods during the last 3 years: 7

Mapped Ward in the area : Aoudi, Camp Norvégien, Nord CIFAN, Sabongari 3 and Sabongari América.

During the last 3 years, we can see that the impacts of the floods are increasing. This suggests that if nothing is done, both at the level of the resident populations (better organization and strengthening of the activities of the Neighborhood Development Committees (NDC) with regard to the fight against the floods), that at the level of the decision-makers it is it is very likely that the consequences of flooding will double over the next 3 years.

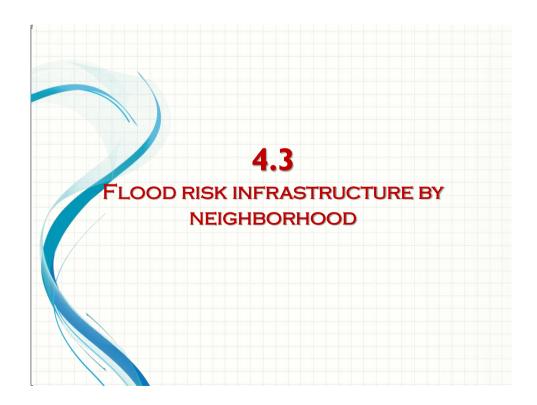
Following these observations, we propose, for the most affected neighborhoods in the Soum Soum watershed, a certain number of actions / activities to be undertaken both by the populations and by the administrative and municipal authorities. This is the example of **Sabongari 3**.



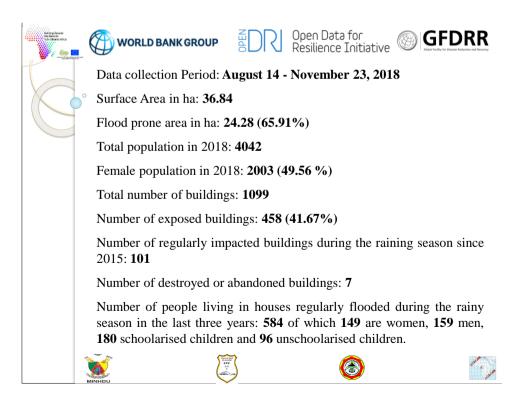


















For populations impacted or potentially impacted, it is suggested:

- Awareness by Sabongari 3 Neighborhood Development Committee (NDC) to good management of household waste;
- Set up an alert system in the Sabongari 3 Neighborhood through whistles, social networks or Short Message Service (SMS);
- Encouragement of the planting of trees including fruit plant whose roots can contribute to the fight against bank erosion.

Decision-makers must:

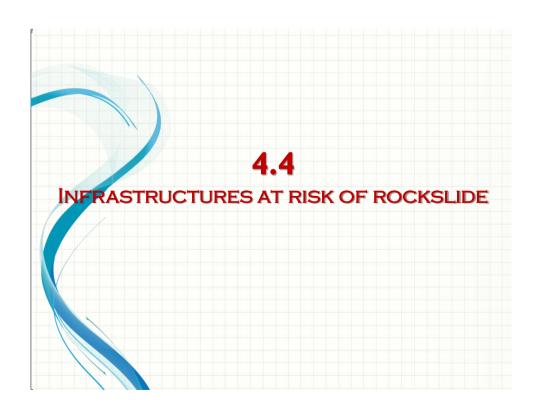
- Intensify awareness of good waste management in the Sabongari 3 Neighborhood:
- Fight against construction in the flood risk zone of the Sabongari 3 Neighborhood;
- Mark on the field with the populations of the Sabongari 3 Neighborhood the flooding risk sector;
- Create a green belt in the Sabongari 3 neighborhood look after by its people.



















Open Data for Resilience Initiative



Data collection Period: August 14 - December 5, 2018

Risk area in ha: 366.57

Total number of buildings: 5937

Statistics per Neighborhood:

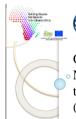
Neighborhood name	Total number of buildings	Number of exposed buildings	Percentage of exposed buildings
Bamyanga Lycée	625	69	11.04
Béka Hosséré	1604	111	6.92
Mbibakala Hosséré	755	755	100.00
Mont Ngaoundéré	93	93	100.00
Onaref	1123	580	51.65
Socaret 1	1284	623	48.52
Socaret 2	453	450	99.34
Mount Ngaoundéré zone	5937	2681	45.16

















Our field surveys show that 90.35% of the inhabitants of the Mount Ngaoundéré area are not aware of the risks. For those who are aware of this, the risks of falling rock (54.44%), landslide (37.78%), collapse (6.67%) and gully (1.11%) are respectively the best known.

In terms of risk adaptation strategies developed by the inhabitants of the Mount Ngaoundéré area, 64.71% of respondents are for earthworks and 35.29% are for the construction of retaining walls for the remaining.

The following actions are recommended:

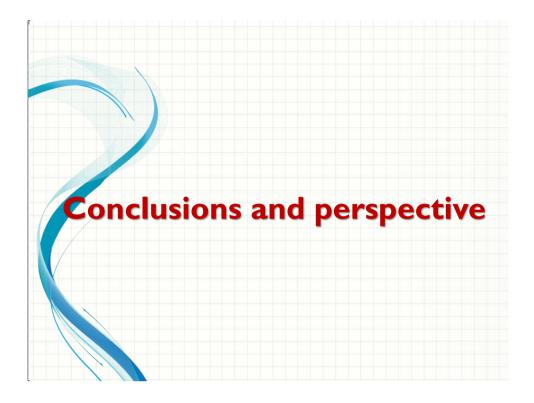
- Stabilization in situ of the blocks likely to hurtle on slopes;
- Demarcation or materialization in the field using concrete slabs specifying the type or types of geomorphological risks of the zone;
- Fight against water erosion by dense root matrix trees planting and building stone biefs in gullies.



















The Atlas is the synthesis of the requests made by the stakeholders:

- the Ngaoundéré City Council expressed the wish to have maps for planning and urban development;
- people living in the flooded areas have expressed the desire to have maps of their neighborhood to monitor activities and react promptly in case of floods;
- the University wished to have a platform in which these data must be stored in order to allow the students to better exploit them in their various scientific works.















In Ngaoundéré, as in most African cities, urbanization is at two speeds. The city of law rubs shoulders with the city of fact, where the normative runs far behind the spontaneous (Tientcheu Njiako, 2003).

neighborhoods are created spontaneously organized in the peri-urban area. There is urban equipment and agropastoral activities in particular in the floodplain and on the rocky slopes.

The Open Cities Africa-Ngaoundéré project has produced a spatially referenced information system.















From the cartographic data compiled in a Geographic Information System, the Open City Project in Africa:

- made available to the city of Ngaoundéré decision support tools for the prevention and implementation of disaster action plans,
- strengthened the capacity of local people to perceive and manage the risk of flooding and rockfall in the city of Ngaoundere, and
- · forged new partnerships between different stakeholders.
- The deployment of this project at least in the country's regional capitals in its first phase is highly desirable.







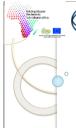
















Open Data for Resilience Initiative





Implementation of the recommendations by the populations

















UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

CHINA CENTER
FOR UBLAN DEVELOPMENT
BESSEN BESSEN STREET, STREET,
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BESSEN BESSEN STREET,
B International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African

Ottawa March 22, 2019

Michel Tchotsoua University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon Email: tchotsoua@gmail.com Number of registration: GMVGA

Subject: Formal Acceptance Letter for participating in ICCCASU III in Chengdu, China

Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)

Dear Michel Tchotsoua,

It is our pleasure to inform you that your oral presentation proposal has been accepted into the conference program of the 3st International Conference on Canadám, Chinese and African Stastianble Urbaratization (ICCCASU III), which will be held in Chengda, China from July 15 to 17, 2019. In collaboration with UN-Habitat, the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD), and the government of Chengda as the host, ICCCASU III will look bready at issues cities face in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the world under the theme of "Belt, Road & Node: New Influences & Paradigms in City Building".

To show our appreciation to your support, we suggested the Chinese local committee to provide you 3-day accommodation. Starting middle April, you will receive another invitation letter from Chenden Government for the vis

We are looking forward to meeting you in Chengdu, China in July.

uux Cao, PhD.
president of the ICCCASU conference
fessor of Urban Studies and International Development

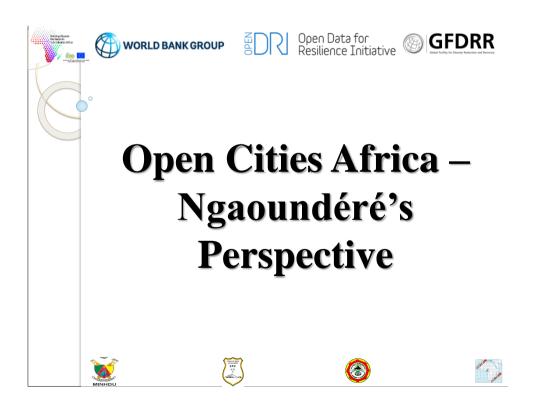


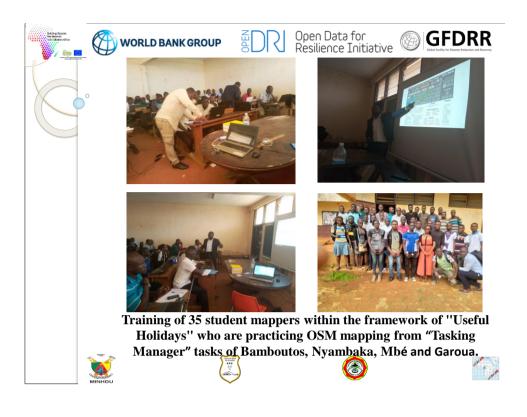


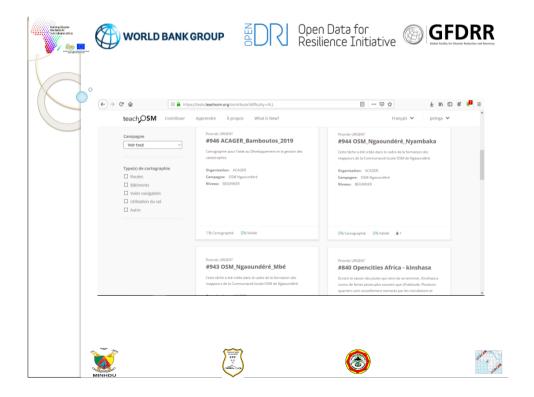




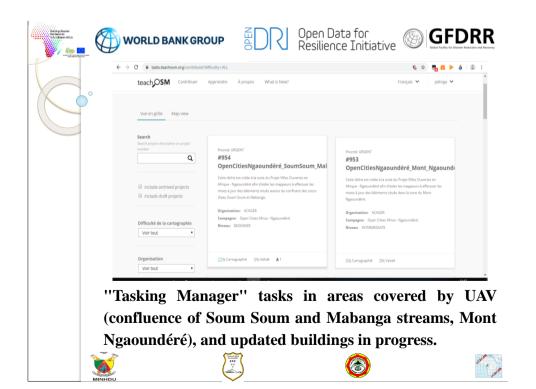


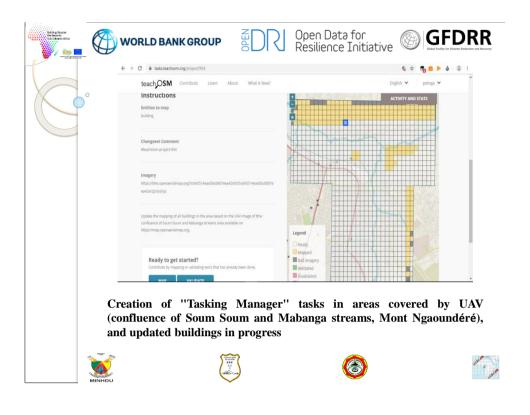


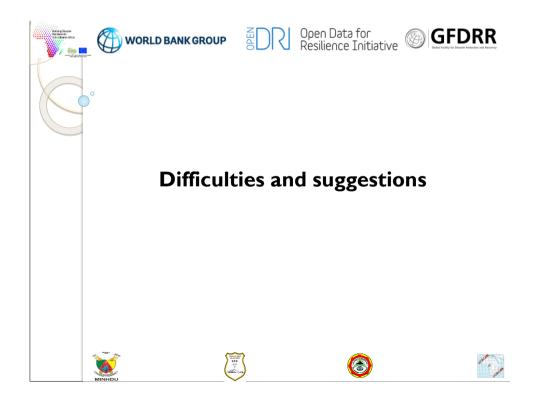














- Internet connection: not always easy connection;
- Very weak means of compensation;
- Lack of means for GPS tracks, ie. Field verifications;
- Low reliability of Bing Imaging and World ESRI.

Suggestions

- 1. Purchase of UAV.
- 2. New project focus on Ngaoundéré city data updates, the mapping of the other 3 sites (Mbe, Nyambaka and Mbouda), and the training of the mappers on use of collaborative mapping tools and on piloting UAVs.







Open Data for Resilience Initiative



GFDRR







Suggestions

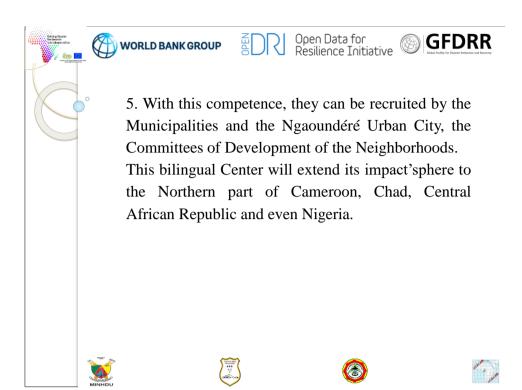
- A Bilingual Training Center in Geomatics and Collaborative Mapping under the auspices of the Urban Community of Ngaoundéré, mayors of municipalities and the ACAGER, technical structure, would be a tool for popularization of methods and techniques of geomatics and cartography especially for young people who do not have a level of access to university.
- 4. It involves training young technicians in geomatics in general and collaborative mapping in particular. These young people, once trained, will be responsible for updating the databases of their neighborhood, Commune and urban community.













- All stakeholders of the project;
- All the authorities who gave the permissions for the activities and sometimes made available to us logistical means.
- Through this initiative, the University contributes to local development.

"We have to take things from below as they are on the ground and not from the top as we would like them to be otherwise we do not improve anything" Jean Monnet (1888-1979).







