



Communaute Urbaine de Yaounde

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# ESTIMATE OF YAOUNDE GDP

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## REPORT

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## Foreword

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The history of the world since the Industrial Revolution shows that no country has succeeded in industrializing and enriching itself without also urbanizing. Moreover, the positive relationship between levels of wealth (measured in terms of GDP or income per capita) and levels of urbanization is well documented (UNECA 2017, Henderson 2003a, 2010, Tolley and Thomas 1987). Indeed, cities have always been crucibles of ideas and centers of experimentation. It is often in cities that the discoveries and innovations at the root of continuous increases in productivity and competitiveness are born. It therefore becomes irrefutable to consider the city as an engine of growth and economic development. Therefore, the issue becomes that of harnessing the vigor of urbanization to drive and foster industrial development, re-establishing the link between urban growth and industrial growth. In this perspective, it is necessary to examine how the opportunities offered by rapid urbanization can be exploited to accelerate industrialization and structural transformation.

In Cameroon, with the advent of territorial decentralization, the mission of making cities engines of development now falls to municipal authorities, including city mayors. Indeed, the latter are responsible for making their respective cities centers of attractiveness and competitiveness in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS 30).

Resolutely committed to this path, the city of Yaoundé, with the technical assistance of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, as part of the United Nations Development Account 13 (DA13) project entitled “Building Urban Economic Resilience During and after COVID-19”, has produced a report on the calculation of the GDP of the city of Yaoundé in order to have an estimate of the wealth produced there. This report therefore gives the possibility to the municipal authority of Yaoundé to have sub-national data not only to monitor the development of local GDP, but also to guide the development of the city in the direction specified in the National Development Strategy (NDS30).

In addition, the report provides information on the structure of the GDP of the city of Yaoundé as well as its evolution from 2013 to 2021. It shows for example that the city's GDP is constantly changing while its economy remained resilient to the impact of COVID-19.

Ultimately, the results of this report show that the city of Yaoundé, under the leadership of its Mayor already plays the role of vector of economic growth.



*Messi Atangana Luc*

## Summary

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## List of abbreviations

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AAF	Autonomous Amortization Fund
BA	Branch Account
BP	Balance of Payments
BRJ	Balance Resources Jobs
CHS	Cameroonian Household Survey
CPA	Central Public Administration
CPA	Cameroon Nomenclature Of Activities
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPN	Cameroon Product Nomenclature
DPA	Decentralized Public Administrations
DSPE	Directorate of Staff and Pension Expenditure
DTC	Decentralized Territorial Collectivities
CSH	Cameroonian Survey of Households (ECAM)
GVA	Gross Value Added
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
HCDCS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IPU	Informal Production Units
MALA	Municipal Administrative For Local Authorities
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPISH	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
PA (orAPU)	Public Administrations
PCSP	Physical count of State personnel
SEIS (EISS2)	Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector
SFS	Statistical And Fiscal Declation
SNA	System of National Account

TIEA	Table of Integrated Economic Accounts
TRJ	Table Resources Jobs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_31974](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31974)

