



THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LOWER-
MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY: RELEVANCY AND
OUTLOOK IN CAMEROON**

Ph. D. THESIS

Haman Adama MOHAMADOU

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY

Ankara,2022

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APPROVAL PAGE

The thesis prepared by Haman Adama MOHAMADOU titled “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY: RELEVANCY AND OUTLOOK IN CAMEROON” has been accepted by the jury members as a Doctoral Thesis at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Department of Social Policy.

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DECLARATION

I declare here that all information in this thesis is my own original work. I have clearly referenced in accordance to Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University guidelines as well as with the academic rules and ethical conduct. Lastly, I accept all legal responsibility related to my thesis's academic procedure. .../...../2022

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goals in Lower-Middle Income Economy: Relevancy and Outlook in Cameroon

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Since 2000 the United Nations had adopted two major global agendas namely the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. The latter is expected to entail the covering of larger landscape involving 17 goals that enclose economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability. However in realizing these goals, nations do not start at equal line given their delay or advancement in term of development making therefore some of them closer or much farer away of achievement's point. Hence this research aims at analysing if lower-middle income country like Cameroon is on right pathway to achieve the 2030 agenda relatively to poverty ending and shared prosperity within short prescribed deadline and considering the huge institutional, political, economic, sociocultural and environmental challenges it has to address purposely. In this regards, a documentary research concerning the topic have been carried out, drawn mostly from official policy documents, reports as well as articles and an interview guide was applied to respondents working in various sectors of civil society across the country allowing to gather their inherent expert's insights. Collected data have been analysed systematically and thematically using the qualitative method of content analysis over several aspects of research namely extreme poverty, social poverty, social protection (social safety nets), basic services as well as shared prosperity. The findings and interpretations have put into evidence that the country is unlikely to achieve targets on poverty ending and social inequality reduction by 2030 notwithstanding expected relative positive trend concerning social poverty and social protection (social safety nets). Likewise they have shown that the concerned UN global targets are worthy to get implemented in Cameroon considering their higher ambition comparing to existing national targets. They outline also issue of relevancy regarding adopted thresholds (extreme poverty's international threshold and minimum wage) which are set to measure

extreme poverty and social poverty proposing instead multidimensional approach.

Throughout the conclusion, recommendations have been made in order to improve the pace of mentioned targets' achievement, especially concerning the funding strategies of sustainable development undermined heavily by neo-colonialist system while integrating also Cameroon's historical background.

Keywords: Sustainable development goals, lower-middle income economy, poverty ending, shared prosperity, thresholds and targets relevancy, targets achievability, International Extractive Institutions.



ÖZET

Sustainable Development Goals In Lower-Middle Income Economies: Relevancy And Outlook In Cameroon

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2000 yılından bu yana Birleşmiş Milletler, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri ve Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri olmak üzere iki çok önemli küresel gündem benimsemiştir. İkincisinin daha büyük bir peyzajın kaplanmasını gerektirmesi bekleniyor. Sürdürülebilirliğin ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal boyutlarını kapsayan 17 hedefi içermektedir. Ancak, bu hedefleri gerçekleştirirken, kalkınma açısından gecikmeleri veya ilerlemeleri nedeniyle ülkeler eşit bir çizgide başlamazlar, bu nedenle bazıları başarı noktasına daha yakın veya çok daha uzak olmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu araştırma, kısa öngörülen süre içinde, Kamerun gibi düşük-orta gelirli bir ülkenin yoksulluğun sona erdirilmesi ve refahın paylaşılmasıyla ilgili ve 2030 gündemine ulaşmak için doğru yolda olup olmadığını analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ülke büyük kurumsal, politik, ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve çevresel zorlukların üstesinden gelmek zorundadır. Bu bağlamda, çok resmi politika belgeleri, raporlar ve makalelerden oluşan bir belgesel araştırma yapılmış ve ülke genelinde sivil toplumun çeşitli sektörlerinde görev yapan katılımcılara (uzman olarak) bir görüşme kılavuzu uygulanmıştır. Toplanan veriler, aşırı yoksulluk, sosyal yoksulluk, sosyal koruma (sosyal güvenlik ağları), temel hizmetler ve paylaşılan refah gibi araştırmanın çeşitli yönleri üzerinde nitel içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak sistematik olarak analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular ve yorumlar, sosyal yoksulluk ve sosyal koruma (sosyal güvenlik ağları) ile ilgili beklenen görece olumlu eğilime rağmen, ülkenin 2030 yılına kadar yoksulluğu sona erdirmeye ve sosyal eşitsizliği azaltma hedeflerine ulaşma olasılığının çok düşük olduğunu kanıtlamıştır. Aynı şekilde, mevcut ulusal hedeflere kıyasla daha yüksek hedefleri göz önüne alındığında, ilgili BM küresel hedeflerinin Kamerun'da uygulanmaya değer olduğunu göstermişlerdir. Ayrıca, aşırı yoksulluğu ve sosyal yoksulluğu ölçmek için belirlenen kabul edilen eşiklerle (uluslararası aşırı yoksulluk eşiği ve asgari ücret) ilgili sorunu da ana hatlarıyla belirtirler. Bunun yerine çok boyutlu bir yaklaşım önerildi. Sonuç

bölümünde, söz konusu hedeflere ulaşma hızını artırmak için önerilerde bulunulmuştur, özellikle sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın finansman stratejileriyle ilgili, aynı zamanda Kamerun'un tarihi geçmişini de bütünleşmiş ederken.

Washington Konsensüsü ekonomik büyüme adına neoliberal dalgaların gelişmekte olan dünyada salınmasını getirmiş, yapısal uyum programları boyunca uygulanan politikalar toplumsal yapıları zayıflatmış ve nüfusun büyük bir bölümünü yoksulluğa itmiştir (Cohen vd., 2006). Bu bağlamda, Birleşmiş Milletler bu sosyal krizi çözmek için 2000 yılında Binyıl Kalkınma Hedeflerini savundu ve benimsedi. Amaçlanan başlıca hedefler, başta eğitim ve sağlık programlarının iyileştirilmesi yoluyla artan aşırı yoksullukla mücadele etmek ve bir şekilde çevre koruma politikalarını güçlendirmek. Bununla birlikte, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri, genel olarak, gelişmekte olan dünyaya ve en az gelişmiş ülkelere dayatılan yukarıdan aşağıya politikalar olarak kabul edilmişti. Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri'nin 15 yıllık uygulamasından sonra, küresel ölçekte karışık sonuçlar gözlemlendi. Gerçekten de, aşırı yoksullukla mücadele hedef olarak küresel düzeyde büyük başarılar kaydettiyse, özellikle Çin'in Güneydoğu Asya'da aşırı yoksulluk içinde yaşayan insanların oranını belirgin bir şekilde düşürmesiyle elde edilen başarının da etkisiyle, bölgesel takdir yürütürken şunun altını çizmek gerekir: bu cesaret verici sonuçlar dalganıyor. Örneğin, Sahra Altı Afrika'da bu oran söz konusu dönemde neredeyse değişmemiştir. Daha doğrusu yoksullukla mücadele, eğitim, sağlık gibi hedeflerde görece başarı kaydedilirken, cinsiyet eşitsizliği, çevre sorunları gibi bazı hedeflerde görece başarısızlık kaydedilmiştir. Ayrıca Milenyum kalkınma hedefleri, sorunların altında yatan kökenlerin geri çekilmesi yerine nicel sonuçların değerlendirilmesine dayanıyordu (Hugon, 2016). 15 yıldan fazla süren ve sonuçları hafifletilen Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri'nin devamlılığında, Eylül 2015'te Birleşmiş Milletler, ilgili göstergelerle takip edilen 17 hedef ve 169 hedeften oluşan Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerini kabul etti. Bu küresel gündem, ülkelerin yaşam standardı seviyeleri ne olursa olsun yeni ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel zorlukları beraberinde getiriyor (UN ECOSOC, 2019). Gerçekten de, SKH'ler hükümetler için yeni anlayışlar gelir ve tüm ulusal birimler bu bütünlüğün önemini sahibi olmalıdır. Başarılı bir uygulama için, sürekli gidişat, devam eden kamu politikalarının değerlendirilmesi, 2030 dönüşüm noktasına ilişkin ulusal hedeflerin belirlenmesi, hazır ve uygun kurumsal mekanizmalar gereklidir. Ciegis et al., (2009), vurgulanıyor ki sürdürülebilir kalkınma kavramı, 1960 yıllarında yükselmeye başladığı ve çevrenin bozulmasına ve ekonomik büyümenin olumsuz yönlerine daha fazla odaklandığı için biraz

eski görünüyor. Doğal kaynakların aşırı kullanımı ve kirlilik endişesi medyayı işgal etti ve ardından kamuoyunu etkiledi. Bu bağlamda, bazı gelişmiş ülkeler bununla başa çıkmak için önemli yasal ve kurumsal çerçevelerin dönüşümüne tanık oldular. Daha sonra başta nükleer olmak üzere teknolojik kazaların tetiklediği ciddi insani ve çevresel kayıplar, küresel farkındalık artışına katılarak 1992 yılındaki Rio konferansına itilmiştir. Konsept, nesiller arası verimlilik ve eşitlik ilkeleri tarafından yönlendirilen ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel olmak üzere üçlü boyutlara dayanmaktadır. Kavram tanımını şimdiye kadar ortak bakış açısının benimsenmesinden zarar görse de, Brundtland komisyonu tarafından sağlanan yaklaşım geniş çapta kabul görmeye devam ediyor ve şöyle diyor: Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, gelecek nesillerin kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılama yeteneklerini tehlikeye atmadan mevcut dönemin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan kalkınmadır. Kavramın daha derinden anlaşılması için sürdürülebilirliğin birbiriyle ilişkili ve tamamlayıcı 3 bileşeninin, yani ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel sistematik analizi gereklidir. Bu boyutlar birbiriyle bağlantılı olduğundan, birinin göz ardı edilmesi tüm sürdürülebilirlik sürecinin altını oymaya yol açacaktır. 3 boyut kabaca şu şekilde ifade edilebilir:

- Sürdürülebilirliğin ekonomik boyutu: Bu boyut, çoğu varlığın stokunu korurken elde edilebilecek geliri ve kullanımı maksimize etmeyi amaçlar. (Maler, 1990). Gelecek nesillere aktarmak için optimal birikmiş sermayeyi korumayı hedefliyor. Bir ulusun sonsuza kadar destekleyebileceği verili ekonomik üretim sorunu burada devreye giriyor. Bilindiği üzere kapitalist sistem sonsuz büyüme üzerine kuruludur.
- Çevresel boyut: Bu nedenle, insan faaliyetlerinin baskısı altında dünya çapında doğayı ve biyolojik çeşitliliği korumak ve yaklaşan fırsatları ve olasılıkları güvence altına almakla ilgilidir. Ancak, doğayı bozmaktan kaçınırken üretimi artırmak, yoksulluğu azaltmak nasıl mümkün olabilir? Temel anlaşma bu olmaya devam ediyor. Ekonomik politikaların düşünülmesi ve tasarlanması, insanın ekonomik faaliyetlerini desteklemek için çevre sınırlamasını dikkate almalıdır. Kamu politika yapıcıları, çevre pahasına ekonomik ve sosyal refahı artırma eğilimindedir (Aknin ve diğerleri, 2002).
- Sürdürülebilirliğin sosyal boyutu: Sürdürülebilir kalkınma tartışmalarının ardından dikkatler daha çok ekonomik ve ekolojik boyutlara çevrildi. Gerçekten de büyüme, çevrenin bozulması ve teknolojik gelişmeden kaynaklanan afet riskleri açısından sınırlılığını gösterdiğinden, ekonomik ve çevresel boyutlar, söylemi ve politik arenaları tekelleştirerek, ikinci plana atılan veya basitçe kenara itilen sosyal boyutun zararınıydı (Bale et al., 2011). Ancak eşitlik, sosyal adalete, toplumsal barışa, ulusal istikrara

katkıda bulunarak sürdürülebilir kalkınma için toplumda gereklidir ve daha sonra yapılan araştırmaların da gösterdiği gibi, verimlilik ve eşitlik arasındaki tamamlayıcılığı kanıtlayarak büyümeye de katkıda bulunur.

SDG'nin uygulanmasından bahsederken, ana sorular bunların yönetişimi, finansmanı ve izleme ve raporlama ile ilgilidir. Birleşmiş Milletler, küresel ölçekte SKH'leri yöneten en üst kurumdur. Ancak görece hedeflerin yerleştirilmesinin de, bölgesel ve yerel kurumlar sahada ulaşılabilirliği sağlar. Ayrıca, tüm kamu politikalarının uygulama araçlarına ihtiyaç duyması mantıklıdır. Bu bağlamda, SKH'lerin benimsenmesinden önce Etiyopya'da onaylanan Addis Ababa Eylem Gündemi, türetilmiş panolar olarak hizmet veren Ulusal Entegre Finansman çerçevesinin kurulması boyunca devletler tarafından bağlamsallaştırılan küresel finansal çerçeveyi sabitlemiştir. Ayrıca, zaman içindeki ilerlemenin izlenmesi, etkili ve verimli eylemler gerçekleştirmek amacıyla politika yapıcılar için raporların yayınlanmasının yanı sıra göstergelerin güçlü bir şekilde kalıcı olarak değerlendirilmesini gerektirir. Gelişmekte olan dünyada ve özellikle zayıf teknolojik imkânlardan, finansman eksikliklerinden ve ilgili siyasi irade eksikliğinden muzdarip olan Afrika kıtasında veri mevcudiyeti sorunu ortaya çıkıyor. Çünkü veriler sosyal, ekonomik, ırksal, etnik köken dikkate alındığında siyasete oldukça bağlı kalıyor, dini ve çok daha fazla mülahazalar. Bu nedenle, düşük-orta gelirli bir ekonomi olan Kamerun gibi daha zayıf kuruma sahip ülkeler, finans ve sürdürülebilirliğin gözlemlerini izleyen, bu özel bağlam. Gerçekten de, sabit kısa uygulama süresinde ve sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine ulaşılması için üstesinden gelinmesi gereken yüksek kurumsal, politik, ekonomik, finansal, sosyokültürel ve çevresel zorluklar göz önüne alındığında, belirlenen süre içinde başarının elde edilmesinin zor olacağı açıktır. Ayrıca, Covid-19 salgınının engelleyici etkileri, Rusya ile Ukrayna arasındaki mevcut savaş ve küresel iklim krizi gibi büyük dış şoklar, küresel ekonomik ve sosyal koşulları kötüleştirerek yürütme bağlamını karmaşık hale getiriyor da SKH'lerin çıkışındaki endişelerini artırmaktadır. Bu araştırma, SKH'lerin ulaşılabilirliğini, öngörülen son tarih olan 2030 göz önüne alındığında, alt-orta gelirli ülke bağlamında analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Bu soruya anlamlı bir bakış açısı sağlamaya değer var: Kamerun 2030 gündemine ulaşmak için doğru yolda mı?

Yukarıdaki genel sorudan türetilen 4 özel soru vardır:

- Kamerun bağlamında yoksulluk ve sosyal eşitsizlik ile ilgili göstergeleri değerlendirmek için kullanılan bazı ölçümler uygun mu?
- Mevcut ulusal hedefler dikkate alındığında Kamerun'da SKH1'i uygulanması değer var mı?
- Kamerun, yoksulluğun sona ermesi konusunda SKH1'e ulaşmak için doğru yolda mı?
- Kamerun, eşitsizliği azaltma konusunda SKH10'a ulaşmak için doğru yolda mı?

Başka bir deyişle, bu çalışma şunları amaçlamaktadır:

- Kamerun'da sırasıyla aşırı yoksulluk ve sosyal yoksulluğun ölçüm araçları olarak aşırı yoksulluğun uluslararası eşiğinin ve asgari ücretin uygunluğunu anlamak;
- BM sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerinin emellerinin ulusal hedeflerinkilerle karşılaştırılması, öncekilerin uygulanmaya değer olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla;
- Kamerun'da 2030 yılına kadar aşırı yoksulluğun sona ermesi, sosyal yoksulluğun yarıya indirilmesi, sosyal korumanın önemli ölçüde iyileştirilmesi ve öncelikli temel hizmetlere evrensel erişimin ulaşılabilirliğinin analiz edilmesi;
- Kamerun'da 2030 yılına kadar sosyal eşitsizliği azaltmanın ulaşılabilirliğinin analizi.

Bu araştırma, genel olarak sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın ve özel olarak Kamerun'daki BM sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerinin kısmen mevcut durumunu kuşatmak ve zaman içindeki perspektifini öngörmek açısından önemlidir. Aynı şekilde, yerel halk tarafından ifade edilen sürdürülebilir kalkınma açısından birçok beklentiyi karşılama etkisinde alınacak uygun önlemleri kamu karar vericilerine önermektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışma, müdahalelerini toplumsal ve katılımcı kalkınmaya odaklayan ve eylemleri sürdürülebilirliği temel alan birçok kalkınma kuruluşu ve bilim insanı için bir referans ve yararlanma kaynağı olabilir.

Bu araştırmanın karma metodolojik yaklaşımıyla ilgili olarak, işlemler şu şekilde olacaktır:

- Kamerun'da, yoksulluk ve sosyal eşitsizlik alanlarındaki sınırlamalarla birlikte, genel olarak sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın gerçek ve sayısal durumu ve özel olarak BM ile ilgili hedefleri hakkında bilgi edinmek için belgesel araştırma;
- Toplumsal ve insani gelişmeye doğrudan dahil olan ve yüksek uzmanlıkları konu hakkında güvenilir ve zengin bilgiler sağlayan sivil toplum çalışanları ile bir röportaj.

İlgili yargıları, yakınlıkları nedeniyle nüfusun özelemlerini ve görüşlerini belirgin bir şekilde yansıtır;

- Konunun derinlemesine anlaşılması ve destekleyici kanıtlarla uygun sonuçlara varılabilmesi için uygun içerik analizi ve istatistiksel analiz kullanılarak bulguların tematik ve sistematik olarak incelenmesi.

Özellikle çevre konulu dünya zirveleri nedeniyle zaman içinde çevre korumanın iyileştirilmesine yönelik önemli çabalar kaydedilse de, doğal kaynakların aşırı kullanımı hiçbir zaman durdurulmamıştır. Aynı şekilde, yoksulluğun azaltılmasına yönelik olumlu sonuçlara rağmen, son büyüme dönemi, yoksulluğu ortadan kaldıramayan dünya çapında benzeri görülmemiş bir eşitsizlik artışına neden oldu. Bu bağlamda, birçok uluslararası taahhüde rağmen küresel kalkınma tasarımının hala sürdürülemez olduğu kabul edilmelidir. Bu geliştirme tasarımını derinlemesine dönüştürmek, SKH'lerin temel amacıdır. Ancak sürdürülebilirlik odaklı bu gündemin uygulanmasında ülkeler eşit çizgide başlamazlar. Bazıları süreç boyunca diğerlerinden daha caydırıcı zorluklarla karşı karşıyadır. Bu nedenle, düşük-orta gelirli bir ekonomi olan Kamerun gibi bir ülke, kısa bir süre içinde, yani 2030'da ihtiyaç duyulan siyasi, ekonomik, finansal, sosyo-kültürel ve çevresel dönüşümleri gerçekleştirme yolunda kesinlikle ilerleyemeyecektir. Gerçekten de Kamerun, kısa sabit vade göz önüne alındığında yerel olarak BM'nin çok yüksek seviyeli hedeflerine ulaşmak için şu anda uygun kurumsal, finansal ve teknolojik araçlara sahip değildir.

Bu nedenle araştırma, Kamerun'un 2030 yılına kadar BM sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmak için doğru yolda olup olmadığını düzeltmeye çalışıyor. Bu, ülkenin BM ile ilgili hedeflere öngörülen kısa süre içinde ulaşamayacağını söyleyen, geçici bir cevaba yol açan araştırmanın temel sorusudur. Daha doğru bir şekilde aşağıdaki sonuçlar çıkarıldı:

Kamerun'da sırasıyla aşırı yoksul ve sosyal açıdan yoksul kişilerin profilini çıkarmak için kullanılan aşırı yoksulluğun uluslararası eşiği ve asgari ücret gibi ölçüm araçlarıyla ilgili olarak ilgililik konusu vurgulanmıştır. Gerçekten de, ankete katılanların üçte ikisinden fazlası, günlük 1,90 dolar olan bu eşiğin, çoğunluğun ulaşamayacağı bir seviyede olduğundan hafife alındığını veya fazla tahmin edildiğini düşünüyor. Yüzde 14'ten fazlası parasal yaklaşımı reddediyor. yaşam koşullarına (temiz su, elektrik, barınma, sanitasyon, ulaşım ve iletişim vb.), sağlık ve eğitime vurgu yaparak yoksulluğa çok boyutlu yaklaşımı

tercih etmektedirler. Yanıt verenlerin yalnızca yüzde 35,7'si bu eşiğin uygun olduğunu onaylıyor. Asgari ücreti sosyal yoksulluğu belirleyen çizgi olarak değerlendirenlerin yalnızca yüzde 34'ünden fazlası bunun Kamerun bağlamına uygun olduğunu düşünüyor. Kabaca, bu ölçüm araçlarının önemli ilgililik sorunu yaşadığı sonucuna varılabilir.

Kamerun'da SKH'lerin uygulanmasının gerekçelendirilmesiyle ilgili olarak, sonuçlar, yoksulluk ve sosyal eşitsizlikle ilgili küresel hedeflerin çoğunun yerel politika belgelerinde çerçevesi mevcut ulusal hedeflerden daha tutkulu olmaya devam ettiği gerçeği göz önüne alındığında, ülke genelinde ilgili hedeflere ulaşılmaya değer olduğuna dair kanıtlar göstermiştir.

2030 yılına kadar aşırı yoksulluğun sona erdirilmesi, sosyal yoksulluğun yarıya indirilmesi, sosyal korumanın (sosyal güvenlik ağları) önemli ölçüde iyileştirilmesi ve temel hizmetlere evrensel erişimin sağlanması hakkında, öngörülen bu kısa süre içinde ilgili hedeflere ulaşılamaz. Ancak sonuçlar aynı zamanda, hem ankete katılanların hem de kamu politika yapıcılarının, istendiği gibi yarıya indirilmeyecek olsa da, 2030'a kadar sosyal yoksulluğun azalma eğilimine ilişkin olarak iyimser olduklarını kanıtlamıştır. En savunmasızlara yönelik sosyal güvenlik ağı programlarının konuşlandırılması boyunca sosyal korumaya ilişkin benzer bakış açıları desteklenmektedir. Bu evrim eğiliminin olumlu olarak takdir edilmesi ve insanları aşırı yoksulluktan kurtarma konusunda nispeten etkili olduğu yargısına varılmıştır. Bazı risklerden (gıda, sağlık, eğitim) korurlar ve aynı zamanda girişimcilik özelemlerini finanse ederler.

2030 yılına kadar sosyal eşitsizliğin azaltılmasına ilişkin, katılımcıların en büyük bölümünün fırsat eşitsizliğinin ülke genelinde en endişe verici biçim olduğuna ve ardından gelir eşitsizliğinin geldiğine inandığının altını çizmek gerekir. Ayrıca, görüşülen kişilerin çoğunluğu gelir eşitsizliği eğiliminin 2030 yılına kadar azalacağını düşünmemektedir.

En sonunda, sahada gerçekleştirilen görüşme sırasında, katılımcılar Kamerun'da sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı baltalayan başlıca faktörlerin altını çizmiş ve bunların üstesinden gelmek için aşağıdaki tavsiyeleri öne çıkarmışlardır.

ANKETE GÖRE YOKSULLUK VE SOSYAL EŞİTSİZLİKLE MÜCADELE ETKİN POLİTİKALAR

Aşağıdaki politikalar savunulmuştur:

Kurumsal düzey

- Emperyalizm ve yeni sömürgecilikle mücadele
- Para politikası bağımsızlığı veya egemenliği
- Etkili yönetimin yerelleştirmesi
- Refah devleti uygulaması

Makro Sosyoekonomik düzey

- Büyüme
- Toplu iş yaratma
- Birincil ve ikincil sektörde büyük kamu yatırımı
- Önemli temel hizmetlerin sunumu
- Geliştirilmiş sosyal koruma sistemi (sosyal güvenlik ağları programlarının genişletilmesi dahil)
- Vergi adaleti (yoksulların daha düşük vergilendirmesi)
- Verimli veri toplama mekanizmasının yanı sıra güvenilir ve gerçek veri mevcudiyeti
- Yeteneği övmek

Mikro Sosyoekonomik düzey

- Girişimcilik
- Beşeri sermaye
- Profesyonel etik
- Mikrokredilere kolay erişim

Sosyokültürel düzey

- Zihniyet değişikliği
- Kabilesel ve etnik temelli ayrımcılığa karşı mücadele etmek

Çevresel düzey

Genel olarak, katılımcılar neo-sömürgecilik ve yolsuzluğa karşı mücadele etme, neoliberal politikaları daha fazla yeniden dağıtımcı devlet lehine zayıflatma, kitlesel istihdam yaratma, yoksul ve savunmasız grupların çoğunlukla yoğunlaştığı tarım sektöründe büyük kamu yatırımları üstlenme ihtiyacını vurguladı. Aynı zamanda, katılımcılar sosyal güvenlik ağları programları genişletmesi, yeniden değerlendirmesi ve yükseltmesi, küçük ve orta ölçekli işletmeler için sübvansiyonlar ve tercihli orana dayalı mikro krediler sağlaması, temel hizmet sunumunu iyileştirmemesi, acımasız kabilecilik ve etnik kökencilikle mücadele etmesi ve zihinsel değişmesini (sıkı çalışma, aile planlaması, bireysel sorumluluk, daha çok tasarruf temelli davranışlar) tavsiye ettiler.

Ayrıca, daha önce belirtilen yoksulluk ve sosyal eşitsizlik etmenleri arasında, “Uluslararası Dışlayıcı Kurumlar” olarak adlandırılabilir şeyin, Kamerun gibi zengin doğal kaynaklara sahip Afrika ülkelerinin kalkınmasına en çok zarar veren faktör olmaya devam ettiğinin ana hatlarıyla belirtilmelidir. Aslında, bu Kurumlar, neo-sömürgecilik ve uluslararası kapitalizm boyunca yararlanıcılar ve kolaylaştırıcılar olarak tezahür ediyor ve bu tür ulusları çeşitli mekanizmalar kullanarak yağmıyorlar:

- Doğal kaynakların sömürgeleştirilmesi: Neo-sömürgecilik, kapitalist güçlerin (Devletler ve şirketler) ve bazı yozlaşmış ulusal seçkinlerin iyiliğini besleyen bir yağma makinesidir.
- Ekolojik kolonizasyon: Uluslararası şirketler genellikle faaliyet gösterdikleri yakın çevreyi yok ederek yerel halkın sağlığını ve geçimini tehdit eder. Bu, gelişmekte olan dünyanın çoğu yerinde zayıf çevre yasalarının uygulanmasıyla kolaylaştırılmıştır. Çevresel bozulma yaşam koşullarını kötüleştiriyor, daha fazla sakini yoksullaştırıyor ve sosyal eşitsizliğin artmasına katkıda bulunuyor.

Son zamanlarda artan arazi kolonileşmesi: Geçimlerini doğadan daha sıkı sağlayanların en savunmasız olanlar olduğu kabul edilirken, devasa arazi meydanlarının kira sözleşmeleri bir yüzyıla kadar sürebilir.

Büyük sermaye kaçıışı: Afrika kıtasından büyük sermaye kaçıışı, onu önemli ve hayati mali kaynaklardan mahrum bırakıyor. 2020 Birleşmiş Milletler raporuna göre, bu yasadışı sermaye kaçıışının miktarı, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlarla birlikte resmi kalkınma yardımı girişlerini geride bırakıyor.

Gerçekten de, yabancı güçler (şirketler ve Devletler) tarafından yağmalanan doğal kaynakların yeniden sahiplenmesi ve önemli bir sermaye kaçışının ele geçirilmesi, yüksek faizli sonsuz dış borçlara göz dikmek yerine, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın finansman sorununu hiç şüphesiz çözecektir.

Böylece aşağıdaki önlemler ima edilebilir:

- İlgili uluslararası şirketler tarafından doğal kaynakların yerel dönüşümü;
- Doğal kaynakların çıkarılması ve dönüştürülmesine giren ara ürünlerin yerel üretimi;
- Yurtdışına sermaye uçuşunu önemli ölçüde durdurmak

Bu önlemler, ekonomide büyümenin ve katma değer artırılmasına, kitlesel istihdam yaratılmasına, toplumsal ve insani gelişmenin artırılmasına, çevrenin korunmasına ve dolayısıyla toplumsal barışın ve ulusal istikrarın sağlanmasına vb. katkı sağlayabilir. Amaç, aksi takdirde sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı övmenin imkansız veya ütöpik olacağı kamu gelirlerini optimize ederek uygulanabilir ve yeterli ulusal mali kaynakların uygulanmasını desteklemeye dayanmaktadır. Afrika'nın zengin doğal kaynaklarına sahip ülkeler, büyük küresel gücün yeniden dağıtımının yaklaştığı bir dünyada ulusal finansman stratejilerini derinlemesine yeniden düşünerek ve yeniden tasarlayarak kalkınmalarını sürdürülebilir bir şekilde garanti edebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri, düşük-orta gelirli ülke, yoksulluğun sona ermesi, paylaşılan refah, eşikler ve hedefler uygunluğu, hedeflerin ulaşılabilirliği, Uluslararası Dışlayıcı Kurumlar.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MDGs	: Millennium development goals
SDGs	: Sustainable development goals
TED	: Technology, Entertainment and Design
UN	: United Nations



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1. INTRODUCTION

Following the Washington Consensus that witnessed the release of neoliberal waves across the developing world in the name of economic growth, the implemented policies throughout structural adjustments programs weakened social structures and pushed large share of population into poverty (Cohen et al., 2006). In this regards, in a bid to resolve this social crisis the United Nations advocated and adopted in 2000 the Millennium Development Goals that major intended targets were to fight growing extreme poverty throughout mainly education and health programs' improvement and somehow to strengthen environmental protection policies. However, Millennium Development Goals had been broadly deemed as top-down policies imposed to the developing world and least developed countries. After 15 years of implementation of Millennium Development Goals, mixed results have been observed at global scale. Indeed, if struggling against extreme poverty as goal recorded large success at global level especially driven by achievement made in South-east Asia by China which had saliently dropped rate of people living in extreme poverty, it is necessary to highlight that when conducting regional appreciation, this encouraging results fall apart. For instance, with regards to Sub-Saharan Africa this rate almost remained unvarying over concerned period. More accurately, regarding goals such as struggle, education and health, relative success had been recorded while on the other side for some goals namely gender inequality, environment issues it was relative failure. Furthermore Millennium development goals were based on quantitative results' assessment instead of withdrawal of underlying origins of problems (Hugon, 2016).

In continuity of Millennium Development Goals that lasted over 15 years with mitigated outcomes, in September 2015 the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals made up of 17 goals and 169 targets that get tracked by associated indicators. This global agenda entails new economic, social and environmental challenges regardless of countries' living standard levels (UN ECOSOC, 2019). Indeed, SDGs imply new pledges for governments and all national stakeholders should be aware of importance of these commitments. For successful implementation, constant state of play, assessment of on-going public policies, fixing of national targets over 2030 landmark, ready and fitting institutional mechanisms are necessary.

For Ciegis et al., (2009), the concept of sustainable development appears as somewhat ancient inasmuch as it started risen during 1960 years and was more focused on economic growth's downsides relatively to environment degradation. The concern of natural resources overexploitation and cleanliness invaded media and then affected public opinion. In this regards, some developed countries had witnessed important legal and institutional framework's transformation to deal with it. Later on, severe human and environmental losses triggered by technological accidents particularly nuclear ones participates to global awareness rising and pushed to Rio conference in 1992. However, the concept definition fluctuates referring to literatures when considerations are made over its complexity and multidimensionality. The concept is grounded in triple dimensions namely the economic, social and environmental driven by principles of efficiency¹ and equity² that cross generations. Even though the concept definition suffers so far from common standpoint's adoption, the approach provided by the Brundtland commission remains widely accepted and it says: *sustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of current time period without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs.*

For deeper understanding of the concept systematic analysis of the 3 interrelated and complementary components of sustainability namely the economic, social and environmental is necessary. As these dimensions are interlinked ignoring one of them would lead to undermine the whole sustainability process. The 3 dimensions might be roughly spelt out as follows:

- Economic dimension of sustainability: this dimension seeks to maximize the flow of income and consumption that could be generated while at least maintaining the stock of assets (Maler, 1990). It is aiming at saving optimal accumulated capital in bid to transfer it to future generation. Here rise the question of given economic production that a nation can support in an indefinite way. As it is known, capitalist system is grounded in endless growth that is to say constant scale up in country production over time measured periodically by Gross Domestic product as indicator.
- The environmental dimension it is aiming at ensuring ecosystem's health. Thus, it concerns protecting nature and biological variety worldwide under pressure of

¹ Based in performing led by maximum profit's liberal ideology

² Rooted in social justice driven by fair redistribution of material and symbolic wealth within society

human activities and securing upcoming opportunities and likelihoods. But, how to increase production, reduce poverty while avoiding to degrade nature? That remains the core deal. Thinking and designing economic policies should take into account environment limitation to support human's economic activities. Public policymakers tend to foster economic and social wellbeing at the expense of environment (Aknin et al., 2002).

- The social dimension of sustainability: At the wake of debate on sustainable development, drawn attention was concerning mostly the economic and ecological dimensions. Indeed, as growth had shown its limitation in term of environment degradation and disaster risks emanating from technological development, the economic and environmental dimensions were monopolizing the discourse and political arenas at the detriment of social dimension relegated at secondary place or simply side-lined (Ballet et al., 2011). However, equity is needed in society for sustainable development by contributing to social justice, social peace, national stability and even as researches have demonstrated later on, it contributes likewise to growth itself proving the complementarity between efficiency and equity³.

While talking about implementation of SDG, major questions concern their governance, financing as well as monitoring and reporting. The United Nations are the top institution for governing SDGs at global scale. However in localising relative targets, regional and local institutions ensure achievability on the ground. Furthermore, it is logic that all public policies need means of implementation. In this regard the Addis Ababa Action Agenda endorsed in Ethiopia prior to SDGs adoption has fixed the global financial framework which is being contextualised by states throughout establishment of National Integrated Financing framework serving as derived dashboards. Moreover, tracking progress over time call strongly permanent evaluation of indicators as well as issuing reports for policy makers in a bid to conduct to effective and efficient actions. Here rises the issue of data availability within the developing world and particularly across the African continent suffering mainly from weak technological facilities, funding shortcomings and relevant lack of political will as data remain highly tied to politics when taking into account social, economic, racial, ethnical, religious and much further considerations.

³ For some liberal thinkers efficiency leads to equity (trickle-down economics) while recent study carried out by Joseph E. Stiglitz in his book *The Price of Inequality* puts into evidence also reverse trend: equity leads to efficiency.

Therefore when taking into account issues of governance, financing and monitoring of sustainability in country with weaker related backgrounds such as Cameroon a lower-middle income economy, raises the concern of SDGs achievability in this particular context. Indeed, given the fixed short period of execution and the high institutional, political, economic, financial, sociocultural and environmental challenges to overcome for sustainability goals' achievement, it is obvious that success will be hard to gain within prescribed deadline. Moreover, major external shocks such as the impeding effects of Covid-19 outbreak, current war between Russia and Ukraine as well as global climate crisis worsen global economic and social conditions complicating therefore the context of execution⁴. The present research seeks to analyse the achievability of SDGs within the context of lower-middle income country given the prescribed deadline of 2030.

It will be worthy to provide meaningful insight to this question: **Is Cameroon on right path to achieve the 2030 agenda?**

4 specific questions derived from the general question above:

- Are some measurement's tools used to asses related indicators on poverty and social inequality relevant in Cameroonian context?
- Are UN Sdgs targets worthy to implement in Cameroon given the existing national targets?
- Is Cameroon on right path to achieve SDG1 on poverty ending?
- Is Cameroon on right path to achieve SDG10 on inequality reduction?

In others words the study aims at:

- Understanding the relevancy of the extreme poverty's international threshold and minimum wage as measurement's tools respectively of extreme poverty and social poverty in Cameroon;
- Comparing ambitions of UN sustainability targets to those of national targets in a bid to set whether the formers are worthy to get implemented;
- Analysing the achievability of extreme poverty ending up, social poverty halving, social protection's substantial improvement and of universal access to priority basic services in Cameroon by 2030;

⁴ Developing countries remain weaker to external shocks (economic and health crises) comparing to their developed counterparts.

- Analysing the achievability of social inequality reduction in Cameroon by 2030.

This research is important in the sense that it makes possible to surround partially current situation of sustainable development in general and of UN sustainability goals particularly in Cameroon, to question its relevancy and to foresee its perspective over time. Likewise it proposes to public decision-makers the appropriate measures to be taken in the effect of meeting the many expectations in terms of sustainable development expressed by local populations.

In addition, this study can serve as a reference and as a source of exploitation for scientists and the many development organizations that focus their interventions on the social and participatory development and whose actions are undergrounded in sustainability.

Concerning the mixed methodological approach of this research, proceedings will lay in:

- Documentary research in order to find out about the real and quantified situation of sustainable development in general and its UN related goals in particular, in Cameroon with limit in poverty and social inequality's domains;
- An interview with civil society's workers who are directly involved prevalently in social and human development and whose high expertise provides reliable and rich information on the topic. Their relevant judgments reflect saliently populations' aspirations and views owing to their closeness;
- Thematic and systematic examination of findings using content analysis and statistical analysis that are appropriate for understanding in depth the topic and in order to be able to draw, with supporting evidences, fitting conclusions.

The study will be deployed through a consequent work plan. Thus, the first part of this work concerns the conceptual and theoretical framework while the second part surrounds the methodological (research approach) and operational frameworks where engaged methodology is explained in details and obtained results are presented then enriched by meaningful and systematic analysis and interpretations.

2. THE CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Literature Review

Second world war aftermath, the lasting cold war that started between Eastern and Western blocs fuelled increasingly rise of official development assistance funded by leading capitalist countries in favour of non-developed world with target to avoid the latter to falling into eastern communist bloc. By 1989s forward, after Berlin wall's collapse, official development assistance were not presenting any more meaningful interest with regards to scope and goals it had been priory underpinning. Indeed, communism's spreading was representing to very lesser extent a worrisome threat for future and for liberal system upheld by the West. Thereby global sphere fell in new path on experiencing drop of official development assistance year in year out and sharply growing liberal policies implemented within developing world under strain of capitalist powers as well as Bretton woods institutions namely World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Hence, 1990s were doomed to deregulation of markets, economic openness, and privatization within developing and poor countries advocating significant withdrawal of state intervention through its cantonment to basic functions at the detriment of social sectors. Implemented liberal economic policies despite had leveraged somewhat economic growth, however fuelled unprecedented poverty and socioeconomic inequality (Cohen et al., 2006).

Awareness about on-going unsustainable as well as dangerous social context within developing countries pushed the United Nation to advocate and adopt in 2000 the Millennium Development Goals that major intended targets were to reduce extreme poverty throughout education and health programs' improvement and somehow to enhance environmental protection. However, Millennium Development Goals had been broadly deemed as top-down policies imposed to the developing world and least developed countries. Roughly after 15 years of implementation of Millennium Development Goals, mixed results have been observed at global scale. Indeed, if struggling against extreme poverty as goal recorded large success at global level especially driven by achievement made in South-east Asia by China which had saliently dropped rate of people living in extreme poverty, it is needed to flag that at regional scale with regards to Sub-Saharan Africa this rate slightly changed over targeted period. More accurately, concerning goals such as struggle against extreme poverty, education and health, relative success have been recorded while on the other side for some goals namely gender inequality, environment

issues it has been relative failure. Furthermore Millennium development goals were based on quantitative results' assessment instead of withdrawal of underlying origins of problems (Hugon, 2016).

On 25 September 2015, 193 United Nations' members adopted unanimously 2030 agenda called Sustainable Development Goals as continuity of Millennium Development Goals which just ended up. The ambitious global program made up of 17 goals, 169 targets and up to 241 indicators appears clearly as more salient in term of inclusiveness and wideness thus much larger than the former grounded on solely 8 goals (UN ECOSOC, 2019). The new global agenda unlike the former stands as more democratic, involving countries worldwide on their elaboration proceeding and hence ending up with one-sided decision making's monopoly of rich countries inasmuch as they are funders. Henceforth, there were no longer sermonisers for framing and mapping policies for others. Given wideness of goals adopted, any world region regardless of ideological, political, economic or cultural specificities cannot stay away from goals' implementation drawn widely by inclusive concerns of extreme poverty eradication, growing global socioeconomic inequality reduction under globalization process, gender equality struggle, more salient environmental protection and human rights. Towards achieving this global agenda, needed endeavours fluctuate strongly referring to country depending from where each one has to start. For instance, in 2015 according to TED Talks with respect to social progress index, Denmark was the country standing closest to these global goals while Central African Republic was the one most far away from achievement. Nevertheless the former and the latter remain deeply concerned. As follows, extreme poverty eradication goes more along the line of poor and developing countries' struggles, socioeconomic inequality reduction remains a more challenging and fitting concern to liberal developed countries, human rights and inclusiveness issues matter more relevantly within countries with less inclusive political institutions and in fine environmental degradation quite appears as global concern. Therefore, sharing inherent learning experiences throughout national reviews and processes' releases would be gainful and might facilitate compliance of SDGs with national action plans.

For the United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face including those relative to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental

degradation, peace and justice. They are made up of 17 goals 169 targets and 241 indicators at a global level that need to be urgently meet. However aforementioned goals, targets and indicators are getting contextualized at local borders referring to countries realities and coping with specifically impeding factors. Trial over that topic by analysing prior researches should widen understanding and provide deeper insight.

As follows, Sustainable Development concept had arisen since 1979 from economist Rene Passet's studies whereby he had described 3 balanced spheres namely economic, social and environmental leading later on in 1987 to the Brundtland's report. Accordingly it had been described as development's process aiming to meet current needs without compromising to future generations ability to meet their own needs either (Cusset, 2016).

When it comes to comparison, SDGs involve worldwide nations because of overall society's search of wellbeing and human right improvement, contrary to MDGs that were relying solely in developing countries policies. Indeed, SDGs are concurrently in disruption as well as in continuity of MDGS by targeting more integrated design of sustainable development. While MDGS were more focused on human development and somewhat on environmental issues, SDGs appear as more exhaustive and much more representative of sustainable development making balance between economic, social and environmental dimensions. However the wideness of SDGs goals underscores both its strength and weakness based on consistency and clarity's shortcomings of goals. Moreover SDGs statement quite recognise multidimensional aspect of development by upholding integrated and non-dissociable goals differently from MDGs that goals were somewhat deemed independently: "There are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets" (United Nations, 2015). Therefore different goals or targets might underpin each other over their achievement pathway, for instance, the high linkage between education, hunger, health, sanitary, social protection, agriculture and so forth.

Along similar lines, regarding principles that drive SDGs achievement the first one which was also part of former MDGs program refers to full liability of local public and private actors over the process that is to say prevalence of recipient countries policies over funders or sponsors and their harmonisation as well. The second principle recognizes various approaches, designs and tools of sustainable development process and achievement

pushing hence every country to appropriate its own fitting path. However some factors can impede intended effects of these 2 principles for example those linked to institutional framework and governance's running especially within weak countries. Likewise as further factor, it should be noticed foreign assistance based on top-down programs that import external general solutions to resolve specific local problems. Referring to funding matter, the sharp increase share of private fund within assistance recorded past years becomes a growing and legitimate concern as well as non-respect of official development assistance's financing commitment by wealthiest countries (UN, 2015)

As aforementioned SDGs aim on ensuring to global population standard of living beyond a given social threshold line along with respecting natural resources' limitation. Overarching stakeholder's that is to say central and local administrations, private sector, civil society, research centres as well as inhabitants play salient role over large and various likelihood of implementation grounded on local realities. Likewise implementing SDGs brings about their financing and governance led by all actors responsible on building global partnership for development which supposes to set up new statistical systems and measures accepted and shared by overall nations. With regards to limitation, the agenda doesn't involve topic such as human rights, democracy and cultural diversity's acceptance. Furthermore, global context that headed on adopting MDGs and SDGs are far to be similar. Indeed, in 2000 the North -South cleavage was prevalent while in 2015 there were part of South in developed countries and part of North within developing countries with rise of emerging economies along with strong power of investment and large disposable capital while in the North economic stagnation, growing poverty and striking inequalities emerged as new challenges. For instance it might be deemed as unfair for some countries as Greece or Italy considering their current economic and financial context to get pushed on assisting new southern powers such as China and Brazil. Moreover, insufficient analysis of global increasing inequality drivers as well as goals prioritization issue due to their largeness and complexity covering countless fields, remain significant concern contributing to complicate their implementation, follow up and monitoring (Socooperation, 2018).

In taking into account environmental and social restrictions, do SDGs mean end of growth especially for developing countries currently experiencing increase of domestic production, income and resources needed factor to fight efficiently poverty. SDGs should

allow nations to set up economic designs that are less dependent on natural resources' production or consumption, to step beyond the antagonism of economic growth and sustainable development, of rapid growth and its impact over standard of living or of less rapid growth however more balanced and grounded on higher quality. For inclusive growth's designs truly oriented on improvement of living condition of population, many cases of quality growth designs had been integrated into SDGs as guidance drawn for example from Brazilian model where growth had been associated to salient social programs of redistribution, from Ethiopian case which picks up green growth featured by less Carbone driven industries or other brilliant cases such as Bolivian model that overlook cash crops proven as harmful for lands and might be fuelling inequality. Furthermore, opting to go upmarket production rather than rapid growth along with high industrialization remains an interesting pathway for sustainable development bringing together meaningful income rise and less strain over resources. Moreover implementing and financing sustainable development entails emergence of great concern on how to compensate additional cost deriving from green growth. Indeed, who or which international system can allow to reward or compensate countries striving to uphold this design of growth while global markets are increasingly competitive and green growth weakens in term of cost of competitiveness products complying with social and environmental constraints. The intent to carry out some programs such as subsidy on clean investments or pollution tax although seemingly relevant and consistent ideas or approaches remains however highly difficult on practice. Furthermore, funding sustainable development goals questions clearly governance given that reinforcement of domestic resources must outperform official development assistance in order to set up virtuous circle of development based on local realities (Georgeson et al., 2018).

Pro-poor growth's literature benefits from wide landscape's contributions and also put into evidence conceptualization differences. Indeed, concept's handling fluctuates according to institutions and opinion leaders. Roughly, notwithstanding shortcoming of commonly accepted definition, to some international organizations pro-poor growth might be understood merely as growth that brings about significant poverty reduction (UN, 2000). However, the aforementioned definition appears somehow inaccurate when it comes to specify what is significance of poverty reduction as well as which share of growth should be doomed to poor making it de facto pro poor. Therefore, pro-poor growth might be achieved when there is simply increase on poor income's share. For White and

Anderson (2000) growth is deemed as pro poor whenever income increase rate of poor is higher than averaging growth rate at given period and place. This concept remains nevertheless hard on implementing due to limited operational use. A second understanding of this concept relies on poverty reduction instead of increase of income share. Indeed, in this case pro poor growth would be apprehended as growth that entails poverty reduction (Ravallion et al., 2003). Obviously this conceptualization overlooks inequality issue paying attention merely on poverty alleviation. In this regards, growth is primarily pro-poor, it derogates to that rule when income of poor slows or scales down. In experiencing this, it broadly proven in line with this standpoint that economies which maintain in a long run high rate of growth succeed in alleviating significantly poverty while further views advocate contrary analysis. To sum up, little agreement is found over the irrefutability of growth as overarching driver on poverty alleviation however it shows more efficiency when gone with progressive redistributive policies. Likewise large initial inequality impedes on expected outcomes from poverty alleviation policies (Lopez, 2004).

In Brasilia social policies implemented by Lula government through minimum wage's increase and cash income transfer not only had participated to step out of poverty large share of those at the bottom income ladder but likewise improved growth by enhancing purchasing power of needy. (Hunter et al., 2007).). Social policies and overwhelmingly the conditional cash transfer managed directly by central government allowing thus to bypass complicated legislative process, had led significant drop of masses living under misery threshold and leverage social mobility.

On a different note, in 2015 three salient summits had been held on sustainable development namely Addis Ababa summit, Paris summit on climate and United Nations summit on SDGs' adoption. The Addis Ababa summit on financing SDGs highlighted main financial tools namely public and private domestic resources, international fund, cooperation for international development and official development assistance. It should be noticed that the latter lost year in year out significantly its importance. Broadly speaking, financing SDGs at global level remains cheap operation (Souxdorf, 2015). Indeed, as estimated by the United Nations Conference for TRADE and development, SDGs financial achievement needs budget about 5000 to 7000 billion dollar yearly with developing countries' need of funding assessed at over 3000 billion dollars. The 2030 agenda would have coped with serious financial challenges if the needed total fund was expected mainly

from official development assistance estimated at 144 billion dollars in 2017. Therefore, public fund whatever domestic or international show their insufficiency on funding the agenda. When referring to global gross domestic product that is about 130 000 billion of dollars, SDGs budget's forecast represents low rate of 5% of its share and fivefold less than global available saving. Hence boosting private investments seems as key path of financing SDGs and that might contribute to improve sovereignty of developing and weak countries given that any rich country, Bretton Woods institutions or development agencies is able to provide needed funds and doing so enhancing their influence over recipient nations. Furthermore, Bretton Woods's institutions have no longer the monopoly of funding development projects with growing competition coming from development and investment banks, stock markets and institutional investors. (Tancrede, 2018).

A resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 27 July 2015 on the Third International Conference on funding sustainable development held in Addis Ababa following those of Monterrey in Mexico and Doha in Qatar, highlighted that focus had been made on widening revenue base, improving tax collection and in fine fighting against tax evasion as well as illicit financial flows. Moreover representatives of wealthiest countries pledged to enhance official development assistance especially for least developed countries and encouraged South-South cooperation. Private investments and public policies should be framed along the line of sustainable development. International agreements had been signed in order to invest more on important and vital sectors such as infrastructures, energy, water, sanitation, transportation and so forth. Another important made decision concerns the stance grounded on countries first responsibility to ensure their economic and social development while foreign stakeholder's supports remain complementary. Actions for goals achievement should be undertaken with respect to technology, infrastructures, social protection, health, small and middle sized enterprises and external assistance. Hence a system for facilitating technology in order to enhance relation between different stakeholders of SDGs' implementation is intended to be set up. Moreover, global forum on infrastructures would be held for more investment in infrastructures that should fit and meet economic, social and environmental ambitions. Likewise participants committed to extend social protection to everyone and to pull up taxes' level over harmful items and products such as tobacco to discourage their consumption. They committed also to make banks loans affordable for small and middle enterprises and to implement the global employment agreement in favour of youth. Developed countries recommitted to orientate

0.7% of their national income to official development assistance. However an agreement concerning international tax mechanism set up that should combat tax evasion from developing countries assessed at nearly 100 billion dollar yearly according to Oxfam organization had, failed to draw consensus due to opposition of OCDE countries. Obviously needless to point out that this represents a serious foregone income for developing countries looking more hardly all affordable ways to optimize funding. Hence the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) framework sums up means of implementation (MoI) that is to say financial and non-financial resources as follows:

- domestic public resources ;
- domestic and international private business and finance;
- international development cooperation;
- International trade as engine of development;
- debt and debt sustainability;
- Science, technology, innovation and capacity building;
- Addressing systematic issues.

In the same register, a wide survey conducted by the International Monetary Fund with respect to 'funding' issues, underscored that additional funding requirement for SDGs' achievement within low income and emerging economies had been assessed at 2600 billion dollars yearly for some goals such as education, health, clean water, electricity, sanitary, roads. Low income economies cope with some impeding socioeconomic factors amongst which insufficient growth and high rate of population growth. Furthermore, current global economic trends featured by global growth reaching its threshold, trade restrictions or protectionism, some emerging markets that experiencing inversion of capital flow and growing debt's risks might complicate financing SDGs. Likewise this report made beyond 40 recommendations for financing SDGs, following are more salient ones:

- carrying out financing framework by clarifying financial assessment of national development plans. Indeed, national development plan should integrate, define and estimate clearly public and private expected funds for better operationalization;
- reinforcing middle term domestic revenue's mobilisation grounded on national consensus and emphasizing link between additional revenue to be collected and public service quality, efficiency and fairness. Moreover international community

may underpin actions for revenue mobilisation by changing or reforming more deeply companies' fiscal regimes and strengthening protection against fiscal evasion;

- ensuring debt sustainability grounded on deep analysis of debt risks. Some hints are given in order to underline efficiently factors of debt vulnerability then to overcome them hence to manage efficiently debts;
- getting ready for upcoming global crisis. Obviously global financial security system should be fitting, comprehensive and might involve reform of international monetary fund's funding system.

However, even though majority of states had taken into account the agenda while framing their national strategies, most of them have not yet carried out accurate funding plan on how to raise needed financial resources. The Addis Ababa international conference aimed to specify clearly resources that should be mobilized by each country. In this regards, the need of appropriation, mainstreaming and operationalization of that global financing framework at national level by states along with considering specific local realities should lead to establishment of integrated national financing frameworks. Therefore, implementing integrated financing national frameworks should obey to consistent process below (UN, 2019):

- assessment and diagnostic;
- framing financing strategies;
- monitoring and setting an accountability system;
- governance and coordination.

For UN General Secretary Guterres in a statement made in 2019, slight progress has been recorded since the Addis Ababa summit on financing Sustainable Development Goals despite endeavours accomplished on sustainable finance and incremental consolidation of these goals with states' budgets. Indeed, some key goals, following first years of implementation remain sharply low funded such as infrastructures and education especially within developing and least developed countries. Far more, discouraging global macroeconomic indicators on growth, debt and real wages undermine the expected achievement and worsen inequality. The move towards fair globalization system that can bring about more inclusive societies requires broad reform of international trade and financial systems. This pessimistic standpoint comes at a moment when multilateralism is

suffering from rise of populism and further threats to liberalism, factors that can contribute to undermine the 2030 agenda achievement (UN, 2019).

For some contributors' standpoints, success of SDGs implementation relies overwhelmingly on efficient governance and means of implementation (MoI). Indeed, governance's shortcoming recorded on MDGs implementation should not be avoided concerning SDGs when it comes for instance of properly and comprehensively defining targets. Furthermore they have been advocating for grouping MoI into finance, technology and institutions dimensions with the latter gathering highest supports. In similar lines, they think that specific governance system and MoI applied to each goal separately would lead to higher performing outcomes. Concerning implementation at local level, they highlighted importance of setting accurate governance quality indicators as well as working mechanism on monitoring (Olsen et al., 2014).

For some writers, prioritizing financial means of implementation is significant misleading strategy. Indeed, states should focus more on enhancing capacity building and strengthening governance because invested financial means might fail to contribute in reaching intended targets without fitting skilfulness and know-how along with good governance that can ensure effective and efficient implementation. Furthermore, increased funds may not mean automatically raising new financial resources since streamlining or rationalizing expenditures can drive from unsustainability to sustainability. Budgets' mismanagement paves way to shortfall in term of development since much more can be done by simple rationalization relying on capacity building and good governance. To sum up, financial resources is not significant challenges to address inasmuch as imposing solely trivial tax of 1 per cent on global wealth or gross domestic product should meet needs of funding. Thus successful implementation depends more on enhanced governance and coordination throughout capacity building programs undertaken at early step of implementation. Roughly, these writers highlight prevalence of non-financial resources with regards to means of implementation (Elder et al., 2016).

In another vein with regards to progress' tracking, the global agreement copes with measurement's issue drawn from lack of data to follow up their relevant indicators. It estimated that in Asia and Africa, there are on average solely 20% of available data for monitoring SDGs' indicators and worse, within sub-Sahara Africa merely about 35% of countries own data on poverty collected since 2015, that is to say majority of data relying

in that topic remains prior to 2030 agenda adoption (SDG Knowledge Hub, 2019). However if we try to compare social progress index' components to those linked to sustainable development goals, even though they are not similar they tend to measure the same concept. Therefore, achieved progress on SDGs might be somewhat appreciated using social progress index. Social progress index measures quality of life within given country and it is made up of 3 components namely basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and opportunities. Basic needs that is to say nutrition, basic medical care, water and sanitation, shelter and personal safety. Foundations of wellbeing refers to access to knowledge, information, health, wellness and quality environment, while opportunities concerns personal rights, freedom and choice as well as access to higher education. There are 51 indicators for measuring social progress index and available truthful data needed for their assessment. In 2015 during SDGs' launching average global social progress index were 69,1 and 3 years later that is to say in 2018 this index evolved barely to reach 70.5. Considering this trend, forecasts for the global social progress index should move up to 75.2% by 2030 and should hit 100% that is to say expected SDGs achievement up until 2094. Moreover, irrespective when it concerns wealthiest countries as G7 or biggest most populous ones there is any guarantee of achievement for altogether. If the northern European countries renowned for their social system appear as most doomed to reach these goals other rich countries such as United States or Canada along with strong liberal ideology don't do well. With regard to biggest countries as China, India, Indonesia and so forth, social challenges turn on more heavy when it comes to meet massive needs (TED, 2015).

As main other stakeholder, private sector is called to participate significantly to the process. Private sector or enterprises regardless their sizes, as overarching expected funder of SDGs should be committed to social and environmental responsibility. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is responsibility of enterprises towards their impacts over society. It goes along the lines of poverty eradication, socioeconomic inequality reduction, gender equality, environmental protection. SDGs underpin change over enterprises running, over commodities and services they provide as well as transform their model of governance into strategies that fit accordingly. Roughly, an enterprise is deemed as responsible when it pledges to involve social, environmental, ethic, human and consumers' rights considerations into its basic strategy and trade activities (Commission Europeenne, 2011). Despite diversity on designing this concept, its targets overwhelmingly rely in long run

profitability, working on putting business power in a liable path, considering and meeting social demands as well as underpinning ethic based actions for good society. However, conversely to international organisations and private sector which argue that economic growth might contribute relevantly on alleviating poverty, civil societies and somewhat academia uphold different standpoint. Indeed, the latter group sustains some contradictory views as following:

At macro level:

- economic growth driven by powerful private sector remains monetary value ignoring physical consideration and ecological ethic;
- poverty and inequality reduction to a large extend depends on system of redistribution implemented by welfare's system allocating benefits of growth to needy.

At micro perspective in taking into account CSR, business should enhance welfare by providing low prices and affordable products to the worse off, ensure funding of social organizations that striving on reducing poverty, create jobs, contribute to better public procurement as well as participate on carrying out public private based projects. However CRS concept might be deemed once again as further unfitting top down policy from North to South by putting forward issue of CRS's practice appropriation across developing countries and their doubtful impact over poverty alleviation (Merino & al., 2011).

Given that SDGs are foremost a political agenda, threat against multilateralism and also strong liberal policies might deter their implementation. In 2016 in USA, the arrival on power at the eve of 2030 agenda, of new administration grounded on America First slogan and global warming sceptics, brings about low performing and slowdown. The struggle for withdrawal of previously set healthcare's program that should allow millions of poorest Americans to afford medical care is striking policy and contradictory to SDGs spirit. Moreover, the official disengagement from the Paris agreement on climate action once again highlighted clearly difficulty relying on political will over SDGs' trend achievement as world leading country is moving away year in year out from that global agenda. However, as the federal administration are showing its reluctance, SDGs implementation turns more on concern of local administrations, NGOs and faith based organization. In this regards, in February 2018, two non-profit organizations that is to say

Future Now and SDGs USA launched a program for implementing American Goals that are adaptation of SDGs to local context made up by seven goals and likewise grounded on non-partisan framework for better achievement irrespective of political standpoint and ideology. These seven goals are constituted namely by good jobs, affordable quality health care, investing in children, empowering people over special interests, equal opportunity for all, sustainable infrastructures, resilience and innovation and at last by clean air, water and energy. Aforementioned goals have been split up into inherent and consistent targets. Thus goal 1 is concerned by targets such as paid family, vacation, and sick leave for overall jobs, while goal 3 that is to say investing in children is made up of targets such as path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for all students. Success of achievement rely solely on stakeholders involvement headed by local governments, some key authorities at federal level, businesses, labour, faith organizations, advocacy organizations as central government remains hostile. Overall candidates and elected officials from 50 USA states had pledged for American SDGs. Roughly, reduction of socioeconomic inequality remains core concern. Indeed, in 2016 nearly 40 million Americans were living under poverty line while the prior year African Americans' earned income was representing about 75% of Whites' earning and women earned income were about 83% share of men income (Risse, 2018).

On the other hand, some countries have long tradition on social expenses driven by historical and cultural facts. Broadly speaking, western European countries are top performers when it comes to social development. Hence, France is among top investor in social policies and social security due partly to French revolution that transformed considerably structure and sociology of society. For instance in 2018, 31, 2% of gross domestic product has served to fund social expenses going so along the line of SDGs (La Tribune.fr, 2019). Indeed, the social dimension of 2030 agenda oriented mainly to poverty eradication and inequality reduction relies highly on relevance and efficiently of implemented social policies and thus on weight of social investments by governments. However, notwithstanding huge public social investment, increasing poverty and inequality (much more inequality of opportunity and wealth than inequality of income) across the country becomes saliently worrisome. With regards to SDGs implementation in France, National Voluntary Review and the 2017, 2018 reports for 2030 agenda had been elaborated throughout several workshops with the active collaboration of French communities. Thus, 98 indicators out of 241 global ones had been determined and defined

for SDGs assessment and follow up following a participatory approach headed by the national council of statistical information. Later on an inter-ministerial and multi-actors steering committee headed by the minister of ecology and that of foreign affairs had been appointed as responsible of elaboration of SDGs implementation framework and roadmap up until summer 2019. This committee's running hinted by an ecological transition and international cooperation advisory's bodies is grounded on active exchange and collaboration among ministries along with civil society. Likewise, with civil society's support, the committee sets a framework for foreign policy based on international solidarity of SDGs achievement between partners' countries. Furthermore, numerous local administrations associated with civil society, enterprises and inhabitants have carried out together sustainable projects' boards (Ministere de la transition ecologique et solidaire, 2019).

In Middle-east the success of Turkey with regard to majority of MDGs implementation over programmed period was irrefutable placing this country on top ten global performers when it comes to yearly average rates of relative progress. Indeed, on tracking this progress more outcomes had been recorded towards some MDGs such as eradicating extreme poverty, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, accessibility of drinking water and sanitation as well as advancement in the global partnership by significant increase of granted official development assistance. Therefore, rich and salient experience gained from that first implementation process would surely contribute efficiently within the 2030 agenda achievement by lightening path for involved stakeholders. Concept of sustainable development has been taken in account by Turkish policy makers since 1996 and then integrated into 7th development plan as result of Rio conference held in 1992. Obviously, policies referring to that concept figure within legal and regulation frameworks and over policy documents. Aftermath, that is to say 20 years on, Rio+20 recommendations had been also harmonized with 10th Development Plan that refers to 2014-2018 period and relies highly on human development hence fitting coherently with SDGs according to analysis. Furthermore, for elaboration of new 11th Development Plan, SDGs would take relevant place into main policies given that national and international contexts should frame the planning socioeconomic and environmental landscapes. Regarding institutions in charge of SDGs, at the top figures Ministry of Development which aims to enabling at central and local levels policies' making relative to the subject. As other core institution, Turkish National Sustainable Development

Commission (NSDC) in charge of coordination will be more powered and reinforced. Indeed, the role and the structure of the Commission will be established according to the comprehensive and interconnected nature of the underlying tasks and that commission will ensure with accountability the review and follow up of SDGs implementation. Furthermore, as success of this agenda depends on public awareness and political ownerships at highest possible level, Turkey in order to involve all stakeholders that is to say government, businesses, NGOs and academia will underpin principles of participation, inclusiveness, accountability, transparency for more democratic and efficient process that might drive to better achievement. To that end, the acceptance of contextualized agenda by overall citizens or broadly by inhabitants remains as core concern for government. Moreover, another important aspect relies on tracking progress using indicators. Thereby, government looks forward to set review and follow up framework which should fit with that of United Nations. Likewise National SDGs Voluntary Reviews should be elaborated periodically and presented during High Level Political Forum during United Nations' sessions. For assessing, monitoring and reporting the progress, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) would be in charge of main relative duties by using SDGs indicators; the private sector might contribute also willingly in this assignment. Nevertheless, some salient challenges and handicaps should not be neglected on the path of implementation such as breaking silos and working together on reaching given goal, improving usage and quality of administrative data as well as guaranteeing active involvement of overall stakeholders given that inclusiveness highly matters (Ministry of Development, 2016).

In Bahar Özyay's view director of United Nation's Sustainable Development Solution Network in Turkey, organization that targets improving awareness and successful implementation of SDGs located within Boğaziçi university in İstanbul, policies implemented by developed countries along the line of sustainable development goals undermine efforts of developing nations to realize their owns. For instance, fossil fuel's high use in richest countries that fuels global warming and thus flood as well as drought creates salient cost for other countries. Obviously, western countries remain better off concerning 2030 agenda's achievement despite that some of high income economies fall away behind expected goals and thus so far to achieve them. Likewise, Özyay outlined that in 2017, Turkey were ranked 67th by SDGs index report and he advocated that within shortlist's prioritization of goals in Turkey, struggle against hunger, gender equality, labour and economic growth, social inequality reduction, climate action, aquatic and land's lives

should be highly involved. The Turkish Ministry of Development which is the high level institution in charge of SDGs' implementation would identify and set some priority's goals within the 11th plan of development and which should fit as well as be consistent with Turkey's local realities and context. (Boğaziçi üniversitesi haberler, 2017).

According to 2019 African index and dashboards report, majority of African governments have approved SDGs framework and work on integrating relative policies into nationwide strategies. However they cope with significant shortage over SDGs achievement pathway's understanding and manifests very low interest in needed financial resources as well as their funding mechanism. Furthermore, with regards to public awareness merely 4 states had already set up an online portal whereby inhabitants can track SDGs progress while solely less than half of states had undertaken awareness-raising programs for citizens' sensitization (public awareness campaign, translating SDGs into local languages, school SDGs educational programs, SDGs partnership with media, competition). When it comes to performance throughout the continent, northern Africa released averaging best results meanwhile central Africa is lagging behind. Broadly speaking, considering goals achievement, African countries perform better on SDG 12 responsible production and consumption and 13 climate action while their outputs regarding goals grounded on human welfare that is to say goal 1 up to 7 and goal 11 records least performing success. With respect to monitoring process, main underlying handicaps concern wide issue of indicators definition, shortcomings of statistical skill, shortage of monitoring and financing as well as excessive number of indicators. Likewise, referring to same issued report, most salient challenges impeding SDGs implementation might be understood as lack of policy coherence and coordination at national scale, shortage of bounding mechanism between adopted policies and their financial planning, issue of corruption, political will, absent or insufficient capacity within civil society and civil services, quantitative and qualitative gap of data as well as shortcoming of policymakers awareness. More accurately with regard to performing goals, northern Africa performance was more remarkable on goal 1 zero poverty drawn by somewhat significant industrialization and on goal 10 socioeconomic inequality reduction. On the other hand, that region performed poorly overwhelmingly in goal 5 gender inequality, goal 2 zero hunger and 7 affordable and clean energy.

However it should be noticed that African SDGs index and Dashboard's findings explained out above cannot be quite compared with results of global sustainable development goals' report due to some methodological approach's differences. Another emphasized issue remains data, most of African countries do not possess data even though SDGs data exist, usually they are characterized by incomprehensiveness and inconsistency. Indeed, main data linked to vital indicators relative for instance to poverty, education, nutrition, health and so forth are lacking or had not been updated since 2015. Thereby tracking progress on targets' share of achievement as well as improving evidence-based decision-making get prevented by measurement and assessment's issue. Moreover, this report underscored myriad challenging bottlenecks that might block way to implementation across the continent along with specificities of countries. They can be summed up as:

- shortage of policy consistency and undermining issue of coordination within executive;
- shortcoming of efficient budget execution's mechanism;
- lack of fitting allocated financial resources;
- concern of political will;
- problem of awareness within the high ranking executives;
- unskillfulness within civil service;
- inability of civil society;
- inadequacy, insufficiency and low quality of data;
- low number of indicators;
- Etc.

As already highlighted previously, most of sub-Saharan African countries cope with data availability's issue for SDGs indicators' monitoring. Hence, given the mechanism of reporting binding each country to present at least 4 reports over intended 15 years of SDGs agenda, Cameroon had released its first National Voluntary Review at the High Level Political Forum in July 2019. Contextualization and localization of SDGs in Cameroon which process had been ended up in 2017 has led to set up 153 targets out of 169 global ones with priority accorded solely to 52 of them towards struggle against poverty, catching up regarding delay over MDGs achievements and enhancing population resilience relatively to climate change. With respect to integrate SDGs into policies, at national level a national strategy of interim development taking into account SDGs had

been elaborated in 2017, sectorial strategy of health actualized in 2016 had integrated SDG2 zero hunger and SDG3 Ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages. In fine, at local level SDGs occupy relevant place within Communal Development Plans used as dashboard by local councils and elaborated with supports of technical and financial partners. However setting tools for assessing and follow up of indicators remain core challenge. The roadmap for implementing these goals relies on 4 following actions:

- elaboration of communication's plan and integration of SDGs teaching within school and academic programs for better national awareness ;
- keeping on integrating SDGs within national strategies and policies;
- capacity building for main actors;
- setting coordination's mechanism for data elaboration as well as assessing and follow up of SDGs.

Likewise, it should be noted that 84% of contextualized targets were already involved into national development strategy and their achievement relies mainly on institutional and financial means. Thus, role of all stakeholders that is to say central and local administrations, private sector, civil society, academia and technical and financial partners, determine implementing success. However, main challenges to implementation of SDGs in Cameroon remains resources' mobilization, connecting with fitting partners and reinforcement of data elaboration in order to track progress, to monitor, to assess and to follow up regularly and properly achievements (Republique du Cameroun, 2019).

In alleviating poverty and reducing socioeconomic inequality worldwide, numerous policies relatively questionable and renowned exist. These policies widely fluctuate depending highly on prevalent ideologies, political will and economic or cultural drivers. Indeed, inasmuch as social challenges overcoming remains highly tied to states economic power, some policies are getting used by given governments or turned on object of national discourse even though their designs, concepts as well as significance widely fluctuate. In practice, multiple public benefits systems recognized as social safety nets allow addressing vulnerability.

Social Safety nets stands as efficient tool of fighting poverty at global level by assisting those who live in extreme poverty or are worse off. Indeed, nearly 36 per cent of them have been extirpated out using this mechanism and are estimated at 2, 5 billion

recipients at global scale. Safety nets aim to protect poor and needy households on building their resilience against crises such as economic shocks and natural disasters contributing thus to alleviate poverty, to reduce inequality as well as enhance welfare through involvement in fairer and more effective income redistribution. Broadly, social safety nets are made up of cash transfers that is to say child allowances, pensions; of in-kind transfers such as school feeding programs; of public works; subsidies for mainly consumed goods by needy; workfare scheme; and unemployment insurance as well. Last approaches on this field rely on improved targeting for better efficiency using mainly proxy means testing as well as on capital creation by underpinning the effect of cash transfers on asset building for poor throughout Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT). However its efficiency should be questioned while poorest countries such as some African low income economies are the ones that largest share of population are needy but at same time little share of budgets remains so far spent in term of benefits since it represents on average solely 13 per cent of those households source of consumption or income's structure. This represents accordingly an averaging amount of 16 dollar yearly per capita highly lower comparing to that other developing part of the world, for instance in Latin America where this amount is nearly 10 folds higher. Roughly, when it comes to GDP, developing countries use nearly averaging rate of 1.5 per cent of their GDP to fund social safety nets. To sum up, intended impact over those at bottom scale of income is evident enhancing so wellbeing and strengthening human capital that might lead in a long run to social mobility (World Bank, 2019).

However, some thinkers underline social safety nets downsides by upholding somehow converse views with regards to labour incentive and informal welfare. Indeed, they had noticed as usual liberal ridden standpoint that delivered benefits impede incentives on working and innovating. Indeed, benefits would prevent individual endeavour thereby foster idleness. Furthermore, apart from ideological approach, the cost of benefits should be too high or almost unsustainable especially when it concerns poor states. Additionally, existence of efficient means testing system should deter some categories of employees to increase working hours fearing benefits' loss and leveraging so nationwide lower wealth's creation. In fine, it can prevent also informal welfare well running given that assisting relatives may turn on lesser worrisome concern. Nevertheless, it should be noticed that larger part of researches had proven that benefits or public transfers impact just slightly on work incentives or disincentives while its effects over

private transfers namely informal welfare had remained less evident featured by stronger mixed results (Alderman & al., 2007).

As follows, safety net might be unfolded throughout BIG (basic income guarantee). Broadly speaking, it is accepted that achievement of basic income guarantee can be ensured by setting up a system of universal basic income (UBI) or negative income tax (NIT). Struggling against poverty and inequality by supplying net income transfer to the needy may entail significant livelihood's improvement throughout received benefits. However, the sustainability of a basic income guarantee lying either upon a universal basic income or negative income tax might be outlined due to the high cost of both systems as well as their likelihood to impede on incentive to work. As said, why bother to work when someone can have almost everything free of any charge. With respect to universal basic income it brings about preventing intended efficiency by misleading interventions for the real needy along with contributing to sharp cost increasing and hence reorienting larger share of benefits to the well off. More accurately, universal basic income as welfare policy represents benefit allocated to overall citizens regardless of their income, wealth or professional condition and currently it steps over ideological considerations after lasting philosophical and political discourses. Indeed, it is underpinned by some liberal streams arguing that UBI will end up welfare bureaucracy which is costly and inefficient. Likewise it is upheld by left ideology sustaining that it can end up cheap labour as well as enhance human capital. Furthermore, this safety net is known as universal covering everyone, individual grounded on individual as unit instead of household, unconditional does not require eligibility criteria, uniform without difference in terms of benefit level allocated (De Wispelaere et al., 2004). However, aforementioned features remain solely wide principles as UBI is so far looking-forward policy and each country might design it relatively.

Conversely, Negative Tax Income aims not only to ensure benefits but also to maintain and encourage activities by avoiding fostering idleness and laziness. More accurately, Negative Tax Income tends to match incentives to work along with descent income by completing low incomes throughout cash transfers up until given breakeven income. As a tool of combatting and eliminating poverty it replaces unemployment allowance and further social aids contributing thereby to lowering public expenditures. Obviously beyond this breakeven income, tax income turns positive along the line of

general principles, thus reducing individual incomes instead of scaling it up (Harvey, 2006).

For Thomas Picketty in his book “Capital et ideologie”, published in 2019, post-communism has turned into the greatest support of hyper-capitalism driven by its failure and disillusion that had followed led to nourish sentiments of unlikelihood and unworkability of just economic system and egalitarian internationalism. Inequality’s increase has been fuelling new forms of nationalism as well as identitarian closure as it can be observed relatively to refugees’ hosting across developed countries. Moreover, the 2008 financial crisis has shown limitation of crisis to combat inequality. Indeed, efficiency of crisis on inequality reduction relies strongly instead in political, institutional and intellectual decisions made and enforced. Therefore, he urges governments to move away from current capitalist system and to desanctify property rights concerning natural resources and knowledge (education equality) in a bid to shape development design that can take effectively into account and address social and environmental claiming. As follows he prescribes social and temporary property enforcement based on:

- Workers’ rights improvements by enabling more equal right sharing between owners and workers. In practice, it means setting co-management system of enterprises with power of decisions extended to workers either;
- fostering permanent circulation of power and property. The idea is to ensure universal minimum inheritance which can lead to highly reduced inequality at birth and strengthen opportunity equality and equity. This minimum might be set at 120 000 Euro and funded throughout inheritance tax and property tax’s system. Additionally capping individual wealth’s accumulation at given top line estimated as acceptable. When capitalist system in essence relies in endless accumulation, making workable this standpoint may be rough pathway, there is nothing surprising while some conceive Thomas Picketty’s stances as bolshevik;
- implementing Social-Federalism that is to say breaking down unconditionally of free exchange and thus setting binding goals aiming to lead to fiscal, social and as well as environmental justice.

Regarding United States, he pointed out that it was much more equal society with highly progressive and redistributive tax system along with nearly 75 per cent taxation over highest incomes from 1950 up until Reagen’s era. 1980s forward was featured by

Reagan ultra-liberal policies grounded on trickledown economics theory and materialized by significant pull down of tax over highest incomes in order to foster growth. Indeed, drop of tax over highest incomes had been expected to lead to significant savings and then their reinjection into economy through investments and consumption impacting thereby positively social development. However enforced policies had turned into total disillusion because this period had testified not merely sharp growing poverty and inequality but likewise slowdown of intended economic growth.

In another worldwide renowned book published in 2013 and entitled “Capital in the 21th century”, Piketty has analysed wealth and income inequality’s evolution mainly across western developed countries and Japan. Wealth inequality appears as much a concern of old world that is to say Europe and Japan while in United States, income inequality remains prevalent notwithstanding new more dangerous trends of both forms of mentioned inequality. Broadly, low inequality of wealth in United States might be explained by this country’s relative youthfulness meanwhile in Europe large wealth inequality is drawn from long-lasting inheritances. Most importantly, he drew attention and warned concerning currently spiking inequality within these regions comparable to reached peak at the eve of First World War inasmuch as in his standpoint such level of inequality would lead forcibly to redistribution using social democratic way or extreme path such as war and revolution. Redistribution is fate of society when it needed and nothing can prevent it thereby it is worthy to carry it out timely instead of waiting for unavoidable war and further destructive pathways which would drive to wealth, income as well as opportunities’ justice. Hence for enhanced and salutary social justice he prescribed followings appropriate dispositions of wealth redistribution:

- Setting of wealth’s progressive tax system at global level workable thanks to automatic bank information’s exchange. It should be globally coordinated for efficiency otherwise if it covers solely few countries, these ones might undergone capital flight under current globalisation context;
- enhanced social security system which contributes to lesser likelihood of extreme form of redistribution;
- setting necessary fiscal, educational and social institutions for stability;
- perpetual population growth in United States allowing to lower wealth accumulation’s scale;

- to a lesser extent, using inflation inasmuch as it enables to impoverish those who detain public debts hence mostly the wealthiest. However as downside this method might entail also destruction of small monetary savings of middle and poorest classes.
- most authoritarian take over capital as it is being applied somewhat in China and Russia;

Broadly speaking, history of wealth redistribution had always been a highly political, chaotic and unpredictable history. Indeed, extreme concentration of wealth may drive to revolutions and wars making compulsory setting of fairer educational, fiscal and social institutions for social justice.

In the same register of current growing socioeconomic status groups' gap, Stiglitz in his book "Prices of Inequality" analysing impact of inequality over nationwide wealth's creation in United States highlighted that American society rather than being driven by efficiency, turned into rent seeker's society as rich oil producer countries featured by enhanced lack of opportunities for youth. He denounced the law of the 1 per cent by the 1 per cent for the 1 per cent. Indeed, inequality of opportunities in education linked to economic and cultural capital that is to say wealth and knowledge of parents causing less economic performing and lower efficiency, remains highest in USA comparing to its peers developed countries thus blocking social mobility. Less efficiency within economy because wealthiest are looking merely to increase their share within the existing national income instead of striving on increasing national income itself. He underscored that the median wage of male workers dropped on level equal to 55 years back and there is any increase of wealth over two decades for the middle and bottom classes. In 2010, after financial crisis' recovery, nearly 93 per cent of growth went to upper 1 per cent showing evidence of utopian and unworkable trickledown economics ridden policies. Second World War on had represented the most rapid growth and lowest inequality experienced period in USA justified by redistributive policies which had provided large public education affordable for everyone while it is widely known that human capital and talent are most salient drivers to development. Furthermore larger inequality brings about economic slowdown manifesting as following:

- less productivity deriving from rent seeking activities leading to much more for wealthiest minority and less for the vast majority;

- wasting of human potential due to unaffordable education for all and limited public services ;
- Drop of total demand driven by weaker purchasing power of middle and bottom classes impoverished over time in favour of high concentration of wealth by tiny top 1 per cent while it is the former and not the latter who sustains significantly demand. Moreover additional income for rich leads more to saving whereas it entails complementary consumption for those at middle or bottom income's scales.

Broadly, with regards to sharp inequality in United States and its pervert effects over growth; he has prescribed enforcement of new policies grounded on establishment of large and affordable public services as Common Goods as well as on more redistribution. These policies might get inspired for instance from Brazilian case, country previously renowned for high inequality but that have moved forward since government decided to carry out measures strongly underpinning education, health and combatting hunger in order to reduce inequality and enhance social justice.

According to a new report released on January 20, 2020 by OXFAM an international organization, global inequality trends' increase remain constant. Indeed, aforementioned report highlighted with great concern that at global level, 2.153 billionaires own more wealth than 60 per cent of population. Actually, there are merely few governments clearly committed to design and implement effective policies on tackling inequality characterized by tiny elite enhancing their accumulation at the expense of poor and vulnerable people particularly women and girls. 117 million jobs within social sector can be created if richest 1 per cent accept to pay solely 0, 5 per cent of tax over 10 years. Women and girls yearly unpaid care's work is beyond 3 folds worldwide size of tech industry. Unpaid care work that is to say cooking, cleaning and caring is necessary hidden engine paving the way for businesses and growth. Governments as fundamental factor fuelling inequality, largely undertax high wealth, income and profit causing thus shortfall of social expenses' funding such as public services, infrastructures and social protection. Thereby, fair and effective taxing system might afford to carry out needed investment within public services and social protection system as well as infrastructures for more human friendly economies instead of economies for few. In tackling inequality OXFAM made following prescriptions:

- fair and progressive tax system;
- quality and affordable public services;
- workers' rights driven policies.

For the Bertelsmann Foundation and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), 3 years on SDGs implementation across the world had shown no country that is accomplishing a right pace towards achievement. Concerning the G20 countries apart from India, none of them has neither aligned their national budgets with SDGs' targets nor has undertaken an assessment of needed additional funding. The greatest challenge for some countries of this group owning higher income remains to ensure sustainable production and consumption in a context of mass consumption. However despite weak pledge, rich countries represent an environmental, economic and security threats for developing world by undermining meaningfully their endeavours. The G20 least ranked countries in term of achievement are United States followed by Russia while at the top of institutional commitments along with accurate strategies as well as consistent shape of governmental coordination figure Brazil, Mexico and Italia (Eshe, 2018).

Moreover a review of numerous recent researches and academic publications as well as guidelines conducted by Allen and al. (2018) has brought to light 9 overarching steps of implementation:

- governance and mechanism of coordination;
- multi stakeholders consultations;
- goals mapping and alignment;
- prioritization and adaption of targets and indicators;
- mainstreaming into existing and new strategies;
- goals action plans;
- assessment of linkages and synergy and trade off;
- policy evaluation and design;
- monitoring and review arrangements.

It should be noticed while referring to mentioned literature review that focusing on targets and goals' prioritization would pave way to more successful implementation's process by leveraging on mainstream priorities which are highly interconnected as well as

setting additional analytical tools for interlinkages and interactions s evaluation. In another hand impeding factors to implementation had been identified namely newness and complexity of SDGs, shortcoming of awareness and technical capacity, political will, issue of policies consistency, shortage of targets s priority setting.

Private sector role in implementing is overarching relying especially on facilitating access to credit for middle and small sizes enterprises. Within another approach across muslim societies, attachment to Islamic finance's principles and its effectiveness when it comes to fund some SDGs appears as consistent mechanism. Indeed, with regards to poverty alleviation, inequality reduction, capacity building, self-reliance, asset accumulation or public or communal services, products or services supplied by Islamic finance or more accurately throughout Islamic microfinance may address needs of most vulnerable or marginalized social groups. Islamic financial system as its conventional counterpart is made up of banks, capital markets, fund managers, investments and insurance companies shaped by Islamic law and working on underpinning sustainable investment. It is proponent to responsible free-market that prohibits interest hence prevents exploitation of vulnerable in line with social justice and environment protection. Islamic micro-finance services that is to say micro credit, micro saving and micro insurance involving numerous produces participate considerably in achieving the triple bottom line approach to human welfare defined by SDSGs that is to say economic development, environmental sustainability and social inclusion. Roughly, Islamic microfinance sustains empowerment of most vulnerable and work in protecting from greedy exploitation (Usman et al., 2016).

Some researchers state harsh critics against the 2030 global agenda driven mostly by its largeness, complexity and inconsistency. Indeed, concerning for instance the global financing framework (AAAA), it is deemed as highly rhetoric and neglecting with regards to binding outcomes such as international tax cooperation, illicit financial flows' controlling (given its effect in terms of worsening corruption and weakening institutions within developing world), fossil fuel's subsidies, issue of debt sustainability and gender sensitive concern. Furthermore, it is not involving clear mandate for actions leading therefore to gap between SDGs' ambition and action. With respect to development drivers, there is failure of considering the central role of industrialization and growth as well as denouncing unfair international trade and its impacts in global inequality and development

issues (CSO FfD Forum, 2015). Insufficiency of binding characters of AAAA and more broadly of SDGs' targets stand as significant blocking effects to expected achievement.

Further analysis articulate hampering factors on SDGs achievement. Obviously, neoliberal policies upheld by international financial organizations might deter relevantly targets' implementation through fostering privatization, deregulations and weakening accordingly public services paving way to higher inequality (Kumi et al., 2014). When competition to attract financial asset underlies on more business friendly destination's creation, that is to say less tax and social burdens for companies and at same time worsened workers s rights and weakened social investments, achieving broadly overall targets and more specifically targets 1 and 10 would cope with noteworthy challenges. Moreover, some outline the mismatching approach which has been trying to consolidate currently applied policies and conceptualization of goals that realization are intended only in a long run (Van Vuren et al., 2014).

Poverty levels around the globe have been on an increasing trajectory. According to Saghir & Santoro (2018), currently, extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa stands at 50% among rural population in comparison to urban areas that stands at 10%. It is worth noting that sub-Sahara is the poorest region harbouring poorest countries in the globe. The order of poor countries when considering purchasing power in the region as of 2020 starts with Burundi with gross domestic product per capita of \$771, Somalia with gross domestic product per capita of \$875, Central African Republic which has a gross domestic product per capita of \$980, followed by Democratic Republic of the Congo that has gross domestic product per capita of \$1,131 (Adika 2020). Niger is the fifth poorest country in sub-Saharan region with a gross domestic product per capita of (\$1,263) followed by Mozambique with a gross domestic product per capita of (\$1,297) (Adika 2020). The seventh poorest country in the region is Liberia and has a gross domestic the product per capita of (\$1,428) followed by Malawi and Madagascar with gross domestic product per capita of (\$1,428) and (\$1,593) respectively (Adika 2020). The tenth poorest country in the region Chad which has gross domestic product per capita of (\$1,603).

A study conducted by Bicaba et al. (2017) revealed that one of the primary reasons for slowed extreme global poverty elimination was the slow progress in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The latest estimates show that between 2015 and 2018 poverty decreased by about 1.6% which translated to 40% of the population that lives below the US\$1.90-a-day

poverty line (Ouyang et al., 2019). Ditlev-Simonsen (2022) maintains that out of the 40%, Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for two-thirds of the global extreme poor population. Though poverty has decreased from 56% in 1990 to about 40% in 2018, the population of poor people has continued to increase (Ditlev-Simonsen 2022). This means that poverty rates in Sub-Saharan Africa had not been on a reducing trajectory in a rate that can keep up with the population growth in the area. According to Olusanya et al. (2018), about 433 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa are estimated to be living in extreme poverty in 2018 compared to 284 million in 1990.

Poverty and shared prosperity report of 2020 highlighted that the number of people living in poverty has increased at the US\$3.20 and US\$5.50 lines (Castaneda et al., 2020). Accordingly, while the rate of poverty has decreased at the three lines between 1990 and 2018, the number of people living in poverty has significantly increased in Sub Saharan Africa by 50% at US\$1.90 line (World Bank 2018). This has doubled the higher lines over the last thirty years. It is worth noting that though there has been a positive trajectory in terms poverty reduction in the region, this progress has not translated into substantial benefits in consumption beyond the US\$3.20 threshold.

The slowed progress in Sub Sahara Africa in poverty elimination is evident at country level. The range of poverty rates in the region has stagnated between 1990 and 2018 extending from 0 to 80% (Saghir & Santoro 2018). This is not to mean that that individual countries in the region do not have progressive economies to reduce poverty but rather the region as a whole has registered limited progress in poverty eradication. Sub-Saharan region still many countries with economies that have poverty rates way above the global average (Saghir & Santoro 2018). It is worth noting that 21 of the countries within the region have poverty levels above 40% as observed by Haftu (2019). According to the poverty and shared prosperity report of 2020 reveals that poverty in sub-Saharan region is likely to expose it to the threats of conflict and climate change. The reports further projects that the effects of COVID-19 pandemic were to push more thirty to forty million people in the region into extreme poverty.

Sub-Saharan African region has shown the greatest overlap between monetary and non-monetary dimensions of multidimensional poverty (Haftu 2019). This has played a fundamental role in exacerbating the monetary deprivation raising poverty levels in the region. According to World Bank. (2020), the demographic trends and plausible growth

scenarios, extreme poverty around the world is likely to increase and the effects will be felt more in sub-Saharan Africa hence there will be limited progress in the region derailing the target of global poverty elimination goal 2030.

There are many factors that predispose countries in the sub-Saharan region to poverty. It is worth noting that the region has a long history of both external, internal natural and human induced forces that provides an environment that predisposes it to poverty. Haftu (2019) noted that about 40% of the region's population live in poverty. The situation is worsened by HIV/AIDS pandemic, COVID-19 pandemic, cultural conflicts and ethnic cleansing.

Poor governance has been at the center of many African countries' stagnation in terms of poverty elimination (Kessides, 2006). Poor governance involves a ray of malpractices by the state and government officials. The malpractice has resulted to many leaders in the region serve their own personal interests thereby pushing the needs of people away. The leaders have successfully created a personal rule paradigm that renders them immune hence using their offices as an avenue of enriching themselves and those around them using government institution (Kessides, 2006). To achieve this, they appoint underqualified people to hold key positions whom they can easily control. This kind of governance impacts negatively poor people in these countries leaving them vulnerable as they cannot access basic needs especially healthcare, food and shelter.

Another problem that has made it difficult to reduce the levels of poverty in sub-Saharan region has been corruption. When dated back to history, corruption has been and it is still a fundamental issue in the development and fight against elimination of poverty in the region (Addae-Korankye 2014). The findings from Addae-Korankye (2014) revealed that the sub-Saharan is regarded to be the most corrupt region in the world. The authors further maintained that corruption in Africa is deep as African believe that family and ethnic relation are more significant than country identity. This means that those holding instrument of power use bribery and bias to benefit their relatives at the expense of the country at large. A study by Addae-Korankye (2014) highlighted that corruption in sub-Saharan costs the region approximately \$150 billion on a yearly basis. Though some countries in the region including Rwanda, Tanzania and Ghana have made strides in the fight against corruption, majority of countries are still lagging behind.

Poor education in terms of structure equality and equity has been a stumbling block towards poverty eradication in sub-Saharan Africa (Addae-Korankye 2014). It should be noted that the region has the highest rates of educational exclusion. Addae-Korankye (2014) in his findings revealed that over one-fifth of children between the ages of six and eleven are out of school. Additionally, about one-third of the region's youth of age ranging from twelve to fourteen years are not in school (Addae-Korankye 2014). And about 60% of youth between fifteen and seventeen years are not in school. Many non-governmental organizations like UNICEF, UIS and UNESCO have stepped in to support education in the region with keen focus on a girl child who has been excluded for ages (Rose, 2007). Women have been on the receiving end due to insecurity caused by poor access to schools, lack of sanitary towels and social norms like female genital mutilation and early marriages. However, with the focus on girls' education, it has proven to be cost-effective as far as promotion of economic growth is concerned (Rose, 2007). Studies have revealed that educated mothers tend to have a healthier, well-nourished offspring and their children are more likely to attend school hence playing a key role in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty at family level.

Poor health has been described as a fundamental cause of poverty in the sub-Saharan region as those living in abject poverty cannot afford what is needed for them to maintain good health (Atake, 2018). These include sufficient amount of quality food and healthcare itself in terms of medication and healthcare services. Lack of health education on the prevention of infectious diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS, high costs of seeking consultation services, medical investigatory tests and drugs, people living in poverty from the region are predisposed to severe conditions that perpetuates poverty cycle (Atake, 2018). Moreover, majority of African are paid in terms of wages in that they work and are paid on a daily basis to meet their basic needs. Poor health means that such people would not be able to work hence will not provide their family with basic needs (Atake, 2018). This has been another inhibition for most families to eradicate poverty from the region.

When the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in 2015 were pronounced, it was evident that success of the first SDG-eradication of extreme poverty was angled on sub-Saharan region performance (Kedir et al., 2017). The current forecasts from World Bank and United Nations reveal that the region is not going to realize the goal. This has made World bank to carry out research on accelerating poverty reduction in Africa to provide the

governments and other key stakeholders new ideas and also revision on old recommendations to provide a clear map for future interventions and strategies to eradicate poverty (Kedir et al., 2017). It is evident that poverty in the region has been high due to high historical poverty including less asset levels and limited access to public services. The situation has prevented people from taking advantage of opportunities (Kedir et al., 2017). Another problem has been the region's high fertility rate that led to high population growth leading to less income per person in term of per capita income in the countries.

Despite these setbacks, there have been clear mechanisms put in place by various stakeholders to eradicate poverty in sub-Saharan region (Castaneda et al., 2020). These mechanisms range from reduction of fertility, increasing agricultural productivity, addressing conflicts and risks and increasing domestic resource mobilization and focusing a bigger percentage of the resources to the poor. A study by Addae-Korankye (2014) revealed that these areas are pivotal in elevation of livelihoods and welfare of people living in abject poverty. Urban governance is also another aspect that is being implemented by many African states to ensure poverty reduction by focusing on a few areas in combination with research to support economic development.

It is worth noting that many regions around the world like Latin America and Asia having used agriculture to eliminate poverty, this sector has remained neglected in sub-Saharan Africa (Modi 2019). This gap has been an area of focus with has played a fundamental role in changing the livelihoods of people. Many countries came to a realization that the reason for neglect of agriculture has been caused by failure of many interventions in the rural areas (Modi 2019). Additionally, it was evident that food crops were the basis for the highly needed green revolution in the region due to the large share of food that is imported from other regions. Many countries have provided an environment that has encouraged private sector throughout the staple value chain in food crop to invest more in this sector (Modi 2019). To encourage them, the governments are opening up rural areas by constructing roads and rail ways to enable transportation of crops to urban areas. Additionally, there is massive investment in technology aimed at value addition and maintain the quality of farm produces to maintain high prices in the market (Modi 2019). More importantly, there are many non-governmental organizations that are supporting people living in extreme poverty by providing them with funds and necessary skills that

will enable them to be more productive in their farms. All these efforts in sub-Saharan region are aimed at eradicating poverty.

Another strategy being utilized by sub-Saharan countries to eliminate poverty is by understanding the negative effects of high population growth in relation to poverty reduction (World Bank 2018). Studies have revealed that there is no country in the region that has successfully sustained economic and reduced poverty at the average fertility levels. It is worth noting that high fertility rate has forced governments to focus private and public expenditure on human capital development on quantity as opposed to quality (World Bank 2018). This has resulted to public and public private savings to reduce secondary to high dependency ratios which has complicated efforts directed towards improving livelihoods through rapid labor force growth. Though there has been a belief that the region's fertility rate will fall on its own, governments and other private sectors have been active through increasing supply of contraceptive to people especially in the rural areas, reducing early and child marriages as well as increasing female education across African countries (World Bank 2018). Many African countries have successfully done this with a good example being witnessed in Ethiopia and Rwanda.

It was discovered that another reason for increased poverty in Sub-Saharan countries is that policies and programs implemented are not focused to the poor (Atake, 2018). One of the significant examples is seen where there is a monopolistic arrangement among the rich people and economic elites. For instance, there is high transportation costs which results from lack of competition in the tracking sector and high fertilizer prices caused by few authorized dealers who increases the prices and benefit greatly from low subsidy programs at the expense of the poor (Atake, 2018). In much small countries and underdeveloped markets in the region, there are monopolistic arrangements as competition is eliminated to ensure that the elites control pricing to their advantage (Atake, 2018). There have been efforts increase trade in the region by removing trade barriers that have hindered trade among African countries.

Education has also been a key reason that has made the region to lag behind in the effort to reduce poverty. As mention earlier, over one-fifth of children between the ages of six and eleven are out of school. Additionally, about one-third of the region's youth of age ranging from twelve to fourteen years are not in school. And about 60% of youth between fifteen and seventeen years are not in school. Many non-governmental organizations like

UNICEF, UIS and UNESCO have stepped in to support education in the region with keen focus on a girl child who has been excluded for ages (Rose, 2007). Women have been on the receiving end due to insecurity caused by poor access to schools, lack of sanitary towels and social norms like female genital mutilation and early marriages. However, with the focus on girls' education, it has proven to be cost-effective as far as promotion of economic growth is concerned. Studies have revealed that educated mothers tend to have a healthier, well-nourished offspring and their children are more likely to attend school hence playing a key role in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty at family level.

Though there have been steps implemented by different governments in the sub-Saharan region, the efforts to eliminate extreme poverty have not been fruitful. The region has been hit hard by ethnic conflicts like in Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo, terrorism like *boko haram* in West Africa and *al shabab* in East Africa (Alcorta et al., 2028). Political instability has also been witnessed in countries like Sudan and Southern Sudan that have led to civil wars leaving majority of the people in abject poverty (Alcorta et al., 2028). There has been a shift that is futuristic to ensure the region regains its positive trajectory in terms of fighting poverty. Long term solution being implemented in the region are policy based. According to Bicaba et al. (2017), eradication of extreme poverty African policy makers and key development partners must anticipate long term drivers of change. It is important to understand the changing structure of global markets, expanding middle class and private sector. New technology and innovation in health sector, agriculture and energy.

2.2. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter aims at analysing concept of sustainability and relative development in a bid to ascertain and surround past and existing context of study.

2.2.1. Analyzing Sustainable Development Concept

After highlighting the historical and institutional background, the multidimensional side of the sustainability concept will be spelt out.

2.2.1.1. Historical and Institutional Background of Sustainability

Rising of Concept (1960-1980)

During this period priority had been given industry development, growth and technical and technological inventions and expansion, indeed, environment issues had been deemed as secondary mainly handled throughout sectorial strategies and policies related to water pollution or public places 'cleanliness. Broadly, awareness concerning environment's pollution turns into real preoccupation at the eve of 1970s with role played by media. Within industrialized and developed societies some ecological chaos manifesting through large pollution brings about population commitment on finding out inherent solutions. Thus, discourses about natural resources overexploitation as well as economic growth downsides' effects come to public places and emerging in academia thanks to some researchers 'works such as Jouvenel and Passet. They strived to analyse balanced economic, social and environmental dimensions. As follows, some developed countries had witnessed significant transformation of their legal and institutional framework in a bid to cope with this new challenge. As another proof of awareness raising, the Stockholm Conference on environment held in 1972 following releasing of Meadows' report and which had seen participation of 113 countries coming from different economic scales and sharing both capitalist and communist ideologies. The aforementioned report were advocating principle of Zero Growth. Indeed, threats to environment had been considered emanating mostly from economic growth and rapid population expansion. However attendees to conference did not reach agreement due to converse interest between developed world and developing countries which priorities were underlying foremost on growth strategies and wealth creation improvement's obligation. Hence, the conference end up with adoption of Human Environment Action's Plan ma de up of prescriptions aiming at protecting environment but not having binding principles to international jurisprudence.

It should be noticed that first emergence of environment public awareness had been halted by oil crises and also had undergone undermining factors such as weak inherent working institutions. Later on, some salient principles and thoughts contained in Brundtland report in 1987 as well as views upheld during Rio Conference in 1992, were deriving from Stockholm Conference's stance.

Most importantly with regards to etymological approach, the concept Sustainable Development had been set by the International Union for Conservation of Nature at the eve of 1980s trying to find out terminology which can match simultaneously ecological concern with global prevailing liberal policies (Aknin et al., 2002). It had replaced Eco-development terminology that appropriation had failed because of its mismatching with dominant liberal ideology underpinning unconditionally growth and technological advancement.

1980s Forward: Vibrant Debates

Broadly, 1980 years forward had witnessed increasing actions at global level in favor of environment protection. Thus, up until 1992, pollution turned into global matter and institutionally acknowledged by drawing attention of people concerning excessive carbonic gas emission and potential harmful impact over ozone layer. In the same line, technological accidents as cause of major natural disaster and also responsible of massive human killing, had strongly marked this period. Therefore, global strategies for nature protection had risen significantly and Rio conference in 1992 is deemed as consecration summit inspired highly by Brundtland report. Moreover Rio summit stepped beyond formerly parameters of environment and growth, it had surrounded new areas such as social equity, women rights, struggle against poverty, relationship between developed and undeveloped world, land and maritime spatial planning, and inclusive decision making processes integrating minorities.

In Antoine standpoint (1994), Rio summit had side-lined some significant issues related to rapid population growth as well as renewable resources making up core elements of Stockholm summit while it had emphasized huge scaling up of civil society and private sector to leveraging sustainability.

When it comes to Rio summit outcomes assessment, mixed results are highlighted. Indeed, this summit on represented a period more sharply driven by financial crises impeding therefore intended impacts and likewise social and economic gaps between larger part of developing world and the industrialized societies did not experience noteworthy shift contributing thereby failure on some targets achievement (Tubiana, 2000). However according to Aggeri (2001), to a large extend, in developed countries adopted resolutions on sustainability had been mainstreamed into public polices at central and local

institutions and private sector strategies. This might be explained by much stronger institutions and economic and financial ability as well making more possible implementation.

2.2.1.2. Understanding the Concept

Ciegis et al., outlined in 2009 that defining accurately the concept of sustainable development has entailed large discourses although its quintessence remains comprehensible. Thus its meaning might fluctuate referring to literatures given its complexity and multidimensionality. The concept relying on triple dimensions that is to economic, social and environmental is driven by some principles of efficiency and equity crosscutting generations for present and future nature preservation as well as concern of meeting needs. In-depth overview of different definitions found throughout literature review underlines the fact that there is any surrounding quietly that concept. However description or definition provided by the Brundtland commission is widely accepted and it acknowledges: *sustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of current time period without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs*. This involves 2 relevant concepts that should be highlighted:

- The concept of needs that is to say prioritizing satisfaction of needs of poor and vulnerable people worldwide regardless of their countries development scales. Moreover this remains to human needs;
- The concept of limitation underscoring pressure exercise under natural resources and broadly environment by human actions throughout technology using and social structures unfolding resulting with worrisome issue directly or indirectly affecting lives. Roughly how overexploited environment might still ensure future generation survival as core concern.
- However this definition although more consistent than hundreds other stated within different research fields remains still not accurate to providing insight over way of implementation or actions to be carried out. Therefore, there is issue of practicability of the concept that stands saliently as wide moral principles globally recognized. Given that societies and communities, social structures significantly fluctuate, turning this concept with various and wide description into practicable pathway as well as measurable appears as more than challenging.

According to Rio Osorios (2005) discourses regarding concept of sustainability might be ranged into several themes. Indeed, most importantly it can be categorized into 4 attempt handling fields namely the conceptual, the contextual, the academic and the geopolitical.

Discourse about the conceptual surrounds topic link to etymology of concept, sentence semantic features as well as the linguistic examination approach of sustainability. Information gathered here entail to provide insight in legitimacy of concept when considering different and various cultural contexts. Indeed, examination this concept from cultural approach has led to underscore 2 standpoints that is to say the indigenous and the non-indigenous. The latter stance is grounded in Brundtland report s reasoning that fosters liberal ideology economically driven and overwhelmingly targeting growth. In this regards, other aspects remains trivial or solely a mean to achieve expected and targeted growth. Thus, protecting of entities such as environment, nature or culture is pathway for economic achievement which prevails. With respect to the indigenous approach, contrary to the first one makes an apologist argument of nature putting it at the core of the concept. Most importantly, it advocates that the nature's value is ridden by some principles based on cultural values making both of them integrated. In this respect, thinking development or sustainability requires foremost integrating culture in an indispensable way driving to models known as Integral Development or Ethno-development. Debates concerning etymology as well as semantic of these concepts take all its senses when it is known that their real meanings are linked to different cultures highly and predominantly based on own system of values.

When it comes to the contextual approach of concepts, it should be outlined that the institutional and academic views must be put aside.

Concerning the geopolitical view, it is defined by the theoretical and ideological which split up or categorized into developed and underdeveloped world. Obviously economic, social and moral challenges and expectations around the world fluctuate widely due mainly to prevalent ideology, development level and culture. For Morin and kern (1993), development presents double sides. The concept at global scale put in evidence developed society where main goal is achieving welfare, reducing significantly socioeconomic inequality and targeting highest standard of lifige. However it might be deemed as meaningfully narrow inasmuch as economic growth is the polarizing driver that

can enhance social development as well as ensure non material improvement such as psychic and moral wellbeing.

Plurality of aspects and uncertainty linked to sustainable development definition turn it into wide, contextual as well as evolving concept that pave the way to continuous worthy debate and discussion. However, this represents simultaneously advantage and downside.

2.2.1.3. Analysing Systematically Mainstream Dimension of Sustainability

Analysing systematically the 3 interrelated and complementary components of sustainability that is to say economic, social and environmental is highly worthy for understanding. It is noteworthy to underline that as set of 3 elements that must be assessed in a balanced way it may concern also short or long term strategies or targets. Not taking notice of 1 of sustainable development dimension would lead to endangering the entire sustainability. Following are short description of aforementioned dimension.

Economic Dimension of Sustainability

This dimension seeks to maximize the flow of income and consumption that could be generated while at least maintaining the stock of assets (Maler, 1990). It is aiming at saving optimal accumulated capital in bid to transfer it to future generation. Here rise the question of given economic production that a nation can support in an indefinite way. As it known, capitalist system is grounded on endless growth that is to say constant scale up in country production over time measured periodically by Gross Domestic product as indicator.

The environmental Dimension of Sustainability

It is aiming at ensuring ecosystem health. Thus, it concerns protecting nature and biological variety worldwide under pressure of human activities and securing upcoming opportunities and likelihoods. How would production be maximally increased and poverty be significantly reduced while avoiding nature's degradation and overexploitation? This is the dilemma. Thinking and designing economic policies should take into account environment limitation to support human's ridden economic activities. Public

policymakers tend to foster economic and social wellbeing at the expense of environment even when it undergoing harmful degradation. In this regards, it is needed to carry out more fitting forms of governance which can bring about not only implementing environmental driven policies at local level but also can allow matching these policies with those set up at global scale. However some drivers might contribute significantly on undermining expected outcomes. Indeed, at global level when nature protection's actions are undertaken mostly throughout collective measures headed by governments or communities using interventionist regulations, there is risk of shift to neoliberal environmental based ideology upholding free market and competition amongst rational economic actors as alternative to nature's degradation. Moreover enhancing globalisation system and liberation at national levels pave way to stronger private sector and institutions which are called out to play more impacting role on environment protection at detriment to weakened states and public communities. Nevertheless, when it comes to politics, especially within developing world featured by large population living under poverty threshold, it seems hard project to privilege nature's degradation instead of poverty concern which obviously has priority (Aknin et al., 2002).



The Social Dimension of Sustainability

At the wake of debate on sustainable development, drawn attention was concerning mostly the economic and ecological dimensions. Indeed, as growth had shown its limitation in term of environment degradation and disaster risks emanating from technological development, the economic and environmental dimensions were monopolizing the discourse and political arenas at the detriment of social dimension relegated at secondary place or simply side-lined. However some factors had entailed over time the rise of social dimension of sustainability as core public and political matter. Broadly speaking, the new conceptualization of poverty phenomenon based on multidimensionality unlike income poverty as well as growing interest about inequality even more worrisome within rich countries allowed to reshape priorities and therefore to reassess and promote social dimension. One of direct consequence of this reconsideration concern the appearance of Human Development Index that measure standard of live instead of Gross Domestic Product indicator used previously. Social dimension covering areas such as nutrition, education, health, unemployment, social security and social exclusion were gaining worth in a context characterized by economic and financial crisis

as well growing globalization system that does not spare any part of the world in term of addressing social challenges or vulnerability. Moreover, it should be noticed that social dimension had been for long confined solely to struggle against poverty throughout income matter and access to public services (education, public shelter, health, employment, etc), putting aside some aspects of social sustainability tied to inequality, equity as well as addressing vulnerability. Obviously, significant inequality might threaten nation stability while it is known that redistribution turns always into political consideration. Within countries where inequality is manifesting through racial or ethnic discriminations, the situation can get much worsened and trap society in long term conflict undermining so development and wellbeing. Furthermore, research had proven the impeding action of inequality over growth by reducing total demand, blocking educational opportunities, harming youth potentiality and talent and so forth. Thus, for better standard of living measurement it would be worthy, after replacing GDP by HDI as more fitting indicator, to take into consideration and integrate inequality as element of calculation as well. This can pave way to more visibility on equity and contribute on enhancing social justice (Ballet et al., 2011).



2.2.2. From Washington and Post-Washington Consensus to Millennium Development Goals

The Washington consensus had released neoliberal waves over developing world with striking social crisis outcomes. The need of overcoming this situation by giving priority to social development and direct poverty alleviation policies was the sense of post-Washington and somewhat of Millennium Development Goals.

2.2.2.1. The Washington Consensus

The Washington consensus might be described as a set of policies supported by the mainstream international economic institutions located in Washington that is to say overwhelmingly the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It concerns liberal ridden policies that those institutions had strived to implement during the 1980s and 1990s. Development was considered in pure economic term upheld by orthodox standpoint of development. In this regards seeking for economic growth had been the highly prevalent goal. Increasing production and income throughout high Gross Domestic Product,

deregulation and privatization were at the core of used tools. Broadly the design of policy they upheld was neoliberal driven ideology and practice featured by individualism, hard work, self-interest, full and free market and competition, least state intervention, easy move of capital across borders for profit research, free trade and openness to foreign direct investment. Doing so, states must significantly retreat from social sector such as education, health, essential needs subsidies, public shelters and so forth leading thus to less public expenses. On the other hand, mobilized income tax level should also fall drastically due to weakened low tax over wealth and profits (Williamson, 2009).

However, at late 1990s, failure of these policies was evident and had been coping with salient contestations through especially anti-globalization movements broadly for following reasons:

- Advocated measures were deemed as top-down policies imposed at global scale by Bretton Woods organizations headed by world ruling countries promoting liberal views such as United States and Britain. The unconditional implementation of these policies by states pushed into structural adjustment programs in a bid to be eligible for loans programs. This system had strongly harmed internal policies of developing countries which were depending heavily of external financial resources for their economic and social development (Heidhues et al., 2011).
- The reverse outcomes of implemented policies that contribute to scale up poverty and social crises in developing world. Indeed, tax cuts manifesting by weaker national budgets, lesser public expenditures doomed normally to fund social sector impacting directly on poverty. Moreover, free trade and openness (lowered or abolished tariffs) brought about unfair competition on local products which often led to destruction of infant industry technologically and financially unprepared. Furthermore the effect of foreign direct investment over hosting countries had not been often beneficial instead it had enhanced somewhat enhanced poverty. Multinational companies invested mainly in primary sector such as mining and plantations in a bid to ensure their supply in needed raw materials for factories. Therefore such investments not only created little employment opportunities but also participated to step up poverty by low wages, poor working conditions and almost no environment driven measures. Obviously destroying environment harms more hardly vulnerable people (Serra et al., 2008);

- Fully and forcibly applied free market economy system in developing world did not entail expected economic development. According to Chang (2010), World most developed countries at their first steps applied rather protectionist policies to set up necessary and basic level of industrial advance by underpinning infant industry and some vital sectors before subscribing later on in openness. These countries had open up to global competition once they get ready to cope with.

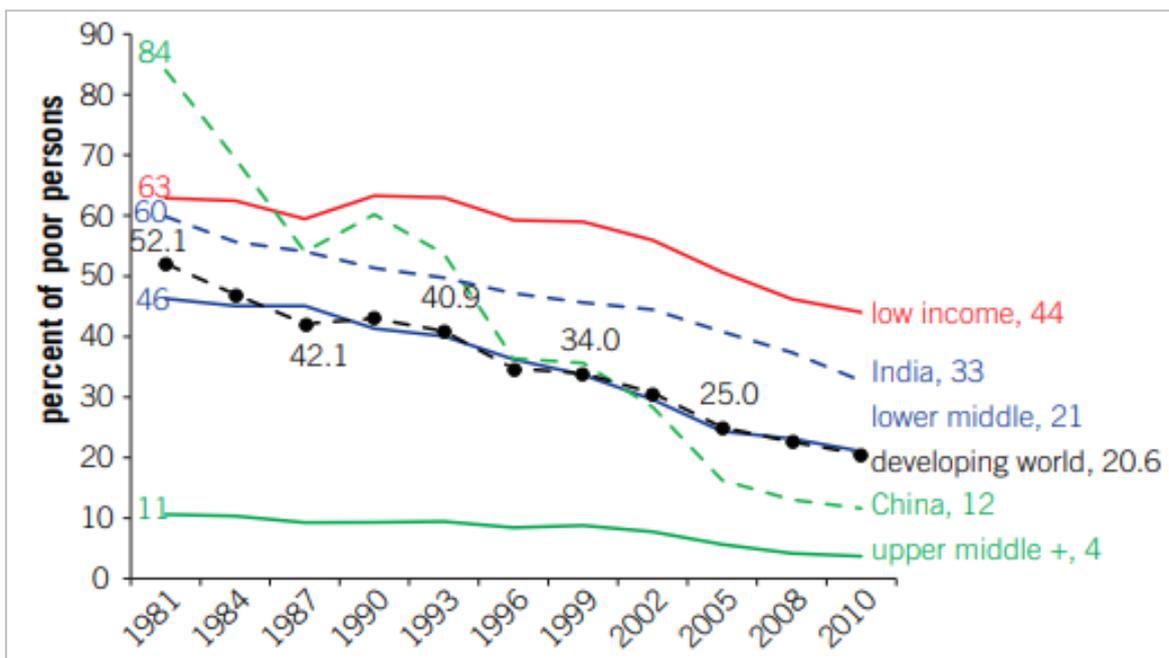
2.2.2.2. The Post Washington Consensus

Broadly speaking, structural adjustment programs without doubt fuelled poverty and increasing socioeconomic inequality inasmuch as domestic social assistance interventions had been weakened and the rise of private sector which turned often into monopolies taken over by tiny oligarch elite failed to meet expected goal of inclusive enrichment and trickledown. The Washington consensus as set of policies leveraging competitive market and openness implemented throughout Structural Adjustment Programs aimed at countering strategies of Import Substitution Industrialization upholding economic protectionism. Therefore, the priority was to resolve failures emanating from government intervention into industrial sector. Conversely, the Post Washington Consensus targeted to rectifying social crisis generated by markets liberalization by supporting more collective or public intervention. Doing so, it stands against structural adjustment programs ridden policies. Market failure versus government failure remains perpetual questioning issue related to government prevalence or market domination (Hayami, 2001).

For Stiglitz (1998), the Post Washington Consensus is characterized by significant disruption from previous paradigm of development inasmuch as new salient driver that is to say institutions within recipient nations had been integrated into international development assistance framework. Institutions as set of rules governing a country must be fitting, workable and efficient for development. The more political and economic institutions are inclusive the more needed basis for virtuous circle of development might be set up. On the contrary, extractive political and economic institutions would not conduct to sustainable development because of factors blocking talents, undermining high incentives to work and invest as well as ruling for the benefit of few at the expense of vast majority.

In the same register, development assistance aiming previously at leveraging growth and doing so to fight indirectly poverty should henceforth contribute directly to reduce poverty. Here come the issue of growth and equity while it is widely accepted that free market can perform efficiently the former but not the latter. Therefore, non-market redistributive tools should allow to reduce primordially and without delay poverty and to address vulnerability. Thus as combatting poverty do not restrict solely on increased income but expand to aspect of human capability underlying on multidimensionality of this phenomenon, some collective organizations (differently from markets) that overarching are governments as well as civil societies must provide social services such education, health, public shelters, safety nets, infrastructures to overcome handicaps on needed capabilities. Moreover the Post Washington consensus emphasized more on enhancement and improvement of governance to struggle against graft and corruption thereby efficiently achieve wellbeing of communities.

Broadly speaking the post-Washington consensus marks the rise of pro-poor growth policies emphasizing redistribution and inclusiveness throughout well working institutions and direct poverty reduction stances.



Source: World Bank staff estimates based on PavcalNet
<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.405.4897&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Figure 2.1. Dropping trend of extreme poverty since 1981 within the developing world

2.2.2.3. Towards the Millennium Development Goals

At the eve of 21 century further consensus had risen more human-centred and acknowledge as Post Washington consensus replacing Washington consensus which had been marked by increased poverty within major part of developing world. Amongst new overarching consensus at global scale there is Millennium Development Goals. This global framework aims at addressing social and somewhat environment challenges surrounding issues that lay from extreme poverty reduction, education, health, gender equality to environment protection. Its framing responds to the need of overcoming especially hard live condition within developing countries and overwhelmingly in low income economies. Thus international development appropriated millennium development as tool and roadmap that canalize funding and aids. (McCord et al., 2005). Broadly, the idea here remains enhancing equity and social justice by reducing multidimensional poverty and human deprivation by global commitment.

2.2.3. Moving From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals is a set of 8 goals adopted in 2000 by 191 members of United Nations in a bid to get achieved 15 years later on that is to say in 2015 (UNDP,2020). Broadly, MDGs were targeting overwhelmingly social achievements and somehow environmental degradation ridden issues and are framed as follow:

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieving universal primary education;
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women;
4. Reducing child mortality;
5. Improving maternal health;
6. Struggling against HIV AIDS, malaria and further widespread diseases;
7. Guaranteeing environmental sustainability;
8. Developing global partnership for development.

It appears obvious when analysing these goals that they had been set up to address mainly social issues within developing countries. Indeed, extreme poverty and hunger, primary education, child mortality and maternal health to a large extend do not concern

social concern to get addressed within developed world. Thus MDGs were oriented mainly to policymaking underlying on concern to reduce striking poverty and its widening social consequences within developing countries.

In 2015, MDGs has expired with mixed results recorded referring to regions, countries or implemented goal. The adoption of SDGs on September 2015 of same year responded to need of continuity up until 2030 even though it cover much larger goals that is to say 17 goals. 169 targets and step beyond the mainstream objective on addressing social issues within developing counties (UN, 2020). Indeed, newly set goals inclusively involved economic, social and environmental matters worldwide and they are designed accordingly as follows:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. Ensure healthy live and promote wellbeing;
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
6. Ensure avaibility and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all;
8. Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive , employment and decent work for all;
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
14. Conserve and sustainably use oceans , seas and marine resources ;
15. Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forest and combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss;

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;
17. Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development.

It should be highlighted that SDGs might be grouped accordingly to former MDGs they are working on completing and to new areas of targeted achievements:

- SDGs 1 to 5 speak for continuity of MDGs but integrating wider goals which involve existing issues in developing as well as developed nations;
- SDGs 6 to 11 serve as new covered areas emphasizing sustainability more or less relevantly with regards to different inherent goals;
- SDGs 12 to 15 embody Green Agenda with a bid to set and strengthen policies driven by global environment sustainability for long-term;
- SDGs 16 to 17 outline significance of institutions and global partnership on achieving global agenda for 2030. Here rises the concern of governance, peace and for the last goal matter related to means of implementation.

Therefore, SDGs Universality's principle makes them different from MDGs inasmuch as they might be implemented at global scale covering every nation as well as being applied to overall sectors such cities, school, businesses and so forth. Furthermore, there is integration's principle driving to achieving simultaneously all goals instead of separately, because of systematic interconnection of these goals. In fine, the transformation's principle which implies Human should rethink and radically reshape his way of living on earth (Gore, C. (2015).

2.2.4. Governance of Sustainable Development

Over time large number of approaches related to governance conceptualization had emerged among them most encompassing outlines : Governance is the totality of interactions in which government, other public bodies, private sector and civil society participate (in one way or the other), aimed at solving public challenges or creating public opportunities" (Meuleman, 2008).

SDGs as a set of policies designed at global scale must be obviously translate and frame referring to different level of governance structure. Apart from global level, this involves mapping efficiently goals and quantified or qualified targets at regional, national or local scale. Goal 16 outlines the significance of governance throughout fitting institutions condition for successful implementation inasmuch as SDGs as else policies depend on political, administrative, economic and socio-cultural structures or institutions in charge of implementing. Governance of SDGs should obey to general principles of good governance acknowledge by international organizations such Word Bank that is to say rules of law, accountability and participation (Meuleman et al., 2015):

- Rule of law
- Accountability
- Participation

It should be noticed with great interest that aforementioned principles of good governance must not take over SDGs governance themselves leading to put aside further sides which are SDGs-specific. Moreover, localizing or contextualizing governance s principles arise as mainstream and consistent driver for implementing.

Following broad prescriptions might frame guidelines for implementing with regard to governance:

- Applying Common But Differentiated Governance: SDGs are set for global implementation. However while the common goals had been adopted, recognize and endorsed by almost all governments, nevertheless implementing goals and targets put into evidence significant disparities highly related to local priorities, prevailing national values, ability of states with regards overwhelmingly to socioeconomic and technological development. Moreover, policies tend to better success when recipient population adhere to a larger extend to vision and objective sued by decision makers emphasizing therefore overwhelming relevance of their fully appropriation;
- Having Preference for metagovernance concept that serve as suitable design of governance for SDGs. Indeed, it includes local realities, culture and context while framing strategies and strives to gathering different opinions, theories and standpoint drawn from else approaches of governance along with transformative

perspective. Moreover, it stand against top-down approach in term of implementing inasmuch as pasting policies deemed as successful for some within unfitting environmental might highly drive to failure. In this regards, it upholds sharing constructive learning experiences as well as their appropriation;

- Setting up support and reviewing bodies: they should be oriented to mapping, reviewing and assessing governance framework which shape needed pathway for implementing the 2030 agenda goals.

For some authors sustainability shows high tie with regards to consistent and efficiently ruled institutions. Agemoğlu (2012) outlines the core role of institutions for political and economic sustainability by demonstrating how the rule of few at the expense of vast majority undermining well-functioning of nations, blocking incentives to work and innovate, making unsecure private property and biasing market efficiency and competition through harmful monopolies. Doing so, he put institutions as overarching condition to sustainable development and therefore he advocates setting up inclusive political and economic institutions characterized by working democratic system as well as competitive markets freed of monopolies.

Meadowcroft (2011) has tightened sustainable development matter simply to non-flawed governance. Indeed, for socioeconomic achievements of nations and considering their own context, improved governance serves as cure to failures. Moreover, in line with governance, it is expected that government's actions and strategies cover all administrative levels, intensive collaboration between social stakeholders or actors as well as entirely society involvement for non-disrupted knowledge production, in a bid of sustainability based in deep reforms.

Some authors outlined the need to highly tie success of SDGs implementation to governance at all levels. However the contend the fact that governance with respect to sustainability should not be restricted to solely good governance irrespective if governance is deemed as stand-alone SDG or it integrated into issue-specific goals, but must be widen to its 3 aspects (Biermann et al., 2014):

- Good governance;
- Effective governance;
- Equitable governance.

In mainstreaming aforementioned sides of governance, it is deemed as more likely to extensively integrate them within SDGs when they represent a stand-alone goal inasmuch as it offers wider opportunities. Indeed, it might lead to fix distinct targets to different type of governances. Moreover, setting independent goal governance works on broadly ensuring governance enhancement and thereby would contribute driving saliently to improved institutions. However, it should be worthy in this case to draw attention on avoiding prevalence of Good Governance which has been granted enormous support from international organizations relatively to SDGs implementation at the detriment of other forms that is say effective governance as well as equitable governance. Additionally in implementing SDGs, shaping, governance as a stand-alone goal would not be efficient in the case governments fail to leverage setting up of needed targets and indicators and their optimal utilization. On the other hand, mainstreaming governance within issue-specific goals might suffer of incomprehensiveness in so far it would structure large wiggle-room to well-tailored targets and indicators focused predominantly on particularities instead of broader governance approach. Obviously multiplicity and split up targets will make harder determining properly their system of governance given largeness of issues they are called to cover and their fluctuation over time and space. Despite concern of comprehensiveness, this approach presents upside of underlying in bottom-up policies design ridden by recorded experiences which have proven trustful results.

To sum up in implementing SDGs, regardless of adopted system namely stand-alone goal or issue-specific targets, integrating governance within 2030 agenda without any doubt stands as key driver of its success. Moreover, in a bid to more performing achieving of SDGs taking into account whole aspects of governance (good governance, effective governance and equitable governance) remains unconditional (Biermann et al., 2014).

2.2.5. Financing for Sustainable Development

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda has paved the way to SDGs global financing underlining the means of implementation while governments in appropriating this agenda are expected to elaborate related Integrated National Financing Framework.

2.2.5.1. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Financing for development had been for long depending overwhelmingly on international aid given the weak domestic resource and underdeveloped markets in developing countries. However, this can't be anymore consistent with respect of wideness and inclusiveness of SDGs which depend on much more significant means of implementation. Thus, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda speaks for global financing framework and sets means of implementation for SDGs as follows:

Domestic Public Resources

Grounded on principle of national ownership and that underpin mobilization of domestic resources as main funding of sustainable development and goals achievement. Governments must carry out more fair, transparent, efficient and efficient fiscal system and policies. Effective mobilization and use of domestic resources might bring about achievement expected goals merely when there is enough economic growth and fitting social and institutional environment that is to say good governance, fight against corruption, rule of law, inclusive political and economic institutions, productive fiscal policies and so forth. Moreover women s empowerment as factor scaling up economic growth and productivity should be strengthened contributing so to enhance domestic resources mobilization. in that end, women political and economic leadership should be reinforced especially within developing countries where much more wealth must be created to fight poverty and reduce inequality women participation in labour force will contribute on enhancing value addition. Furthermore, illicit financial flows especially tax evasion appears as worrisome issue that participate on weakening domestic public resources mobilization. Indeed, tax evasion organized and entertained by multinational companies mostly settled in mining sectors for instance in African countries and where revenue from natural resources constitute very often essential share of state budgets. Another addressed issue concern tax avoidance. regarding country with natural resources exploitation based economy, diversification of economy must be carry out therefore bringing about tax revenue mobilization improvement. broadly speaking, overall further mechanism such as international tax cooperation, establishment of effective audit institutions productive tax authorities dialogue targeting reinforcement of domestic public resources mobilization should be set up for better funding capacity.

Domestic and International Private Business and Finance

Financing sustainable development relies mostly on growth that can be driven by domestic private businesses and private international financial flows especially foreign direct investment. the scope of private sector regardless of enterprises sizes that is to say from personal small enterprises up to global multinational companies as well as its impact on inclusive growth by investment on sectors creative of employment and likewise fuelling states and local administrations budgets remains vital to achieving global targets. to that end, countries must do their best to improve their business environment, enhance rule of law, strengthen their political institutions and widen good governance, setting fair and competitive market, business efficiently combat corruption for more secure property right, stable social and political environment and therefore highly business friendly. On the other hand, businesses should meet their responsibility by taking into consideration their social and environmental duties. Furthermore, governments should deepen access to finance by deepening inclusive formal financial services contributing thereby to reduce social exclusion and inequalities targeting marginalized social groups, gender or ethnics as growing inequalities are more sensitive to these aspects. In this regard, spreading and underpinning of financial institutions such as microfinance, savings banks, agricultural banks and cooperatives might highly strengthen affordable and cheap financial resources to needy. Moreover, remittances as sources of income from migrants to their home countries considering that it represents currently worthy resources as official development aids or foreign direct investment are relevant driver of inclusive growth both for hosting countries and recipients within lesser wealthy societies. Funding sustainable development might rely importantly in this resource. indeed, remittances contributes broadly to meet basic needs within home countries households as well as financing micro, small and middle sized enterprises. thus reducing overall barriers undermining their transfers such as technological or regulatory issues or high rate transfer charges would go along the line of global social inclusion. likewise new investment vehicles in order to widen potentiality of affordable and available funds for micro small and middle sized enterprises which cope with more barriers to credit access, among them most salient might be development oriented venture capital funds, blended finance and innovative debt financing institutions.

International Development Cooperation

Mobilizing all forms of financial resources is condition to achieving SDGs worldwide. However funding impediments remains more a concern within least developed countries and low income economies. In this regard, international public finance might contribute to step up mapped national budgets to SDGs targets. even though over time, official development aids are not weighing anymore significantly in term of mean of funding lagging behind foreign direct investment or remittances, it should be noticed that least developed countries, land locked countries as well as post conflicts states rely heavily for their development on that concessional and non-concessional international public financing. Furthermore, South cooperation should be enhanced as the world witnessing appearance of new emerging economic powers that detain huge potentiality of funding and able to mobilize needed asset over financial markets therefore might contribute relevantly on increasing growth and welfare within needy countries. However, it should be stressed that transparency and effectiveness of official development assistance are sole condition to its effectiveness.

International Trade as Engine of Development

Increasing national income and wealth might rely significantly on export grounded on consumption within external markets. on the other hand is obvious that importation brings about enhancing not only purchasing power but likewise reinforcing price and quality competitiveness. a multilateral and enhanced trading system grounded on universality, transparency, predictability, equity, fairness, inclusiveness and strictly respectful of law should contribute relevantly to enrich all nations and therefore to the achievement of social targets. a completer. however, for these principles to get achieved the world trade organization should deal with some challenges such trading finance given that weak countries are unable to quite benefit from gainful international trade due to shortcoming of funding capacity. Furthermore, productive capacity, know-how and technology realities within these countries undermine clearly principle of equity impeding to fully profit or integrate regional and global markets. International trade to be scaled up must be protected from trade restrictions and broadly protectionism even though currently multilateralism is suffering from this phenomenon as illustrated by populism rising in United States and the trade war this countries fuelling and maintaining with china.

Furthermore, stronger regulation and monitoring concerning subsidies that contribute to overcapacity of some countries at detriment of those that are unable to afford that especially and agricultural and fathering sectors should allow better development within latter and therefore making real principle of fairness. it should be noted with concern that for fully gaining of international trading system there is need of stepping up value addition by enhancing and valorising local inputs and commodities manufacturing creating so descent jobs and underpinning sustainable development. Another meaningful means of scaling up volume of trade reposes on enhanced aid for trade which can leverage relevantly in export narrowing therefore gap at global level.

Debt and Debt Sustainability

States policy makers while search for financing looking-forwards projects or ordinary public expenditures might use loan from numerous actors and instruments. Indeed, debt represents meaningful and relevant means of financing whatever its features and regardless of level of countries development. nonetheless, some countries such least developed, small island developing countries, landlocked countries or low income economy over time cope with overwhelming debt charges to pay off and this situation when worsened impede heavily on development of these states using public revenue for pay off instead of ensuring achievement of nationwide socioeconomic projects. thus in a long run, debt management is condition to its sustainability throughout efficient and realistic mechanism of debt schedule and funding, debt relief as well as restructuration of debt for easier and more affordable debt service payment. it should be noticed that borrowers and lenders countries share responsibility and common interest of debt sustainability. Furthermore, sustainability of debt might be threatened by natural disasters such as earthquake, drought, tsunami and so forth or by socioeconomic crisis entailing thus forcibly to debt restructuration or relief.

Science, Technology, Innovation and Capacity Building

Apart from financial resources other drivers of development namely technologies and innovations should be spread throughout world. Indeed, transfer of technologies and capacity building within various areas might lessen significantly gap of socioeconomic development between different regions of world. Likewise setting up environment that can

leverage incentive to innovate and step up research may substitute the need of transfer of technology and knowhow considering that relies on institutions quality of countries. One of aspects of these instructions is to ensure public financing of research and foster collaboration between government# private sector, civil society and academia. Furthermore reaching development targets may concern investing more in vocational, technical and tertiary education as well as education in engineering, mathematic and technology targeting hence to enhance skilled labour force and to shift to upmarket products with larger value added and higher income. in this regard, development of communication and information technology as well as third generation infrastructure and wide access to internet within developing countries should be deemed as priority policies to implement.

2.2.5.2. Integrated National Financing Framework

In consonance with the 2019 Financing Sustainable Development Report, endorsement of SGGs by governments brought about revitalizing their different actions plan of development at national and local level despite that their funding strategies remains not accurately determined and gathering needed financial or non-financial means of implementation is great deal. In fact, among commitments made, governments has pledged to set up in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda their own funding schemes underlying on their ability, realities, existing risks and recognized as Integrated National Financing Framework. Broadly speaking it is national version of Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In this respect, it leads to leveraging meaningfully existing synergy as well as to undertake potential adjustment and compromise among policies. Moreover, it entails improvement of funding strategies management featured by growing difficult environment as well as of fitting scheme of resources mobilization under strain of local realities and challenges.

However, carrying out such financing framework copes with issue of cost and ability driving governments to immense efforts. Moreover, building new policies along the line of SDGs might not always fit with political priorities ridden by society values and expectations. Nevertheless, irrespective of world regions and level of development setting up integrated national financing framework through defining short and long terms policies and tools that they underlie on represents heavy duty.

When it comes to put into practice aforementioned framework, operationalization process obeys to several stages as following:

- Assessment and diagnostics;
- Designing financial strategies;
- Monitoring, review and accountability;
- In fine, governance and coordination.

It should be noticed that countries do not consider with homogeneity significance of these steps putting more or emphasising to each one referring to capability and priorities. For instance, concern of financing institutional framework setting and tax mobilization might highly fluctuate referring to nations with strong institutions or weak countries. While wealthy countries might debate more on legitimacy and efficiency of existing tax system poor nations would strive on overcoming shortcoming of public resources by developing and widening financial tools in a bid to pay for sustainability. Additionally, within some part of developing world efficient financing mechanism would not come into existence without heavy commitments and investment in capacity building along with necessary technical international cooperation. However, within weak nation urgency and efficiency rely on implementing economic policies to lead leveraging tax mobilization while natural resource exploitation based economies would work on spurring diversification. This put into evidence the whole integrated system and stage of different blocks of financing framework at national working in an interactive pathway.

2.2.6. Monitoring and Reporting of Sustainable Development

Tracking progress during agenda execution and issuing timely reports stands as essential for decision making and successful results.

2.2.6.1. Overview

The same 2019 financing for sustainable development report upholds that in a bid to frame fitting policies, to monitor and track their evolution, huge data is needed in overall sectors. Gathering these data and processing them is unconditional for policy makers who highly depend on such information for successful insight in decision making. In this regards, public authorities must work on diversifying and enhancing sources of data by

step beyond traditional sources such as surveys and administrative reports. Big data development must complete existing sources despite security and privacy deal they can make occur. Obviously, weak and developing countries cope with technical impediments related to low statistical capacity which undermines clearly their ability to produce and disseminate data. In overcoming this gap, international cooperation would help in capacity building as well as linked financial assistance in line with the global framework. Moreover, statistical action plan should strongly match with countries priorities and must be constituted part of integrated funding framework as principal encompassing financing tool for sustainability at national and local level.

2.2.6.2. The Challenge of Targets' Measurement

For Bissio (2015), monitoring process implies that fixed targets might be assessed quantitatively. However multiple targets are not measurable due to lack of agreement on definition of concept they are supposed to represent or purely because inherent concept is suffering from shortage of indicator. Therefore, yy what is known as green goals, that is to say from goal 11 to goal 15 as well as goal 16 on governance illustrates quite this assertion.

Moreover, a lot of targets which are locally viable and response saliently to applicability concern which can significantly lead to improved socioeconomic context might encounter some impediment to getting adopted and reviewed at global scale within United Nations frameworks. In this regards, it is necessary to paving the way for new negotiations in a bid to set common stances on the issue. Nonetheless, apart from quantitative assessment of different targets throughout informed indicators, policies measurement might be handled thanks to objective assessment.

Furthermore with respect to level of development, targets might be categorized in 3 blocks irrespective whether they are subjugated in quantitative or qualitative approach of measurement as follows:

- Targets for developing countries with emphasis in least developed ones;
- Targets overwhelmingly for developed countries;
- Targets for overall countries without exception

Group of Targets for Developing Countries

Here prevails the issue to end up the job started with millennium development goals mainly ridden by concern of extreme poverty eradication as well meeting given social norms in term of nutrition, education, health and so forth. In doing so, concerned targets don't suffer that much of measurement approaches mostly accepted in majority at global scale. Indeed, aforementioned targets had gained in notoriety over time overwhelmingly due to past experiences inasmuch as overall high income economies and large share of middle income nations had already achieve these targets. Experiences gained in assessing these targets are evident even though the main source of disagreement is related to extreme poverty measurement. Indeed, while the World Bank upholds income based measurement of poverty which also eases monitoring, the United Nations is backing multidimensionality in term of poverty appreciation although its measurement copes with stances disagreements. However, it should be noticed that it is hard to find out up to date and accurate data related to these targets within some part of developing world because of shortcoming of funding and skills needed for statistical production.

Common targets

Social development still remains mainstream needs over the planet. Therefore, some encompassing targets related for instance to inequality, dropping by half poverty referring to domestic standard, supplying employment to everyone in search or affordable healthcare system for all, call out whole nations. However, with regards to monitoring, impediments derived more relevantly from quality of indicators. Obviously, statistical institutions own needed skilfulness and deliver up to date inherent data in almost all countries excluded least developed ones.

Targets Proper to the Developed World

Developed countries have financial and technological lead comparing to their peers. Thereby some targets related to 2 complementary missions had been assigned to them namely participating to the Means of Implementation of SDGs which is necessary condition to achievement through for instance to enhanced and effective official development assistance and capacity-building as well as handling concern of sustainable production and consumption.

2.2.6.3. Monitoring Institutions

They might be handled at global, regional and local scales.

Global Scale

Monitoring SDGs at global level remains prerogative of United Nations through its democratic mechanism recently established that is to say the High Level Political Forum. As gathering event which brings together every 4 years heads of states and governments and yearly it concerns ministries. This global entity aims at following up and reviewing progress achieved by different nations on sustainable development goals. It should be noticed that there is not any binding commitments for countries to reporting over aforementioned subject. The high level political forum which had been set up during former Rio plus 20 Summit and had taken the place of sustainable development commission. The latter was deemed somehow as bureaucratic body that was not gaining enough legitimacy on monitoring worldwide level governments.

Regional and National Level

Follow up and reviewing of SDGs progress is carried out by governments which are mainstream responsible of reporting behind representative houses. However institutional mechanisms established by countries differ widely in term of SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting. Likewise, civil society as further stakeholders might also play salient role on incentive to report. It is worthy to underscore that certain targets can be subject of follow up and reviewed solely and national level. Moreover, organizing SDGs implementation at regional level might be highly beneficial in term of learning experiences and synergy. Broadly speaking, governments are the first responsible of implementing the 2030 agenda and thereby they are subjugated to accountability of process. Further stakeholders are also involved such as private sector, academia as well as civil society. The latter is called out to play central role on governments' accountability. Furthermore, accountability of rich countries must be taken highly into consideration because of their particular goals related to financial and non-financial means of SDGs achievement as well their expected prevailing actions over world production and consumption design s change.

2.2.6.4. Big Data and Sustainability's Backing

The significance of big data as a tool that drives the implementation of SDGs is rising inasmuch as data collecting methods are growingly tied to technological advancement and innovation within a society highly connected to the internet. Big data entails enhancement of individual income by scaling up productivity driving to improved purchasing power as well as enhanced welfare and wellbeing. It can impact positively multiple sectors such as retail based activities, banking operations and insurance companies turn over. With respect to means of implementation of 2030 agenda, it might efficiently improve domestic resources mobilization throughout strengthening tax income recovery overwhelmingly necessary in a bid to fund sustainability and step up social justice. It can contribute likewise to spread environmental and social values by sensitization of concerned stakeholders. In another register big data might impede financial inclusion by getting inherent services and products much closer to demanders. Furthermore, in monitoring progress, it participates to improve and complete necessary information in order to inform and deliver indicators. Moreover, when it comes to decision-making approaches, big data steps up quality of evidence-based policies and at fitting timeline through rising awareness concerning real conditions of most vulnerable and therefore lead to address timely their needs.

The build out of strong and outstanding quality of indicators framework is compulsory and will evolve over time. While some indicators and attached data are readily reachable prior to establishment of SDGs such as those related to hunger, education, health, income distribution and so forth, others remain to get developed, improved and commonly accepted in terms of methodology and gap of local contexts. Overseeing implementation process as recognized by the UN, repose on prerogative of High Level political Forum at global level and nationally on governments. The accountability concept had been dismissed in favour of Follow up and Review making thus emphasis on non-binding aspect of the achievement. Broadly speaking when it comes to ambitions value concerning the global agenda, a downward trend prevails starting from goals, targets to indicators (Adams et al., 2016).

2.2.7. Sustainable Development Within Advanced Countries

As stated by Kroll (2015), towards implementing SDGs, uneven background prevails irrespective of approaches or driving considerations. In this respect, countries

recording high development index which underline significance of social development and welfare, obviously stand as closer on achieving goals. According to research conducted on OECD countries and covering all 17 goals and saliently 34 indicators, five of them are the best performing that is to say Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland. Aforementioned five countries might speak for benchmark given that they are proof of viability for sustainable and inclusive pathway of development. However the advanced recorded should not impede in necessary endeavour they have to carry out for bridging left gap to fully achievement. This case illustrates meaningfully shortage of economic power over wellbeing inasmuch as other countries of this group must strive on further improving their policies for more social and environmental ridden outcomes. For example, when it comes to green economy, Sweden champions practice in sustainability. Indeed, it's fitting policies oriented over low carbon emissions as well as among top enhanced share of renewal energy stepping up to 47 per cent. Notwithstanding of mentioned social and environmental enviable balance sheet, economic outcomes are among the most enviable within the OECD organization sustaining therefore positive interlinkage between social and ecological achievement and growth. Unlikely other groups of nations ranged through low or middle-income countries, high income economies endorsed singular goals-led liabilities:

- Targets grounded on domestic sustainability achievement underpinning meaningful transformation of OECD societies. Indeed, mainstreaming challenges to address in this zone remains at internal level furthering economic inclusiveness (goal 8 and 10) along with ensuring sustainable production and consumption (goal 12). With regard to economic inclusiveness, it should be noticed that notwithstanding large GDP recorded, wealthy countries testify huge gap in term of income and wealth distribution. More worryingly this trend is scaling up over time. Concerning second issue, rich countries are actors of overexploitation of natural resources. Therefore huge growing inequality and natural resources overusing stands as overarching impediment to SDGs achievement within rich world leading to long-lasting discourses related to fitting economic development designs;
- Do-no-harm targets aiming at lowering pernicious effects abroad of domestically implemented policies;
- International responsibility targets ridden by concern of alleviating poverty within developing world throughout overwhelmingly official development assistance.

Despite that considerable gap exist between countries in bid to achieve 2030 agenda, each country might gain for other experience when they go through the process and rich nations particularly are liable of successful implementation not only at nationwide level but also are called out to contribute for global achievement. Indeed, supplying financial support by effective official development assistance delivery as well as ensuring technology transfer and capacity-building program amongst other must step up worldwide intended outcomes.

Roughly, when it comes to national performance, significant gap are put into evidence between OECD countries referring to different goals with those who might systematically lag behind or lead accordingly.

Within same register, Gogin (2015) highlighted that during SDGs negotiation G77 countries and China strived on imposing, apart from shared global responsibility, particular commitments of rich countries underlying on principle of “Common Responsibility But Differentiated”. However, in executing this principle, focus had been made over its universal aspect at detriment of singular liabilities of nations especially rich ones due to their comparative ascendancy. Thus performing the second aspect of this principle on “different treatment of responsibilities” is overarching and vital matter of equity in executing globally SDGs. In this regard, goals also should be specified with some of them devolved to wealthy nation known as “goals and targets for rich” with domestic and foreign impacts. Amongst aforementioned goals, the concern of rising inequality prevails due to its worrying trend underpinned by deregulated globalization and neoliberal policies characterized by state dismantling. It should be noticed that in addressing inequality challenges, rich country assignment covers simultaneously this issue within and between countries.

However beyond states inherent commitments, applying policies for inequality reduction is undermined by shortage of targets measurement on inequality. Target 10.1 which is the only quantifiable and that speaks for reducing income inequality copes with constraints of measurement and assessment pushing to call into question its efficiency. Indeed, upon this benchmarking, growth is unconditional to better income distribution and there is not focus made on highest income. Moreover, side-lining of establishment of improved international fiscal justice through fair fiscal system as well as fitting taxing of international financial flows and effective combat of illicit financial flows wanted by some

opinions leading organizations does not work on favour of income and wealth justice. Far more, when it comes to reduce inequality among nations, the illegitimate and illegal burdens of debts weighing unfairly over weak countries which have being despoiled for centuries by currently leading countries should be reconsidered.

Towards thinking in non-binding character of SDGs while some economic agreements linking some countries or regions of the world are grounded on compulsory execution and on economic openness, lead to understand that international development agenda is subordinated to neoliberal policies. In this respect, it is obvious to point out the prevalence of multinational corporations' interest advocating primacy of growth while wellbeing and welfare are deemed as downstream effects (Thomas, 2015). As such, the impressive role of private sector over the SDGs agenda is clear manifesting through:

- Enhanced decision-making power over the agenda;
- Prevalence of private fund on goals financing;
- Lack or low accountability system of corporations in favour of citizens.

Broadly speaking, as long as world leading countries which are upholders of neoliberal policies do not intend to work on reforming in-depth the system from where inequality is drawn and entertained inside their own borders and at international level, it remains utopic to expect satisfying results from SDGs agenda relatively to that accurate concern of income, wealth, opportunities and power distribution as well as redistribution.

2.2.8. Sustainable Development in Developing and Emerging Economies

The particular cases of emerging economies and developing African countries are concerned.

2.2.8.1. Executing SD in Emerging Economy

A research conducted by Ali (2018) in SDGs implementation within private sector in BRICS countries that is to say China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Russia and covering vision and mission adopted by some largest companies has shown significant gap of goals priorities in line with Corporate Social Responsibility of enterprises. Indeed:

- The top prioritized goal by companies is “Peace, justice and strong institutions”;
- While the ones drawing least attention are “quality education”, “life below water” and “climate action”;
- Collective action of companies and various sectors is unconditional in a bid to implement SDGs;
- Establishment of partnership with other stakeholders such as non-government organizations, public sectors and so forth might lead to better outcomes.

Within same register, sustainable development financing framework as set up at global level by United Nations cope with issue of applicability and viability at local level driven by political and socio-economic context. Indeed, according to economic and financial development that experience a given nation availability and efficiency of financial sources that is to say domestic public and private sources as well as international public and private sources and instruments (domestic public spending, grants, subsidies, loans, guarantees, bonds and so forth) highly change in relevance and structure when at some place they merely don't exist. A survey concerning funding sources and instruments aiming to achieve sustainable development goals in Uruguay an emerging economy significantly outlined the weakness and underdevelopment of financial market. Thus, public expenditures cover larger part of programs targeting SDGs. In this respect, as Uruguay and more broadly emerging economies deal with scarcity of financial resources, stakeholders must strive on improving coordination of their endeavours for better financial efficiency. Thereby the case of Uruguay has demonstrated that the global sustainable development financing framework shaped by the United Nations is not appropriate to emerging economies. Developing, expanding and improving new financial instruments must pave the way to SDGs achievement. Additionally authorities should communicate with the financial and private sector regarding SDGs' financing strategies (Gambetta et al., 2019).

2.2.8.2. Applying SD across African Continent

In same register, referring to another report issued by Kigali Convention Centre in 2019, a relevant problem remains carrying out national financing frameworks. Indeed, undertaken inherent actions on needed national framing are trivial or at some places do not purely exist therefore not conforming to Addis Ababa agenda. furthermore financial

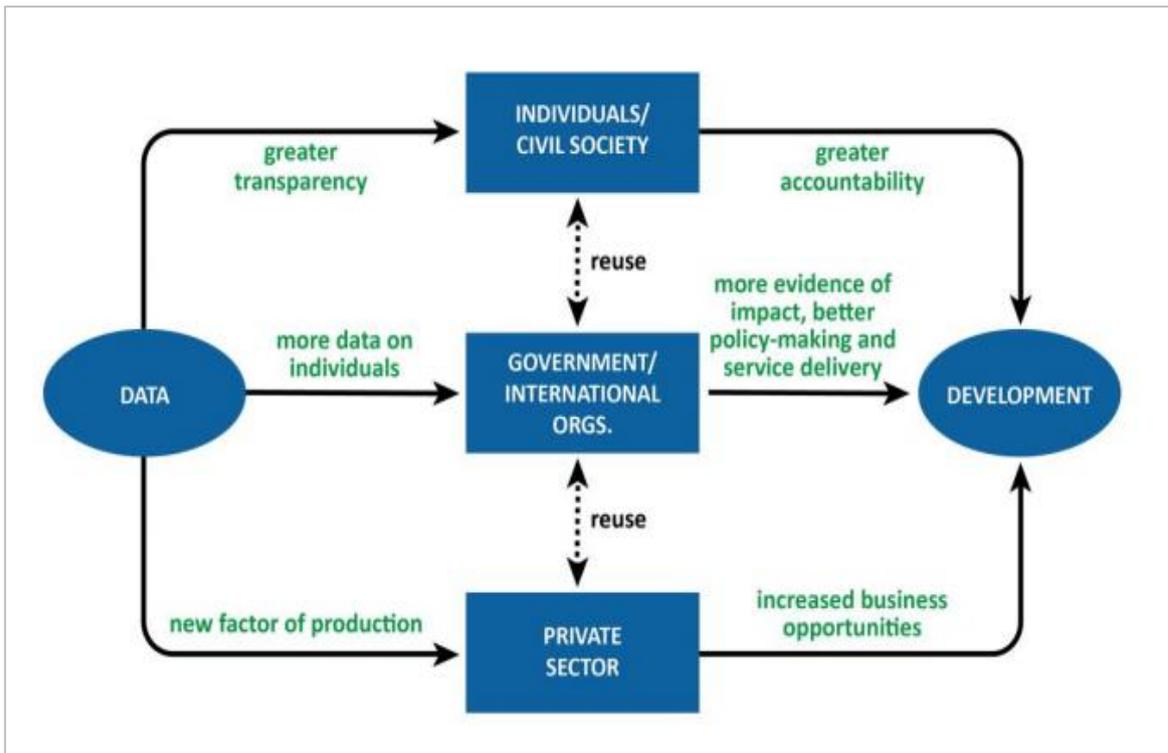
inflows to the continent that is to say foreign direct investments, remittances, official development assistance are showing decreasing trend drawn by global economic and financial crisis as well as by inward-looking policies while for worse off, illicit financial outflows nourish mainly by graft and corruption growingly outperforming aforementioned each inflows to the continent. Thus SDGs financing gap across the continent is estimated at range us dollar 500 billion and 1, 2 trillion yearly. This situation does not tend to improvement on welfare while nearly 2 out 3 African countries are presenting low human development index while 10 of goals are human- centred. Indeed, the shortage of demographic transition acts as significant impediment over economic and social structure transformation hence social exclusion struggle is undermined. Furthermore, relatively to tracking and monitoring solely 40 per cent of indicators in the global sdgs date framework are accompanied by data in Africa. Moreover lack of well-functioning implementation and accountability mechanism prevent on assessing stakeholders targets achievement and commitments fulfilment as well as their intended and needed compliance. Despite the agenda is time-bounded schedule the fact that reporting by states does not rely in mandatory regulation brings about non establishment of regular compulsory reporting mechanism. voluntary reporting held every year at united nations high political forum presents insufficiency of shortcoming of reporting features maintained by countries own privileges of presenting what they wish under any strain (African three years really check). Relatively poverty has dropped in a long run but absolutely it has increasing drawn partly by rapid population growth. Thus any sub-Saharan African country is expected to achieve zero poverty goal by 2030. Likewise tracking progress on goal 1 in Africa remains challenge since last update data had been released in 2015.

Regarding goal 10 on inequality reduction even though increasing factual observations and striking evidences put forwards growing inequality throughout the continent, there is not any SDGS data on monitoring and assessing the indicator linked to this curse strengthened obviously by governance issues and weak institutions without reliable check system. (in East Asia and Asia- Pacific within 15 years that is to say from 1990 poverty rate had dropped from over 60 per to less than 3 per cent.). Slowdown or stagnation concerning pace of goals achievement are enhanced by unfitting macroeconomic conditions with undermine reaching targets. As such, overarching issues are following:

- shortage of demographic transition;
 - political institutions
 - weak agricultural production
 - difficult global and domestic economic environment (drop of currency, drop of commodity prices consequently 2016 experienced lowest growth since 2 decades (IMF, 2017) furthermore averaging achieved economic growth remains under the target of 7 per cent yearly fixed by the global agenda.
 - poor infrastructures
 - low income syndrome of trap
 - dropping labour productivity
- to all these, insecurity should be deemed also as overarching concern undermining some of countries development.

Broadly speaking continent based analyses shows that most performing goals are goal5 gender equality, goal 13 climate action and goal 15 life on land and likewise rapid demographic growth prevent from social inclusiveness, economic structural transformation and improved looking-forward productivity.

In keeping with data production issue over the continent as explained earlier, it would be worthy to demonstrate the impact of data availability over development and wellbeing throughout below figure.



Source: World Bank: World development report 2021

Figure 2.2. Data's impact on development

2.2.8.3. Implementation of SD Within Least Developed Countries

In thinking global but acting and implementing local, executing goals in least developed countries seemingly shows tougher pathway inasmuch as socially and economically existing conditions are much more remote from expected standard. Huge endeavour over multi-sectors are quite needed since resources' scarcity prevails under strain of letting No One Behind. Obviously this assertion overwhelmingly refers to least developed countries involving large share of vulnerabilities and extreme poverty to address. The challenge of sustainability over these regions copes with particularly pronounced issue of low production and productivity as well as funding system and tools' weakness.

2.2.9. Main Implementing Stakeholders

Several stakeholders intervene over the process namely public administration, private sector, civil society and academia.

Public Administration

Public administration plays key role in implementing at central and local level throughout institutional framework as already explained in above chapters.

Private Sector

Private sector inherent intervention' domains are also as multidimensional as activities they carry out. In financial sector for instance, the concepts of sustainable financing and investment increasingly gain in importance, while for industries environmental and social impacts' studies are being required before projects' execution.

Civil Society

In agreement with Dupont (2019), process in shaping sustainable goals has seen contribution of several groups of stakeholders including relevant contribution of civil society that impacted considerably on that vision. Indeed, civil society participated in preparation process and it is expected to play significant role on goals implementation and achievement. Their role might shift referring to different states regardless of several drivers but broadly they mostly operate along the line of:

- **Monitoring:** even though goals and targets are not bearing binding or restrictive nature, civil society might use them as tool of monitoring of central and local administration action in line intended outcomes. Indeed, they might question governments accountability grounded on assessment of stage achievement as well as paving way to pragmatic and democratic based solutions and issuing shadow reports leading to process improvement and enhancing governments action. Hence civil society participates on validating national voluntary report. Furthermore, civil society might contribute relevantly of setting up SDGs indicators at local level by bottom up approach inasmuch as population standpoint should be highly integrated on SDGs indicators framing. Given that they are the first recipient;
- **Advocating:** sustainable development goals underpin non-governmental organizations' legitimacy both at national and international scale. In this regard, some goals are put forward and use to undertake targeted actions with more bargaining power. For instance Goal 10 in inequality reduction is overarching tool

in which OXFAM international NGO relies to highlight its worldwide campaign “reward work not wealth”;

- Standing up for the worse off: some non-governmental organization put forward in efficient way the use of fundamental SDGs slogan “leave no one behind” to draw higher attention and gain better outcomes on protecting vulnerable and marginalized social groups especially indigenous ones;
- Rising awareness of people leading thus to their active participation;
- Formulating strategies along the line of approaches, programs as well as policies improvement;
- Socializing the SDGS.

Furthermore, given importance of population awareness of implementation and achievement civil society might play role in this line and also to get involved communities within the discourses avoiding hence monopoly of debate by experts and improvement stronger inclusive approach by taking into account views and values of targeted population for more efficiency.



Academia

Academic institutions as core of knowledge contribute highly to global process by generating and disseminating needed data and knowledge. Indeed their works support significantly political, economic and social decision making process. Their ability and competency on monitoring and assessing policies as well as their outcomes remains essentials to well-functioning of process (Chapman et al., 2020).

2.3. POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITY REDUCTION DRIVEN POLICIES

Fighting poverty and inequality opens the way to myriad direct and indirect policies to be executed according especially to ideology and level of development of nations. In this chapter after examination of welfare state unfolding, a look over policies executed for poverty alleviation and inequality reduction will be taken by surrounding some exemples depending of development’s levels.

2.3.1. Welfare State

2.3.1.1. Understanding Briefly Welfare State

Welfare state implies public intervention for social development and population well-being beyond its sovereign function. It widely fluctuates referring to ideological and institutional landscapes of different nations throughout social contract and driving to their existing specifications across the globe. That means welfare state borders and intervention's features are being defined progressively considering aforementioned particularities (Morel, 2007).

2.3.1.2. Welfare States' Classification

Towards carrying out relevant analysis and ranging welfare states, Merrien (2002) citing Gosta Esping-Andersen which apprehended the topic stepping beyond traditional sense grounded on volume of public social expenditure. Indeed he moved the emphasis over structure of expenditure rather. He set meaningful indicators in categorizing welfare states:

- de-commodification level;
- classes shape resulting from executed social policies;
- public private in supplying social services

He considered welfare state as human-sided inasmuch as it regulate somehow workforce supply and demand. Indeed, capitalism had turned workers into commodity that need to get sold to employers in a bid meet their needs. Therefore, welfare state by stepping down harmful effects of free labour market brings about enhanced workers right and welfare. Hence scales might be pointed out namely weak, middle and strong welfare states relying people ability to step away from markets turbulences in line with legal framework. The strength of welfare system is tied to relevance of affordable de-commodification. With respect to the repercussions of welfare states over social structures, they might appear as powerless when it comes to reduce market driven inequality or conversely they can lead to more significant redistribution. In fine, the weight of public and private stakeholders in delivering social services fluctuates highly referring to societies making them thereby different.

In taking into account aforementioned 3 factors, the author categorized capitalist nations in 3 ranges as follows:

- liberal regime of welfare state characterized broadly by limited assistance throughout needs assessment, limited universal transfers as well as weak social insurance system;
- Corporatist-conservative regime featured by stronger social insurance system and grounded likewise on social status and class. Another mainstream side of this regime remains its high considerations of traditional familial values contributing thereby to enhanced assistance;
- Social-democrat regime that underpin prevalence of universal social insurance system irrespective of social class belonging and that is highly redistributive. Likewise there is high granted benefits and improved delivering of social services. Furthermore, vulnerable groups driven mechanism of benefits are more pronounced oriented to gender consideration for instance.

2.3.1.3. Examples of Welfare State Unfolding

Welfare State in Turkey

Historically the welfare state emergence come from fear of communism spreading after boltchevik revolution and the desire to protect private right property throughout the western developed world then it spread aftermath in the developing and emerging countries that are striving to design somewhat similar policies and make a catch up in in spite existing constraints. With regard to Turkey, the period following creation of its republic had witnessed trivial implemented social policy system up until 1961 (Gümüş, 2010). It should be noticed that at the eve of 19 century some social protective measures related to health and education came into effect previously to that social security system was insure overwhelmingly by informal dispositions such as family as well as by charity and professional organisations. However these measures remained limited to professional sector protection making it residual and deriving from shortcoming of industrialisation and its corollary effects namely an important workers class. In shaping the welfare state, Turkish workers class allegedly did not impact significantly the process or some raisons despite that this assumption is disputable (Tanör, 1978):

- The delay of capitalist class emergence drawn from late industrial revolution setting;
- Perpetual fight against workers class mobilization and their power raising within society in a bid to cope more efficiently with soviet and communist threat;

Broadly speaking the Turkish public welfare system recorded ground-breaking shift in 1961 with adoption of new constitution turn it into social state. Therefore from since there were relevant development of inherent legal and regulatory framework over time underpinning hence applicability notwithstanding the reluctance of signed agreement with international monetary fund that were reluctant to overwhelmed-social driven policies. However despite appropriation of institutional and legal framework along the line of western policies, it was no doubt that in term of implementing fitting pace had not been executed relying essentially on public resources redistribution among existing social classes (Akgeyik, 2011).

The cost of welfare state system is deemed as huge concern at global scale as well as its sustainability which remains issue of developed countries already able to funding it. When it comes to emerging economy as Turkey, even though the target similarly to other developing nations remains to achieve same level of welfare delivery, this ambition is constrained by limited available resources as well as economic and social prevailing structure. Furthermore, in the search of stepping up their economic and social development at targeted threshold referring to wealthy capitalist countries, their actions and policies are getting prevented cause of global neo-liberal wave and competition impacts inasmuch as emerging economies drawn their recent related success to their subordination or integration into neo-liberal zone (Topak, 2012). As follows, some basic challenges need still to be addressed for welfare improvement, for instance according to OECD and UNICEF notwithstanding of incontestable significant economic achievement, the social security system covered solely over 85,5 per cent of population in 2017 in Turkey, low retirement pay, children significant poverty rate, education inequality relevantly drawn by parents social class belonging and which contribute on enhancing intergenerational based poverty might constitute salient issues to overcome (OECD, 2016 ; UNICEF, 2011). However, considerable evolution need to be underscored after past period of growth and new set up or enhanced social policies concerning number of sectors such as social security system transformation that ensure universal health insurance as well as triggered

implementing unemployment insurance. Likewise further actions concern social affordable housing. Broadly, despite also increase on public social expenditure that brought about more benefits provided to needy the country still lag behind the level reached within developed countries. For Prof. Karagöl et al., (2019) complementary endeavours carried out by market, family, as well as charity and faith organisations participate in completing public actions and strategies.

Welfare State in Cameroon

Overview

Basic services delivery and somewhat social protection coverage as well as tax system constitute essentially the infolding path of welfare state in Cameroon. Education and health services despite privatization reforms drawn from Washington Consensus remain largely a public commodity. The tax system and price guides in some companies undertake at times lightly discounts for the worst off. Concerning social security coverage which is still residual its execution started very earlier in line with workers right development across industrialized world. However, informal welfare still ensures predominantly assistance for needy throughout family and friend's relationship standing somehow as compulsory social commitment.

Historically social protection system's dynamism be apprehended considering the prior and post-independence period.

Social Protection Before Independence

In 1945, the French colonial administration established the first social mechanism under a discriminatory background providing family benefits to solely to French workers. Prior to that some discriminatory regulatory frameworks in relation with workplace accident's compensation had been adopted in 1937, but granted assistances were highly marginal. This exclusion based system had been in effect up until 1952 when new bills extended the coverage to non-French workers and that have seen their execution few years later on (CNPS, 2021).

Social Protection After Independence

After independence gained in 1960, the country re-joined the international labour organization's community. As such, it started to align its relative policies under international framework by adopting of series of bills for suitable and needed adjustments (CNPS, 2021).

2.3.2. Poverty Alleviation and Socioeconomic Inequality Reduction Driven Policies

For efficient poverty reduction policies and its corollary of fitting results, identifying accurately and clearly recipients for each program is unconditional step. In doing so, selective or non-selective methods might be used. Once, the target is ascertained it accordingly paves the way to myriad of direct or indirect policies execution referring to the existing context.

2.3.2.1. Poverty's Targeting Mechanisms

When it comes to target and identify poor and vulnerable, there are myriad inherent methods that might be categorized into two groups:

- Selective methods that set eligibility conditions;
- Non selective methods involving based on self-selection for population targeting.

Selective Methods Based on Eligibility Criteria

Poor Individuals and Households Targeting: Means Testing and Proxy-Means Testing

The prevalent fact is to determine eligibility criteria which will enable canalization of intended resources to reel needy. The eligibility criteria must confirm poverty status of individuals or households (Lavallée et al., 2009).

Means Testing Method: Income and Expenses Based Assessment

These criteria might be conceptualized or fixed referring to income or consumption's direct assessment. In this regards, as method it can be solely apply in a bid to combat monetary poverty. However, in spite its ability to high success by narrowing potentiality of reel recipients' exclusion or unfair inclusion of those who don't deserve assistance, the methods remains relatively far more costly.

Proxy-Means Testing Method: Living Standard's Approximated Score Based Assessment

A built up scores may serve also as eligibility criteria. Indeed, households' living conditions are used to set some variables that entails score's building. However, it represents nevertheless just an income and consumption's approximated direct assessment driving to the use of term *proxy*. In evaluating monetary poverty, this method tends to provide less accurate outcomes even though it involves advantages in term of cost and practicability. Moreover, it offers also wiggle-room to non-monetary poverty measurement and assessment particularly when it comes to meet essential needs.

Targeting of Categories

It aims at determining larger targets instead of individuals or households. In this respect, numerous poverty alleviation driven programs have preference in targeting category of individuals taking generally into account geographic or demographic considerations. It enables to lessen administrative and social cost of targeting proceedings. Indeed, no more element by element (individual or households) identification and lesser stigma for recipients. Likewise, it makes possible non-monetary poverty assessment and contributes to more equal society by working on eliminating geographical or gender discrimination for enhanced social justice. Broadly speaking, it applicability fits especially in countries recording a category of population that is more marginalized by poverty effects than the whole.

Non-Selective Method: Self-Targeting

This method underlies in creating incentives for participation of real needy and discouraging involvement of those who do not deserve assistance namely the less poor. In achieving that, several motivational mechanisms based for instance in labour, quantity and quality for transferring benefits are executed. They might take the form of goods' quality and distribution conditions, working conditions and so forth. This old method of targeting is widespread and common particularly within countries with weak administrative body. Its major upside remains in undertaking significant cost of savings tied to recipients' identification and selection proceedings. For instance, subsidies for electricity or water consumption are linked to consumed quantity that would clearly discourage non-poor and likewise eases selection and assistance to the real needy.

2.3.2.2. Poverty Alleviation Policies

Alleviating poverty depends in direct and indirect applied policies as well as in household behaviour itself and international dimensions.

Direct, Indirect, Household Behaviour and International Dimension Approaches

Poverty is phenomenon covering number of aspects of society and that is linked to political, economic, social and cultural landscape as a whole. Therefore, in speaking out over poverty and thereby over poverty alleviation policies multidimensional approaches need to be considered. In this regard, some approaches might be analysed namely by taking into account direct and indirect perspective as well as striving on explaining the place of households' behaviours and international practices in poverty reduction mechanism.

Direct Approach

Understanding the Direct Approach

Policies applied in this perspective aim at fighting directly against poverty throughout for instance subsidies for goods and services overwhelmingly consumed by those at the bottom scale of society. Indeed, essential commodities consumption remaining mainly concern of poorest, policies ensuring their availability and affordability to the

masses contribute significantly to relieve them. In the same line, so do transfers in support of basic services such as education and health. Furthermore, in a search of protecting workers and avoiding their exploitation as well as ensuring descent life to their family, public authorities might set fitting minimum wages after consistent dialogue with social bodies or entities. Likewise fall into this category measures pursuing jobs creation especially for youth or women or further social categories more impacted by unemployment. Some policies also target on meeting nutrition and education needs by providing loans (Şenses, 2003). However latter aforementioned policies remains heavily contested and undergone considerable critical stances as it can be observed currently y in United States. Broadly speaking, direct approach relies mainly on redistributive policies at nationwide scale using high effective tools or mechanisms such fiscal policies, health and education policies, social security, social assistance. It should be noticed successful implementation of these category of policies might be obtained under certain conditions (Özdemir et al., 2017):

- Accurate an unconditional determination of goals that have priority;
- Policies implemented to achieve determined goals must benefit huge support from recipient community as established goals respond foremost to their expectations;
- Precise determination of targeted recipient and deep understanding of their characteristics;
- Transparency in decision making process and accountability for policy makers;
- Timely decision making inasmuch as contextual landscapes tend to evolve within short time changing quietly intended outcomes.

Direct Approach's Execution

Towards achieving policies underlying in direct approach several pathways might be used:

- Radical change approach

Broadly, this approach aims at redistributing resources in a bid to reduce significantly inequality between regions and individuals. Indeed, gap of development among different regions might be corrected solely by central public policies by regulation of resources distribution throughout enhancing public and private investment within lesser

developed localities as well as ensuring vertical distribution of income from the top to the bottom scale of society. In this regard, authorities must strive on making affordable factors of production's ownership by better and widened access to credits entailing higher opportunity for entrepreneurship, by greater poor oriented public investments leading to improved living standard as well as by protecting workers' rights throughout more strict regulation of labour market. Moreover, as further tool in struggling against poverty and improving inequality reduction, the execution of land reform must conduct to higher productivity and rentability within primary sector, to jobs creation and hence might step down commodities prices along with increased purchasing power (Bardhan, 1996). When it is widely accepted that poverty is deepening as long as we move towards rural areas, land reform might contribute saliently to enhance villager's income and prevent from mass rural exodus of youth transforming countryside in deserts. Obviously, wealth redistribution had always been a political history especially when it comes to land ownership strong political will and challenge is needed in a world overwhelmingly dominated by capitalist mindset and strong attachment to individualism and hard work as pathway to get deserved private property. In additional for successful radical policies on land reform, government should set complementary measures for funding farmers and providing them technical agricultural training as well as facilities to sustained demand for produced commodities.

- Public expenditures

States dispose possibility of using budgetary means as efficient tool for combating poverty and reducing inequality by maintaining fitting public expenditures oriented to social sectors, indeed, apart from redistributing resources as analysed above, authorities by executing social policies involving set of social security system and public social assistance. Likewise, it should be noticed that these social expenses contribute saliently to economic growth throughout supplying more human capital thanks to investments in health and education, widening nationwide demand. However its success depends largely of ability to authorities to channel aids to real needy and thereby address their vulnerability which duty remains highly challenging. Thus, authorities need to ensure affordable and quality health and education services to masses and to certain social groups or communities standing away for different causes. Within developing countries for instance, ensuring universal social security system is huge challenge to overcome inasmuch as public and private economic resources are much more limited and simultaneously rapid

population growth makes achievement harder. Broadly speaking, irrespective of social services such as health and education or social security system the overwhelming aspects are:

- Affordability of services by real need;
- Quality of services highly linked to available modern infrastructures and technology as well as their proximity.

Moreover, public expenditures should not be limited to social sector. Indeed, supporting education and vocational training entails increase of available human capital. Therefore in a bid to avoid unemployment crisis and also misusing of existing human capital that can fall into idleness and represent shortfall for the economy, authorities must realize inherent investments within sectors doomed to absorb trained human resources.

Broadly speaking, aforementioned investments participate to struggle against poverty and to reduce inequality by putting forward collective interest over personal ones leading hence to improved welfare.

- Poverty alleviation driven programs

With regards of policies oriented directly to poverty and inequality reduction, some carried out programs underlie on subsidies doomed to relieve consumption of given commodities or service by needy or certain social bodies or simple free allocation of certain products or services. Indeed, these interventions cover mainly food commodities, employment and credit opportunities (Islam, 1992). For instance, in some place free distribution of basic cereals to identified targeted mass or of fitting products to some social bodies such as women and children or according credits to fight against gender inequality throughout empowering women. As according loans for underpinning entrepreneurship it is enough for successful implementation of projects and sustainable profitability following measures should be taking into account (Kanji, 1995) :

- Fostering the gathering of well-targeted recipients over cooperative organizations as well as implicating labour unions are determinant factors;
- Clear determination of targeted recipients. Indeed, success of program depends largely on this aspect inasmuch as intended transfers or assistance must reach real

needy and most vulnerable otherwise it will lead to inefficiency of executed policies;

- Targeting narrow selected group of recipients with specific policies such given rural communities, illiterate women, idle youth, casually unemployed adults or parents and so forth ;
- Adhesion and support of recipient community or social bodies to policies;
- Transparency and accountability on implementing process;
- Rapid and efficient decision making mechanism.

Indirect Approach

This perspective is underlying on the standpoint that significant and sustainable growth is main tool to combat poverty and inequality throughout trickle down economic effects. Indeed, here strategies do not aim at setting polices that impact directly in poor living standard, rather intended corollary effects drawn from economic growth. In this regard, growth is expected to enhance significantly job creation ensuring increase of lowest incomes or dropping unemployment, to improve access to social services such as education and health. Entrepreneurs' increased profits allow them to set up the economy thanks to new investments and also consumption. Likewise, growth that leads to value added creation by important share of locally undertaken production and especially when it relevant share is doomed to poor might be considered as pro-poor growth (Timmer, 1994). It should be noticed that poverty alleviation rate is highly tied to growth rate. Moreover, in countries where primary sector remains prevailing that is to say in low income and some developing nations, focusing endeavours to underpin growth within agricultural sector that concentrate large share workforce might lead to high poverty reduction. As follows, assistance to farmers by providing needed funding and technological means as well as ensuring infrastructures, training and demand remains core of programs.

However it is widely accepted that growth without redistributive mechanism featured by well-set up social policies would impact trivially poverty and inequality reduction.

Households Behaviours

Even though aforementioned policies play important role in poverty reduction, they are destined to given recipients that are simultaneously passive receptors and active actors. Indeed, whatever significance of executed programs their efficiency on the ground relies heavily to behaviours of most valuable factor that is to say the household. In doing so, following measures might be considered by households to move away from poverty and step up their living standard (Özdemir et al., 2017) :

- Undertaking food stuff production to meet family daily needs. It lead not only to saving but also healthy diet;
- Strengthening consumption of cheap and affordable goods and services;
- Ensuring that largest share of marginal propensity to consume is oriented to nutrition;
- As far as possible in a bid to increase marginal propensity to save, cutting cost of some expenses such as health and education expenditures and accommodation burdens;
- Regulate children birth for better managing of households purchasing power;
- Enhancing family income by participating of members as far as possible to labour market;
- Improving skilfulness for higher pay;
- Exploring migration options for improved livelihood;
- Involving in health mutual networks;
- Etc...

Scope of International Dimensions

At international level, some policies orientations had been given by World Bank in directions of national governments to combat poverty and inequality notwithstanding that they remains neoliberal driven (Özdemir et al., 2017):

- Pro-poor growth that leads to jobs creation and therefore more inclusive by avoiding confiscation of value added by the top few;
- Adequate and balanced nutrition as well as health programs that drive not only to welfare but also to scale up productivity;

- Education and training;
- Infrastructures;
- Reinforced access to technology and credits;
- Setting up safety net for those side-lined by growth based policies. However this consideration is highly tie to some factors such as economic development;
- Fostering blooming of civil society organizations and providing them needed supports;
- Enabling mass participation to political live and ensuring political rights of vulnerable and minorities.
- Enabling the growing role of international aid organizations and civil society in favour of poor at cross borders level inasmuch as states increasingly lack needed resources to sustain nationwide social expenditures due implemented neoliberal policies that underpin tax and budgets' cuttings therefore condemning governments to execute overwhelmingly indirect policies to poverty reduction. As international aid organisations some highly renowned are Care International, OXFAM International, World Vision, etc...

Irrespective of approach, involved policies and programs for poverty and inequality reduction remain salient notwithstanding that some of them remain disputable and are still subjects of social and political discourse.

Policies Rooted in Existing Opportunities and Capability for Poor

It might be worthy to analyse more accurately poverty and inequality reduction driven policies taken out of the above range. In this regards, deeper insight is provided by studying policies referring to existing opportunities for poor and their capability.

Opportunities' Development Leaning Approaches

Other approaches rely in creating opportunities for the needy and therefore further social development and well-being and might be often imbricated to the first above approaches.

Pro-Poor Growth

a) Concept of Pro-Poor Growth

If the importance of pro-poor growth is not to demonstrate anymore, it concept as many other suffer from common acceptance and understanding. Broadly speaking pro-poor growth is known as growth that brings about significant reduction of poverty. However there is concern of proportion to underline. Should it be considered as pro-poor growth that impact in any proportion poverty reduction or what significant reduction means or implicate? (Cord vd., 2004, Pernia,2003) It will be worthy to clarify this throughout following two definitions that might lead to deeper and more relevant insight the concept as acknowledged by some international institutions.

As follows, in a first approach growth is pro-poor when it leads foremost to inequality reduction. Therefore, it is recognized that when proportion of lowest income increase is stronger than that of higher income increase, the growth is deemed as pro-poor. Another definition involved within this first approach acknowledges that growth is pro-poor when the increase in absolute gain of poor is higher than that of non-poor (Cord vd., 2004).

However, this approach suffers from some limitations. Indeed, it is underestimating or neglecting importance to achieve welfare of non-poor as well as nationwide economic performance that is contrary to principle of maximum welfare for everyone (Cord vd.,). Here even a significant increase of poor income with a rate close to 7 per cent might be deemed as not justifying pro-poor growth if non-poor income experience an increase beyond that. In the same line, a relatively trivial increase of poor income close to 2 per cent is consolidating pro-poor growth in the case national growth rate remains lower.

The second approach on handling or conceptualizing pro-poor growth elucidates inequality's concern. It reposes in standpoint that during period of growth when poor's income does not decrease or in the case growth just entails decrease of poverty, these scenarios are sufficient to label growth as pro-poor.

It should be noticed with concern that this definition if applied would not work efficiently in favour of poverty alleviation inasmuch as very little income increase of poor

might not impact their daily life. How long such little increase need to be kept to meet aspiration of those at the bottom scale of society?

Broadly speaking, there is relevant relationship poverty, income redistribution and growth. Some recent research focused in link between the last two aforementioned elements. However when it comes to consider them altogether, it is obvious that growth associated to income redistribution is impacting more poverty. The reverse situation that is to say growth without redistributive income program entails also different outcome along with lesser effects on fighting against poverty. This situation might be explained roughly by 2 phenomena:

- When in a given country there is existing effective mechanism of income redistribution, recorded economic growth associated to redistribution drives to poverty alleviation. This is considered as direct effect of growth over poverty alleviation;
- Number of indirect worthily appreciable effects is drawn from income redistribution. Growth that is occurring under low inequality condition conduct to more significant poverty reduction.

The link might between these 3 elements be formalized as follow:

With:

P: measure of poverty

y: income per capita

L(p): Lorenz curve of income distribution

In fact L(p) indicates proportion of income received by the lower 100*p segment of the population.

Thus the below formula materializes relation between poverty, inequality and economic growth:

$$P = P(y, L(p))$$

In order to materialize the variation undergone by poverty relatively to other 2 factors, the below formula is obtained:

$$dP \equiv \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial P}{\partial L(p)} dL(p)$$

The above formula after some manipulations turns into:

$$\frac{dP}{P} = \gamma \frac{dy}{y} + \phi \frac{dL(p)}{L(p)}$$

γ Represents the variation of poverty obtained following any increase of average income: growth elasticity of poverty

ϕ Represents variation of poverty drawn from any change in inequality: inequality elasticity of poverty. (Cord et al., 2004).

Obviously, irrespective of type of elasticity the intended result should be negative inasmuch as growth or inequality reduction fits with decrease of poverty.

b) Pro-Poor Growth's Grounded Strategies

When it comes to pro-poor growth, there are accurately 2 pathways leading to relieve or alleviate poverty (klasen, 2004):

- Indirect pathway: here it is intended that economic growth should entails directly increase in poor income. In this regard, authorities must focus overwhelmingly on sectors or regions that concentrate mostly poor as well as implementing policies on using factors of production which they use more commonly. Indeed, depending of economies, poor are not concentrated within same sectors. For instance in developing world they are predominant in primary sector working for food production. Authorities must hence execute policies that must improve productivity of agriculture and enhance farmers' income whereas in developed countries this sector turned into trivial due to transformation of production structure. Moreover, in developing countries poverty has largely rural sided face therefore main factors of production are farmers' labour force and lands they own. Alleviating poverty must take into account these factors by providing needed financial, technological, training, market based and institutional supports that drive to better functional income distribution. Several emerging countries such as china, India and their other

Asian counterpart recorded successful and significant poverty reduction by applying relative policies in rural areas by intensive use of lands and labour force. However, these strategies present some reverse effects. Indeed, during hard macroeconomic time featured by negative growth or volatility, the poor are those who undergo higher impacts inasmuch as they were gaining more from economic growth' fruits.

- The second pathway which is direct is the redistributive policies carried out throughout public policies and aiming also at enhancing poor incomes. In this regard, a large part of public budgets are doomed to social expenditures during period of growth in a bid to avoid exclusion of vulnerable from created wealth sharing. Another way consists in setting efficient social security system grounded on delivering transfers. It should be worthy to note that irrespective of used redistributive means, growth allow strengthened assistances and transfers cause additional created wealth.

In same register, for pro-poor growth developing sustainable indirect linkages between regions, sectors and production factors might be worthy. The shift of labour force from primary sector to more productive sectors with higher income in secondary and third sectors usually located in urban areas, not only allow scaling up their living standard but also impact positively lives of farmers who remains into former sector benefiting from given up opportunities. Another effect of growth period over poor labour force concerns its intensive use as complement while skilled workers demand increase as well as its trend to more skilfulness. Broadly, increase in quantity in demand of poor labour force combined to its skill development contributes in improving working class income and their living standard. Nevertheless this stands by trickle down economic theory with primacy of growth (Klasen, 2004). Emphasizing combatting poverty as downstream effects of targeted growth poses a concern of efficiency and sufficiency that might not serve addressing vulnerability in proper way.

Human Development

Human development is the process of increasing the freedom and opportunities of people geared at improving their well-being. This concept is about ordinary people's real freedom in a geographical setting to make decisions about their lives (Deneulin et al.,

2009). In recent years, human development has been recognized as a more valid concept than economic growth. To explore the link between human development and economic growth, it is essential to further narrow this definition by considering the human development of a country in terms of its people's education and health levels. It is worth noting that economic growth provides the resources needed for human development, while improvements in workforce quality and human labour contribute significantly to economic growth (Deneulin et al., 2009).

The human development approach puts social development as the primary goal of development. Economic growth enables human development to progress, while advances in human development lead to economic growth (Lin et al. 1995). In this framework, there are two causal links in human development. First, economic growth leads to human development that creates a bond where national income and resources are allocated for activities that contribute to human development. The second link is where social development leads to economic growth.

a) Impact of Economic Growth over Human Development

National income generated in a country contributes to human development through families, government policies, and non-governmental organizations. The same level of national income has different effects on human development, depending on how it is distributed in these institutions. Income and expenditure of families on food, education, and health contribute to human development depending on their size and income distribution (Chikalipah et al., 2019). It is also essential to consider the person who controls the expenses within the family. It is worth noting that low-income families spend a more significant proportion of their budget on human development than the rich. Chikalipah et al., (2019) assert that women spend more on human development in the expenditures controlled by women within the family than their male counterparts.

According to Lawson (2005), if a country has high poverty levels, where there is low per capita income, or the income is distributed poorly, people in such a country spend very little on human development. It should be noted that economic growth reduces poverty. However, poverty reduction depends on income distribution and how it changes over time. The nature of the growth process depends on how development in the economy leads to income distribution and how it reduces poverty. If growth leads to an increase in

the rural population's employment opportunities and incomes, poverty levels decrease. However, if growth occurs in urban areas and capital-intensive sectors, it will not be very successful in eradicating poverty (Chikalipah et al., 2019). Distorted income distribution negatively affects human development.

The resources allocated by the state for human development depend on the total public sector expenditures and how these expenditures are allocated for human development. A comparison between Kenya and Malawi shows how public spending will improve human development. In the 1980s, 27% of Kenya's national income and 30% of Malawi were allocated to public expenditures. Kenya directed 47% of these human development expenditures, while Malawi directed 35% in human development. Kenya also directed 34% of its expenses for human development to priority sectors and Malawi 14%. Therefore, although the ratio of both countries' public expenditures is almost equal, 5.1% of Kenya's national income was spent on priority sectors promoting human development than Malawi that spent 1.5% (Ranis et al., 2000).

The link between economic growth and human development is stronger when the proportion of people living below the poverty line decreases and the income distribution improves. As the income allocated by families on human development increases, it leads to women's higher education levels. Furthermore, women direct the family's spending, increasing the strength of the bond within the family. The amount spent by the state in sectors with human development priorities plays a significant role. Additionally, social capital, organizations, and non-governmental organizations' contributions to human development increase the bond (Ranis et al., 2005).

b) The Impact of Human Development Over Economic Growth

Upreti (2015) affirms that when people are healthy, well-nourished, and educated, they adequately contribute to economic growth. It is worth noting that human development is a crucial goal, and it affects economic growth by increasing the capacity, creativity, and productivity of the people. The health status and educational levels of a society affect the diversity and the rate at which production grows. This consequently increases exportation of both goods and services and effective purchase of key foreign technology (Ranis et al., 2005)

According to Sarode & Shirsath (2014), good health, quality education, and good nutrition increase employees' productivity. Tertiary and vocational education helps people to acquire skills that are fundamental in human and economic development. Higher education, especially in universities, equips people with basic science, technology import, and technology development within the country. Through proper education, key institutions of the government, laws, financial systems, and other related systems are developed to ensure economic development. It is apparent that income the increase in education level consequently results in increased income in a society.

Perez (2010) contends that the education level in a society determines the technological capacity and the technical change in industrial productivity. For instance, it has been proven that workers' and entrepreneurs' education levels and skills in the textile industry in Sri-Lanka positively affect companies' technical change. However, it should be noted that education alone cannot transform an economy. The economy of a country is also affected by the amount of foreign and domestic investment, the quality of the investment, and the institutional environment in which it operates. The quality of policy and investment decisions depends on the education level of policy practitioners and managers. When there is a high level of human capital supply in a country, the degree of domestic and foreign investment also increases (Ranis et al., 2005).

According to Dosi & Nelson (2010), new growth theories reveal that education, skills research, development, and technical progress are internally determined. According to these theories, the productivity of the capital increases when the workforce's education levels increase. This relationship is based on the fact that more educated workers influence employees' productivity by fostering innovation. In other related models, people with high education levels not only does it increase their productivity but also the productivity of the people they are in contact with. It can be concluded that as the education levels of a population increase, it boosts production levels.

From a wider perspective, education levels determine the growth of a country's economy by directly impacting imports and exports. The education and the skills of the workforce of a developing country affect the performance of its trade. It is worth noting that education and expertise have a positive impact on a country's economic growth. Suri et al. (2011) assert that the link between human development and economic growth depends greatly on the fair distribution of resources and income. The writers maintain that as

income distribution improves, nutritional, educational, and health conditions also improve, leading to increased productivity. Poor resource allocation has a negative economic performance resulting in political and economic stability.

Ranis et al., (2001) carried out a study to establish a link between economic growth and human development. In their study, life expectancy at birth was used as an indicator of human development. The study results indicated that when per capita income increases by 1%, there is a 3% improvement in life expectancy at birth. When the ratio of expenditures on education and health to national income increases by 1%, there is a 1.75% improvement in life expectancy at birth. When women enrolment's rate in primary education increases by 1%, there is a 0.1% improvement in life expectancy at birth.

Additionally, the study estimated how much human development leads to economic growth. The dependent variable of the study was the growth rate of per capita income. The results found that life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, and income distribution affect economic growth. Their study results reliable since it has been established that there are higher growth rates in countries where income distribution is fairer.

b) Financing Human Development

People's primary income affects the power of their spending on food, education, and health. The most appropriate strategy for human development is to increase the capacities, creativity, and resources of the people to increase their primary incomes (Sirmon et al., 2003). It is the responsibility of policymakers in a country to intervene to increase and better the people's primary income. The economic growth that ensures sustainable and equitable distribution of incomes, which is experienced in the Middle East in East Asian economies, leads to an increase in families' welfare. However, if there is an unfair distribution of land and jobs, poor people's primary income will not increase, and the country's development efforts will be crippled (Sirmon et al., 2003).

Governments receive a portion of its citizens' primary income through taxes (Darcy, 2009). They spend the taxes they collect on citizens' security, physical infrastructure like roads and electricity, social amenities like health facilities, education, and entertainment facilities (Moore et al., 2020). It should be noted that services provided by the state for poor people complement their inadequate primary income. There are huge differences between countries regarding the amount of the taxes collected and utilization of

the collected taxes (Moore et al., 2020). If the public expenditure is managed effectively, it will make it easier to finance developmental projects, resulting in better income distribution.

Four ratios are calculated to understand how public spending should be done for human development. The first-rate is the public expenditure ratio. This ratio expresses how much of the G.N.P. is spent by the state. The second ratio is the social allocation ratio. This ratio expresses how much of the expenditures made by the state is spent on social services. The third ratio is the social priority ratio. It shows how much of the social expenditure is allocated to human development's priority sectors: The fourth ratio is the human expenditure ratio. It shows how much of the national income is spent on human development (UNDP, 1991).

The human expenditure rate is calculated by multiplying the first three rates. If the social share rate is small despite the high public expenditures, the budget should be reviewed, and a decision has to be made on the expenditures that ought to be foregone. Expenditures to be cut may include military spending, debt payments, and payments made to loss-making public institutions to allow more human development allocation (UNDP, 1991).

According to Gupta et al. (1998), countries should keep their public spending rates at 25%. Forty per cent of the 25% public spending rate should be allocated to social services. Moreover, more than 50 % of the social services funds should be allocated to sectors with priority in human development. However, it is worth noting that private investments and entrepreneurship are prevented when most national income is allocated to the public sector. As a result, the economy's growth and performance are likely to decrease in such situations, impacting negatively on the financing of human development. A large percentage of the national income should not be allocated to public expenditures. Contractor et al., (2008) note that despite high public spending, when little is spent on social sectors with priority, human development yields the worst results. As seen in Table 3.5, Pakistan and Indonesia set an example for this situation. Although the public sector receives a larger percentage of funds, the majority of the people cannot benefit from public social spending (UNDP, 1991).

Although 25% or more of the national income is allocated to the public budget in the majority of developing countries, only less than 3% of the national income is spent on priority sectors in human development. These countries have very low health, education, and water systems standards. Therefore, priority sectors for human development should be education, primary health care, and the provision of clean water systems. For example, higher education should be a priority sector for human development for countries with high literacy rates (UNDP, 1991).

Liberalization

a) Liberalization in international Trade in favour of developing countries

From 1980 onwards, most developing countries have embraced financial liberalization to reach cheap external resources and accelerate their growth. These countries have continued to be liberal in foreign trade, which is an important aspect of liberalization. It is worth noting that opening up to international trade markets creates many developing countries' opportunities (Edwards, 1993). These developing countries can meet the imports of investment goods and intermediate goods. The goods have high prices domestically and have a comparative advantage with the export revenues of goods. Additionally, liberalization enables the transfer of ideas, technology, and access to foreign savings that provide rapid growth opportunities to developing countries (Edwards, 1993).

Although liberalization in international trade creates many opportunities for developing countries, it should be noted that at the period after World War II, countries that had created a local investment strategy and were able to cope with external shocks were more successful when compared to countries that had reduced the barriers to trade and capital flow (Spanu, 2003). The fastest-growing countries in that period were those that transformed a larger part of their national income into investments and achieved macroeconomic stability. The link between growth rates and opening to external markets is established by providing the enabling factors. Therefore, policymakers in third world countries should focus on investment, macroeconomic stability, human capital, and good governance while opening up to external markets (Spanu, 2003). Additionally, developing countries should work to ensure that they take part in the world economy on their terms instead of the conditions determined by global markets or multilateral institutions.

Edwards (1993) asserts that liberalization in international trade cannot create economic growth on its own. High savings rates, physical capital, human capital, and technological development accumulation are the most crucial economic growth factors. However, when developing countries open up in international trade, they can access cheap capital for investment and tap ideas from developed countries. In this way, countries with fast-growing economies also become more open to the outside.

When looking at the trade volumes, it should be noted that many developing countries have benefited from globalization in the world economy (Stiglitz et al. 2006). The World Trade Organization revealed that there were 11 middle-income developing countries among the world's top 30 exporters in 1997. The countries were; Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Brazil. Additionally, eight middle-income developing countries (India, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Argentina, the Philippines, Venezuela, and Israel) join the best exporters when the European Union (E.U.) is accepted single union. However, despite the rapid integration of these eight countries globally over the last 30 years, many low-income developing countries have lagged far behind. These countries belong to the three overlapping country groups: Least Developed Countries, Poor Countries with High Debt, Sub-Saharan African Countries, which are among the poorest countries in the world.

Liberalization in international trade within the framework of the World Trade Organization rules creates an asymmetrical relationship structure between rich and low-income countries. While rich and powerful countries in the World Trade Organization agree with developing countries, the asymmetrical power difference between them causes consequences against developing countries. For example, a trade negotiation between the United States and a third world country makes America enter into trade agreements against the country that fears trade restrictions. Some of the results of the Uruguay Round negotiations completed in 1999 within this framework are given below (Stiglitz, 2006).

These negotiations have negative returns for third-world countries. Sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest region globally, has an annual per capita income of 500 U.S. dollars with an annual loss of around 1.2 billion dollars.

Rich countries receive 70% of the earnings obtained as a result of the agreements. Developing countries, which make up 85% of the world's population, received only 30% of the earnings. Most of these earnings are also made by middle-income countries such as Brazil.

Developed countries apply an average of four times more tariffs to developing countries. For example U.S applies four times more customs tariffs to Angola than Belgium. Rich countries earn approximately three times the income they impose on emerging countries from trade restrictions.

While the liberalization of capital flows and investment is very important, the free movement of labour between countries that play a fundamental role in global production is not mentioned.

Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights has led to favourable results for developed countries. In particular, drug patent rights have affected developing countries because of high prices, causing them to buy drugs expensively (Stiglitz, 2006).

Moreover, industrialized countries apply the highest tariffs on textiles and clothing among industrial goods. For example, the United States customs tariff rates are 10% or higher on 33% of fabric categories and 55% of clothing categories. In Canada, these rates are higher. The customs tariff rates applied to 98.4% of Canada's clothing goods imports from developing countries are between 15-20% (Cline, 2004).

Textile and clothing sectors are the most important sectors in terms of combating global poverty. The vast majority of people working in these sectors are people with an income below the poverty line. For instance, according to a study conducted by the I.M.F., when tariffs on the textile and clothing sectors are removed, developing countries' exports will increase annually by 39.8 billion USD. Consequently, it is estimated that the income of developing countries will increase by the U.S. \$ 23.8 billion. If this change is implemented on the tariffs applied by rich countries, a large part of the increased income will be transferred to people working in the textile and clothing sectors and below the poverty line (Cline, 2004).

Table 2.1. Total protection in agricultural sector in percentage

	USA	Canada	European Union	Japan
Tariff	8.8	30.4	32.6	76.4
Subsidy	10.2	16.8	10.4	3.2
Total	19.9	52.3	46.4	82.1

Source: (Cline 2004, 123)

As seen in above table, the tariff rates applied in Canada, EU and Japan's agriculture sector exceed domestic subsidies. As the table reveals, the total protection rate in Canada's agriculture sector is 52.3%, 46.4% in the U.S.A., and 82.1% in Japan. In Cline's study, it was estimated that the number of poor people in developing countries would decrease by approximately 201.5 million if the industrialized countries remove the tariffs and subsidies they apply in the agricultural sector and the prices of agricultural products increase by 10%. Then, global poverty would decrease by 8% (Cline, 2004).

b) Effects of financial liberalization, opening capital accounts in developing countries and managing capital flow

Financial liberalization entails removing the obstacles in financial markets to enable them to function freely. After financial liberalization, banks should set their interest rates and lending policies. According to Cho (1990), if the state determines credit supply, cost, and the beneficiaries in the financial markets, such markets will be suppressed. Such pressures by the state lead to non-optimal results in the process. This is caused by the government distribution of loans less effectively than the market. As a result, investment and growth performance decreases (Cobham, 2002). Domestic financial liberalization should be distinguished from opening a capital account. Opening a capital account allows domestic citizens to make international financial transactions and foreigners to invest in the host country.

Andersen et al., (2003) assert that financial liberalization and opening a capital account are interrelated and mutually reinforcing the economy. First, after financial liberalization, domestic returns increase. This makes it easier for foreign investors to invest in the country. In this environment, there is no incentive for domestic capital to go to other countries. As a result, opening a capital account becomes very attractive. Secondly, efficient financial markets result in higher amounts and quality of investment (Gabel, 2004). Thus, the higher performance is recorded in the industrial sector, the higher economic increase. Commercial integration secondary to the good performance of the economy, the demand for foreign currencies and financial instruments; the need increases for it to be converted to domestic currency. Therefore, the environment is prepared to open the capital account (Cobham, 2002; Gabel, 2004).

Andersen and Tarp's ideology has been accepted as the most valid view globally in the last three decades (Andersen & Tarp 2003). Financial liberalization was the most valid policy in Latin America between 1970-1995. Countries in other regions also came to realize financial and capital account liberalization. Most African countries have made all reforms to liberalize their goods and financial markets. Kenya and Malawi completed their financial liberalization reforms in the 1980s, Uganda, Lesotho, and South Africa in the mid-1990s. The Middle East and North Africa, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey had opened their capital accounts (Cobham, 2002).

There was rapid growth performance observed in India and China. However, financial liberalization took place at a slower pace. East Asian countries with miraculous growth performances have also opened different forms of financial liberalization and capital accounts. Taiwan and Korea implemented strategies for foreign direct investment in the 1960s and 70s. These two countries did not receive short-term capital inflows. Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines were largely liberalized before the Asian crisis. Singapore and Hong Kong completed liberalization decades ago (Cobham, 2002).

Foreign direct investment is the least speculative and the most difficult type of capital to go abroad among the capital flows. Foreign bank loans and foreign portfolio investment (stocks and bonds), on the other hand, show great volatility and can easily go abroad. Foreign direct investment is made in about ten middle-income countries within a few regions (including China, East Asia, and Latin America). Foreign bank loans and foreign portfolio investments are also done in middle-income countries. Very developing

countries with low income cannot benefit from these investments. This situation shows that the capital markets and the banking sector are not developed in emerging countries (Cobham, 2002; Grabel, 2004).

According to Klein and Olivei (1999), the capital accounts liberalization does not lead to financial depth in non-OECD countries. The authors highlight that economic, legal, and social institutions have not developed in developing countries. Kray (1998) showed in his study that opening a capital account did not lead to positive effects on the growth and development of a country. According to the researcher, only those countries with good policies and good institutions benefit from the countries that open capital accounts.

Low-income countries do not advocate for opening capital accounts because their financial sector is not developed. Additionally, it does not make financial sense for most middle-income countries to open capital accounts. There is a positive link between stock market development and growth in high-income countries. The initial national income level and whether the country is reliable play a fundamental role. Hence, the wealthiest countries benefit most from the liberalization of financial and capital accounts. Developing countries that implement the right policies and have the right institutional and supervision-audit standards benefit more from liberalization (Cobham, 2002).

There is a significant cost of financial and capital account liberalization. The effects of financial and capital account liberalization affect mostly developing countries. The volatility of the macroeconomic environment in a country and sudden capital flows abroad to limit the state and private sector movements and cause a financial crisis. It is estimated that the cost of the money and banking crises in the 1990s was approximately 18% of the national income. Countries that try to prevent banking crises face a moral risk problem since investors anticipate that some companies and groups will not be allowed to be bankrupt. Domestic and foreign investors continue to lend to these companies, although it is risky. When there is a crisis, countries have to cut social spending to ensure fiscal discipline. The reduction of social expenditures largely affects poor individuals (Cobham, 2002; Grabel, 2004).

In recent years, the view that it is appropriate for developing countries to impose capital market restrictions has become valid. The opening of the capital market in the least developed countries is different compared to middle-income countries. For example, the

Least Developed Countries rarely experience large capital inflows, as seen in middle-income countries. The markets of these developing countries are small. Its low liquidity feature allows these countries to protect their markets from the volatility of international markets. Therefore, the Least Developed Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were little affected by the Asian and Russian crises (Stiglitz et al., 2006).

Capital flows abroad are seen in most of the Least Developed Countries. Studies have shown that the total amount of capital fleeing abroad in Sub-Saharan Africa is more than one and a half times the region's debt stock. There is no need to apply restrictions on capital inflows in these countries. However, there is an enormous need for well-regulated restrictions on capital outflows. There has been evidence that capital controls have reduced capital flight from developing countries since the 1980s (Stiglitz et al., 2006).

In a nutshell, the Least Developed Countries' weak institutional environments and management capacity cannot reduce the volatility generated by open capital markets. Weak management capacity causes these countries not to intervene in the situation effectively. International financial institutions can help developing countries on how to design and implement effective regulation (Stiglitz et al., 2006).

Some form of controls has also been implemented in the capital markets in middle-income countries where capital markets are more developed with a better management capacity and institutional environment. Chile, Colombia, Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Hungary, Poland, and India are among these countries. It is important to change their interventions effectively as economic conditions change in these countries. These countries have learned to change the regulations and restrictions they apply in the capital markets based on changing conditions, leading to improved management capacities. These countries were less affected by international capital movements, thanks to the capital controls (Stiglitz et al., 2006).

2.3.3. Social Policies' Execution: Example of Turkey and Cameroon

Foremost is important to define and ascertain some key relative concepts. While their conceptualization, handling and proceeding might differ widely according to countries, their objective remains the same. The case of Cameroon and turkey will be displayed as examples.

2.3.3.1. Definition of Some Key Concepts

Social work: The social work profession promotes social change, problem-solving in human relationships, and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance wellbeing. Utilizing theories of human behaviour and social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environments. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work (IFSW, 2002).

Social protection: Social protection describes all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalised; with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups (Devereux et al., 2004).

Social justice: Social justice was defined as full participation in society and the balancing of benefits and burdens by all citizens, resulting in equitable living and a just ordering of society. Its attributes included: (1) fairness; (2) equity in the distribution of power, resources, and processes that affect the sufficiency of the social determinants of health; (3) just institutions, systems, structures, policies, and processes; (4) equity in human development, rights, and sustainability; and (5) sufficiency of well-being (Buettner-Schmidt et al., 2012).

Social safety nets: Public interventions which are designed to serve two key functions: (i) to play a redistributive role transferring resources toward the poorer members of society to bring them out of poverty, and (ii) to provide greater opportunities for individuals to mitigate risks from unforeseen contingencies (Besley et al., 2003).

Social security: is the protection that society provides to individuals and households to ensure access to healthcare and to guarantee income security particularly in case of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, work injury, maternity or loss of a breadwinner (International Labour Organization, 2001).

Communication for social development: Communication for development stresses the need to support two-way communication systems that enable dialogue and that allow communities to speak out, express their aspirations and concerns and participate in the decisions that relate to their development (UNGA, 2017).

2.3.3.2. Implemented Social Policies and Actions in Turkey

According to Ökten et al., (2009), poverty in turkey as elsewhere remains prevailed by some characteristics inherent to the country specificities. In turkey poverty is more concentrate in rural area and in urban zones it appears most as migration outcomes. As follows, in some rural area in Eastern and South Eastern regions policies grounded on land reform are getting executed leading to enhanced productivity and income for farmers. Another salient applied policy is micro credit grant that impact significantly on poverty alleviation. It consisted in providing cash and kind assistance to support agricultural producers notwithstanding that its execution suffered from non-exhaustive coverage.

In same register, rural exodus that had brought lot of internal migrants to some urban zones in a bid to look for employment participates to transform economic and social structures of hosting towns. However rural migrants overwhelmingly are made up of unskilled or low skilled labour force condemning to get involved at times within informal sector disrespectful of workers 'rights and ignoring social security and social assistances. Therefore authorities in their poverty strategies work on developing public services to provide large access to education and health. Education polices for equal opportunities make focus on gender issue with encouragement to girls 'schooling and on children from vulnerable social groups paving thus the way improved social mobility (Adman, 2006). Assistance to students takes forms of scholarships, school supplies, availability of school canteen and so forth. Furthermore, fighting against social exclusion and discrimination goes also to achieve same goals. Indeed, women empowerment for instance remains efficient tool for poverty and inequality reduction nationwide. Strategies are setting to insert them in political arena as well as economic and social spheres given that gender inequality in turkey is relevant. In this regards funding's programs throughout microcredits gratings or training initiatives are executed accordingly (Adman, 2006).

According to Taşcı (2017), talking about executed social policies in Turkey, there is not worthless policy in spite of some policies primacy over others. Following this standpoint triple level might be pointed out:

- First and foremost priority for emergency;
- Then setting of curative policies to ensure social protection of needy and vulnerable;

- In last but not at least implementing preventive policies doomed on impeding people to drop into vulnerability.

Deeper insight is provided referring to the below formalization considering an upward significance:

Emergency Based Policies

Emergency needs to draw attention from all actors and intervention must come from each useful internal or external stakeholder that can help addressing especially humanitarian aspects. In the case of Turkey most of emergency cases remains mainly outcomes of natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, fire and also of wars or terrorist attacks leading to refugees' hosting. To counter these disasters actions are taken at institutional level by the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation located within Ministry of Family and Social policies. Hence, during given period those of citizens who are deemed as victims are entitled to receive food, shelter, clothing assistances and further vital aids. In executing emergency intervention, AFAD a national institution is secular arm of state.

Curative Strategies

This set of policies is representing second level of state intervention in social issues with 3 prevailing used tools:

- Social insurance;
- Social assistances;
- Social services.

Social insurance that in establish and manage by state is aiming at protecting against some social risk that is link to sickness, old age, occupational accident, unemployment, pregnancy, death and so forth. It contributes to improve saliently living standard especially with regard to sickness coverage. As live expectancy it extending there is real concern of sustainable funding of existing social security system. It participates to reduce harmful impact of drop of income as well as sharp increase in expenses. However the coverage is not exhaustive leaving aside part of society that is need of care irrespective

of their financial situation. Hence, those excluded from social security net might strive in getting benefits from social assistances or social services mechanism. Furthermore, in turkey there is trend to underpin delivery of social assistance that support job creation throughout employment oriented social assistances, vocational training as well as rehabilitation services inasmuch as this tries to counter somewhat limited funding resources.

Preventive Social Policies

In same logic that health issue once prevented allow avoiding to cope with treatment process with can much more harmful and costly, preventing social problems by undertaken macro measures might be more efficient approach. Aforementioned macro measures are listed as following:

- Education Policies

It should be noticed here that education by maintaining high correlation with employment can be deemed as include in social policies perspective. Broadly, skilled labour force gets less Impacted by unemployment and benefit for higher pay. Therefore public expenditures to cover education burden are carried out social polices framework. Education is efficient tool to prevent unemployment, low pay as well as to consolidate human capital and growth.

- Employment policies

Having permanent and descent income not only allow to resolve material problems but also to participate to mental stability and social respectability. However once workers lose their jobs they need to benefit compensations of lost income that are supplied by unemployment insurance or unemployment based aids. Authorities must work on underpinning active employment policies by investing in vocational training, subsidies for jobs creation, employment supports and so forth.

- Wage Policies

Top priority in term of earning implies to set social wage mostly known as minimum wage. The minimum wage is set with aim to ensure a worker and his family standard of live beyond the poverty threshold. Its establishment required taking into account economic and social factors that are led by cost of life. Within developed world the question of working poor put forward the importance of fitting minimum wage. Therefore wage based social policies tends to guaranty fair and human remuneration to workers by supplying descent jobs preventing to fall into poverty or to deepen socioeconomic inequality. In turkey authorities worked on shaping inherent institutional and legal framework in line with international labour organization and European Union principles.

- Migration and Urbanization Policies

Human mobility is as old as the world itself and relies in multiple causes that is to say political, socio-economic or cultural. When people leave given place to settle in hosting area they might also trigger or face same issue. With respect to socioeconomic challenges such as poverty and unemployment dealt by internal or international migrants should be significantly drop if suitable social policies are applied. Even better, in some cases their implementation would prevent simply migration to take places. Therefore, some policies grounded on job creation or providing affordable and quality education, improving skilfulness might contribute reducing migration tied to socioeconomic concern. Likewise in hosting place suitable policies should be implemented in direction of comers. In this regard strategies on execution plans for family friendly towns are being setting in turkey.

It should be underlined that these mentioned policies re not exhaustive.

While in western society setting up process of welfare state derived overwhelmingly from working class struggle to better labour right and redistribution, in Turkey contrary this process was downward trend executed by central government.

For Batur (2011), at settlement period of Turkish Republic in 1923, applied social policies were trivial essentially caused by low industrialization and urbanization level of society along with unimportance of related issues such as unemployment, working class or

urban poverty. Indeed, the economy was at larger extend spread towards primary sector featured by agricultural and rural activities.

It precisely in 1961 constitution framework that state had been turn officially into social. Then aftermath social assistances, social security and protection mechanism progressively got implemented in a path to correct deriving downsides of on-going liberalization (Aksanyar, 2015).

In executing social services, approaches, composition, denomination as well as characteristics of delivered assistances largely fluctuates referring to countries. Obviously currently most developed countries are recognized by their high quality social system inasmuch as it the determinant of disposable welfare.

With regard to Turkey, social services and assistances are provided by both public and private institutions at central and local level. Indeed, alongside public administration, civil society and private sector have also salient commitments and achievement. However the present analysis focuses only on the former stakeholder.

As follows, the General Direction of Social Assistance and Solidarity (Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma genel Müdürlülüğü) located in ministry of family, social labour and social services is secular arm of state to implement inherent programs nationwide throughout following benefits distributed using social assistance and solidarity foundations (Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Vakıfları) established at local level for efficiency purpose in term of time managing and efficacy-based poor and vulnerable targeting mechanism (Karabulut, 2011).

Family Allowances

The assistance to needy covers triple aspects:

- food assistance;

It consists mainly to provide assistance to needy ahead of religious celebrations allowing them to address nutrition issues.

- fuelling assistance;

Those in need receive at least 500 kg of coal yearly without any contribution made by their own.

- Shelter.

Cash and nature assistances in profit of those living in houses characterized by unhealthy and overlooked conditions.

Health Allowance

This Assistance covers two main fields:

- Assistance for treatment's expenditure: those who are unable to meet this kind of expenses due to lowness of their incomes and who not cover by social security, might benefit this assistance;
- Total access to basic health services is provided to vulnerable mothers or vulnerable women chief of households and their offspring towards conditional cash transfer before involving within schooling system;

Education Allowances

It granted to family with low income in favour of children enrol within primary or first secondary education by offering them bags, clothing and basic materials. It is also most inclusive system of allowances. Likewise it concerns displacement education allowances, high education scholarship, educational allowances for disables and girls.

Disables' Allowances

Disable who are out of social security system are eligible for such allowances for enhanced social justice.

Additionally, poor and vulnerable might also be eligible and granted purpose-made allowances by aforementioned institution that is to say general direction of social solidarity and assistance. Indeed, in regions recording most worrying socioeconomic conditions nature support in form of public soup-kitchen are granted in daily considerations.

Moreover in situation of emergency drawn by natural disasters, terrorism-led damages or accidents such as fire some specific and various assistances are available.

In same line of public institution delivering social services, 3 forms are granted and managed by general direction of foundations (Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü) (Karabulut, 2011):

- Public soup-kitchen that can benefit those who do not own social security or whose income does not step beyond disposable legal minimum wage ;
- Monthly allowances to address vulnerability of needy as defined by inherent regulatory framework:
- Scholarship in primary and first secondary education for low income families' students.

Furthermore, most important coverage is to ensuring social security. However due to largeness of this insurance it won't be described here. Likewise it can be worthy to mention the General Direction for Children (Çocuk Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü) Care which is in charge of providing social services to vulnerable households, needy children, women, disables, youth, elderly and so forth. At last not at least the General direction of women 'status which contributes to promote policies in favour of women as well as ensuring their empowerment.

2.3.3.3. Executed Social Policies and Actions in Cameroon

A report issued in 2013 by Cameroonian Ministry of Economy and Planning and conducting diagnostic of social services sector, outlined that this sector remains heterogeneous and might be classified referring to four segments namely civil protection, social action, social security and communication for social development. The latter acts transversally, contrary to the 3 formers that rely on vertical unfolding.

Social Security

The social security system in Cameroon covers three main fields:

- Family allowances;
- Professional risk;
- Old age, disability and death pension;

It should be noticed that Cameroonian social security system does not involve exhaustively 9 sectors as defined by convention 102 of international labour organisation. Indeed, it is not taking in charge unemployment insurance and disease risk. Therefore, the assistance should be enhanced by widening to larger population existing benefits such as shelters allowance, family allowance and by establishing inexistent one such as unemployment insurance.

Furthermore the system guarantee risks for solely 15 per cent of working population inasmuch as those carrying their activities in informal sector as well as in liberal profession framework are not covered in spite that they represent large majority of active persons nearly 85 per cent.

The obsolescence of current contribution scale that had been set up 40 years back, entails insufficiency of received benefits that are not matching anymore with actual cost of live.

Social Actions

Programs that are realized under social actions regime don't need any contribution or trivial one from recipient in a bid to regulate inequality and lower social injustice drawn from political, economic and cultural relationship between citizens. They involve following sub actions:

- Productive social action
- basic social services;
- Social education;
- Cultural and sportive social action;
- Basic social action.

Basic social action; these actions benefits to disables, elderly, women in deep need, vulnerable children, autochthones and orphans and so forth;

Productive social action: it concern mainly assistance for capability building of needy in order to entail improvement of their subsistence's means. Recipients involve youth unemployed, households that are experience context of chronic poverty and workers

or entrepreneurs of informal sector that are unable to ensure to themselves minimum intended income for livelihood;

Basic social services; the concern is to ensure access to public commodity to entire population throughout affordable and quality service in health and education as well as providing them needed shelter and ensuring their nutrition;

Social education; policies applied in favour of thugs, drugs addicted persons and those who fail to insert within society are doomed to ensure their social reintegration;

Cultural and sportive social action; it covers raising awareness over sport practices and providing cultural and artistic activities to address vulnerability.

Civil Protection

State by ensuring civil protection strives on preventing and managing nationwide flood, volcanic eruption and accidents as mainstream catastrophes occurring in Cameroon.

Communication for social development

It contributes to successful implementation of social services based programs and works highly for these services' access by entire population. Indeed, it aims at bringing a positive shift on individual and community based behaviour by fostering inherent knowledge's dissemination.

2.3.4. Social Safety Nets: Direct Poverty Alleviation Policy

2.3.4.1. Social Safety Nets' Conceptual Background and Inception in Sub-Saharan Africa

Social Safety Nets' Conceptual Background

Analogically the term social safety net is coming from high wire walkers who are supposed to get rescued or protected by safety nets in case they fall down during performing demonstrations. These walkers carry long poles that allow them to ensure

balance impeding them to fall. Nonetheless, both safety nets and poles do not guarantee any compensation form to the walker once he or she falls and get wounded. It should be pointed out that this metaphor might not be pasted from circus to society given that the term social safety net involves somewhat insurance's implications.

There are large gap and variations over this concept definition linked highly to place, time and circumstances triggering significant confusions. Hence some definitions upheld by the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation will be considered in this article.

World Bank Definition of Social Safety Nets

Since the emergence of social safety nets' concept the World Bank has been continuously changing its definitions and understandings over time through released development reports and papers. In its 2003 clarifying definition, the financial institution outlined that: "Safety nets are basically income maintenance programs that protect a person or household against two adverse outcomes: a chronic incapacity to work and earn, and a decline in this capacity caused by imperfectly predictable lifecycle events (such as the sudden death of a bread winner), sharp shortfalls in aggregate demand or expenditure shocks (through economic recession or transition), or very bad harvests. Safety net programs serve two important roles: redistribution (such as transfers to disadvantaged groups) and insurance (such as drought relief)." (Paitoonpong et al., 2008). Indeed, this definition involved programs that aim at redistributing as well as decreasing risks' impacts in a bid of poverty alleviation. The Bank advocates that the redistributive character will bring about weakened impact of poverty while the risk reduction character is expected to ensure protection of vulnerable and poor individuals, households as well as groups of communities against income or consumption risks inasmuch as they are not insured.

A more recent definition made by Grosh et al. (2008) and acknowledged by the World Bank over "social safety nets" or "social assistance" refers to non-contributory transfers programs targeting in a way or another poor and vulnerable people, namely:

- Cash transfers or food vouchers, categorical or resources-conditioned, such as family and elderly allowances;

- In-kind transfers, school meals or supplementation programs intended for mothers and children, but likewise food rations' distribution, school supplies, uniforms, and so forth.
- food and energy's prices subsidies in a bid to improve purchasing power of households;
- Conditional allowances through earned-income deriving from labour-intensive public work;
- Conditional cash and in kind transfers oriented to vulnerable households that obey to certain education and health conditions;
- In fine, fee exemption for schooling, basic services, healthcare, transportation or public services.

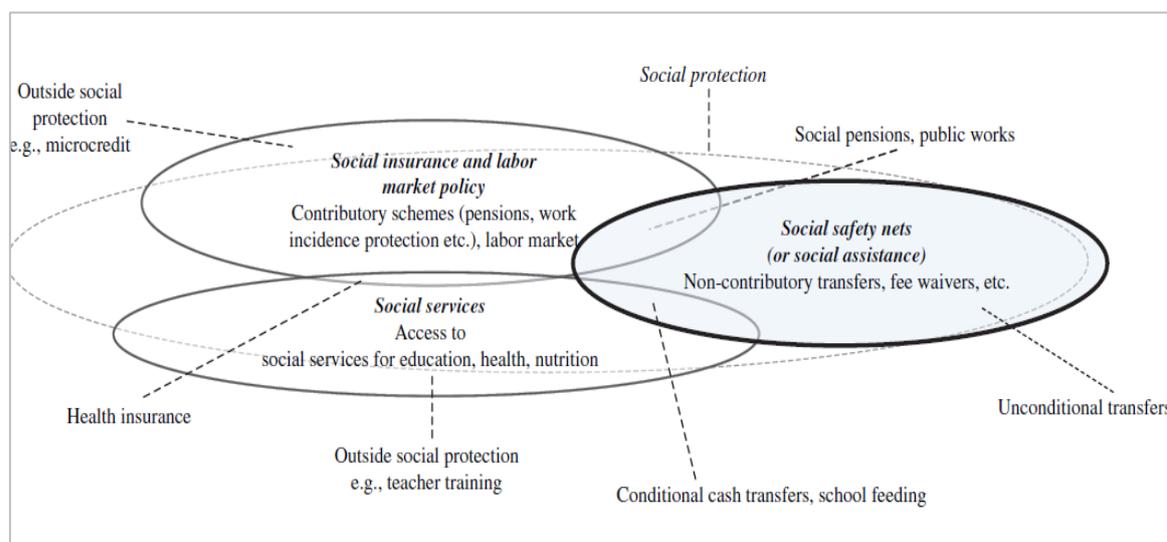
Social Safety Nets as Defined by the International Labour Organization

The organization employs restricted definition than that of the Bank. A released research carried out by the organization outlined that “is a government-provided anti-poverty benefit” (Gillion et al., 2000). Accordingly, assistance drawn from employers' contributions within private sector is not rigidly involved in the net. In the organization's standpoint, social safety nets are involved in social assistance that is component of social security. The latter itself is comprised in larger social protection.

Likewise, it recommended that social safety nets take part in a residual and selective role within social policies in a bid to overwhelmingly fill gap. Social insurance's assignment might be weakened by over-dimensioned role attributed to social assistance and social safety nets. The former is supposed to represent social protection's main pillar (Wickramsekara, 1999).

Social Safety Nets' Component in Social Protection

The figure below shows its placement within larger social protection system.



Source: Adapted from Gentilini and Omamo (2011), <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/safetynets/publication/the-state-of-social-safety-nets-2014#:~:text=Social%20safety%20nets%20are%20not,in%20developing%20and%20emerging%20countries>.

Figure 2.3. Social safety nets as component of social protection system

Inception in Sub-Saharan Africa

With their implementation starting during 1980s across African countries, social safety nets' concept was designing temporary measures or policies aiming at relieving people pushed transitorily into vulnerability by structural adjustment programs that manifested throughout deregulation and liberalization of African economies. These structural adjustment programs wanted by Bretton Woods institutions had led to unprecedented social crisis increasing significantly share of poor population that was not benefiting of social protection system (social security was residual and informal sector prevalent) (Cherrier, 2020). Since then safety nets' conception has been evolving over time and fluctuates considerably according to place, circumstances, prevailing ideology and development stage. Broadly, from temporary policies executed in a bid to address downsides effects of structural adjustment programs, social safety nets in sub-Sahara Africa were turned into lasting public policies tools that target enhanced resiliency of vulnerable individuals, households and communities over time.

Justification and Funding of Social Safety Nets

Social safety nets as part of much broader social policies in effect, contribute to poverty alleviation as well as to socioeconomic inequality reduction. They are part of social policies that encompass social protection (social safety nets, social assistance, social insurance), education, health, tax system, basic services, workers' rights (minimum wage, etc), prices' subsidies and further policies.

Hence according to Grosh et al., (2008), social safety nets might participate relevantly in development strategies through 4 pathways:

- They contribute to redistribution. Indeed, As poverty reduction's direct policy they contribute to alleviate poverty and inequality throughout wealth and income's redistribution leading to improved shared prosperity;
- They enhance households' capabilities by allowing them to undertake projects that were priori made impossible owing to inaccessibility to credit market and also by paving the way to investment in human capital especially children schooling;
- They play an insurance role by contributing to risks' management (protection role). These risks may concern livelihood's means (productive), food, education and health;
- They make possible for governments to focus on efficiency. Indeed, while distress of equity is handled in society using social assistance, it offers room to governments which can then concentrate on growth and efficiency.

Literature related to social safety nets' funding remains still so scarce. In fact, financing social safety nets theoretically obeys entirely to public finance rules. Social safety nets are part of public expenditures that are financed by public revenue and as such are bound by same economic theory of marginal profits and costs. More accurately, they can be financed through reallocation, tax income, debts or subsidies. However reallocating public expenditures of lesser priority is better considering that increasing taxes may lead to meaningful political and economic costs meanwhile debt means hard-paid interests especially for African countries which afford it at highest rate. Indeed, resorting to debt mechanism is fit to situation where financed social safety nets are oriented to meet upcoming generations needs' by enhancing their related productivity or secondly to context where the country faces recession and tries to address it throughout Keynesian

approach based in higher social transfers and expenditures. Furthermore, social safety nets' expenditure relatively to gross domestic products remains impacted (even though barely and in a positive trend) by level of income and democracy across larger share of developing world. These countries usually allocate merely between 1 and 2 per cent of their GDP to social safety nets expenses (Grosh et al., 2008).



3. METHODOLOGICAL AND OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. METHODOLOGY

Within this chapter it is matter to give an examination of survey unfoldment in the field, of data's collection and processing tools and of research questions.

3.1.1. Survey Unfoldment in the Field

In this part it is question of highlighting the target population, the data collection instruments and data processing tool as well.

3.1.1.1. Data Collection Instruments and the Target Population of the Study

The mixed method research has been applied using both primary and secondary data.

Target Population

The target population is defined as the population on which we would like to collect the information in order to meet the objective. It therefore corresponds to the population to which we would like to generalize the results obtained from the survey. The State of Cameroon is target population for this study.

The source population corresponds to the population made up of units accessible during the survey. This is therefore the population that could actually be reached during the survey.

In the context of this research, the source populations correspond to 70 civil society's workers surveyed across 5 Cameroonian regions that were selected for their ranking at the bottom scale of national development index and also for their representation of different great geographical zone. The 70 respondents work in local and international organizations and NGOs acting in sectors such as:

- Agriculture;
- Health;
- Education;
- Child care;
- Hunger;
- infrastructures
- Communities development;

and so forth

Data Collection Instruments

Data collection in the context of this study will be done on the one hand through documentary research and on the other hand through the interview technique.

Documentary Research

For Baud and Weber (2003), scientific research requires prior documentation work through the reading of books, archives, reports already published.

This documentation work, which must be the basis of all scientific research, aims to collect the necessary data relating to the subject of study through the use of numerous documents. Thus, data was collected over official policy documents, reports, articles on Sustainable Development more widely and on national development more particularly.

Interviews

In social sciences, it is not only a matter of purely questioning the other (the respondent) but it is also important to carefully listen to him. By listening to others, we come to understand social phenomena in depth and to explain them.

According to Ghiglione and Matalon (1978), the research interview is a collection method whose purpose is to collect data (information, feelings, stories, testimonies, etc.) called materials in order to analyse them. This research technique, run by relatively rigorous rules, is part of an approach prepared in a research project.

It is a direct technique of scientific investigation used with individuals taken in isolation but also, in certain cases with groups and which allows them to be questioned in a semi-directive way and to make a qualitative sample in order to surround in depth information. It is direct because the questions and answers mean nothing more than what they appear to mean.

Depending on their degree of structuring, three interview techniques' categories can be identified:

- Non-directive interview or free interview or in-depth interview. The researcher should neither introduce any new information nor give a new orientation but should only make follow-ups. The respondent, for his part, is called upon to develop the theme proposed to him. This technique was developed by Carl Rogers. The respondent is asked to answer freely.
- The semi-directive or partially structured interview. The initial instruction is fixed, and then the various themes of the interview guide will be introduced according to the progress recorded on the process.
- The directive interview or standardized interview which is similar to the questionnaire method. However, their basis diverges in the sense that the respondent has the possibility of answering the questions as he wishes. In addition, the interviewer can take into account, through observation, respondent's reactions to asked questions.

Concerning this thesis, the semi-directive interview technique was used and made it possible to collect data from respondents who were free to express themselves while remaining within limits set up by the applied interview guide.

Data collection in the field took place from August 3 to October 28, 2021 throughout 5 regions of Cameroon. However, many obstacles were encountered during this operation. This includes the unavailability of respondents owing to the fact that some of them travelling permanently for professional purpose, their reluctance to participate to interview for various personal and political-leaning reasons, the time allocated, the budgetary constraint for this research and at times the respondent's information shortage over researched topic.

3.1.1.2. The Data Processing Tool

A debate surrounds the issue of data obtained through qualitative surveys' analysis and interpretation, particularly through Content Analysis, which is the most widely, used method. Indeed, recent work in the social sciences has shown that the interpretive approach produces results based on the reflections and subjectivity of the researcher as much as the data itself (Mucchielli, 2006). The aim of qualitative analysis is therefore to produce more realistic conclusions through a deeper analysis of social phenomena. In the context of this study, content analysis and statistical analysis were used for data processing.

In the qualitative analysis, it is necessary to be rigorous when reading the information collected in the field, although this method compared to the quantitative one hardly has similar statistical tools. It is in fact a question of processing the data obtained in the field, in particular the multiple opinions, opinions and representations of the respondents thanks to the analysis of the content through the establishment of a rating and data analysis grids.

Regarding this research, thematic analysis based in 5 themes will be carried out. They are linked to SDG1 and SDG10 on poverty ending and social inequality reduction and are apprehended as follow:

- Extreme poverty eradication by 2030;
- Social poverty halving by 2030;
- Social protection (social safety nets) of vulnerable groups' considerable improvement by 2030;
- Households access to basic services;
- Shared prosperity.

Definitional Approach to Content Analysis

Content analysis is one of the qualitative methodologies used in the social and human sciences and which is generally defined as a set allowing describing any communication content with a view to interpreting it, an empirical method, depending on the type of speech that we want to study and the type of interpretation we are aiming for. A content analysis consists of a systematic and methodical examination of textual or visual

documents. In content analysis, everything depends on the researcher's objectives, what he wishes to demonstrate, his intuitions, and the type of document in which he is interested.

Descriptive Approach to Content Analysis

Content analysis is a constantly improving set of methodological instruments, based on deduction and inference, applied to extremely diversified discourses. For Bardin (1986), it is an effort of interpretation that lies between the rigor of objectivity and the fruitfulness of subjectivity.

Regarding its operationalization, content analysis comprises three successive stages including pre-analysis, exploitation of material and processing of results and ultimately inference and interpretation.

Pre-Analysis

The purpose of this first step is to choose the documents to be analysed, to formulate hypotheses and objectives and finally to develop indicators that will allow the final interpretation. It consists of the following phases:

- The choice of documents, which consists of taking cognizance of the various existing materials in order to highlight those which best correspond to the criteria at stake;
- The reading of the documents to be analysed in order to draw impressions and orientations and to circumscribe the field of research and to set up the object of the research. In other words, it is a matter of reading and rereading documents in purpose in a bid to understand their apparent messages.

Material Exploitation

This step essentially aims to carry out coding, counting or enumeration operations according to the instructions established beforehand. It is a question of applying to the corpus of data, processing which does not modify the nature of the initial content but which makes it possible to find an answer to the problem. The hardware exploitation stage has two phases:

For Bardin (1986), the first step is to proceed with the classification of the constituent elements of a set by differentiation and then their grouping by genre according to established criteria. The aim here is to provide a simplified representation of the raw data by condensation;

- The phase of coding or counting of units makes it possible to apply the categories to the corpus by filling in the analysis grids according to the recording unit chosen, and the unit of numeration.

Data Processing, Inference and Interpretation

At the present scale, which constitutes the last phase of the content analysis, comes the need of processing the raw data in order to provide them meaning and validity. Thus, according to Bardin (1986), simple statistical operations, in particular percentages are used to draw up tables of results, diagrams, figures, models which synthesize and highlight the data provided by the analysis.

Concerning results interpretation, it is based on elements drawn from the categorization to establish an original and objective reading of the studied corpus. This phase of the content analysis is certainly the most interesting because it makes possible to evaluate the fruitfulness of the device and to determine the value of the hypotheses.

3.1.2. Research Question

That being said, it is worthy to underline that the present research aims at providing meaningful answer to following question by analysing inherent targets: Is Cameroon on right path to achieve SDGs by 2030? Thus 4 specific questions derived from the general question above:

- Are some measurement's tools used to asses related indicators on poverty and social inequality relevant in Cameroonian context?
- Are UN Sdgs targets worthy to implement in Cameroon given the existing national targets?
- Is Cameroon on right path to achieve SDG1 on poverty ending?
- Is Cameroon on right path to achieve SDG10 on inequality reduction?

- In others words the study aims at:
- Understanding the relevancy of the extreme poverty's international threshold and minimum wage as measurement's tools respectively of extreme poverty and social poverty in Cameroon;
- Comparing ambitions of UN sustainability targets to national targets in a bid to set whether the formers are worthy to get implemented;
- Analysing the achievability of extreme poverty ending up, social poverty halving, social protection's substantial improvement and of universal access to priority basic services in Cameroon by 2030;
- Analysing the achievability of social inequality reduction in Cameroon by 2030.

The study remains confined to SDG1 and SDG10 because of their direct linkage to social policies our field of interest and because of their overwhelming importance within context of developing a economies where they prevail in political discourse. However we also acknowledge somewhat our subjectivity-leaning selection.

It should be noticed that practically goals are made up of targets that get tracked by associated indicators. They present multiple features described as follow:

- Each goal involves single or multiple targets of means and targets of outcomes. When it comes to targets of means with a total of 43 they are overwhelmingly located in last goal that is to say goal 17, they might refer for instance to transfer of technology or international trade reform;
- Some targets are measurable; for instance when it outlined that bottom 40 per cent income's increase must growth larger than that of upper income;
- Targets might be utopian when pursuing unlikely achievement, for example full employment;
- Likewise given target may be non-measurable, for instance when it refers to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.";
- In fine some might be ambiguous while pursuing to realize outcomes underlying for instance on terms such as resilience or responsibility.

Regarding this research, targets' selection obeys to some guideline:

- Targets of means involved into these goals are not taken into consideration;
- Targets that are object of ambiguity (referring to intended achievement characterized as responsible , resilient, viable etc.) are also excluded;
- As some targets present multidimensional aspects, their overall sides might not be taken into account depending of relevancy;
- The study does not have the pretention to assess or appreciate implemented public policies previous to SDGs' adoption. Rather it searches to foresee 2030 achievement.

Moreover in pursuing analysis in a second step, it should be necessary to check out if each selected target is already subject of quantified national objective. This would provide insight concerning UN SDGs targets' contribution to national objectives. Doing so, it would enable to flag whether the latter are less ambitious or not, in other terms it can help to verify if these SDGs are worthy within national context.

This methodology is inspired by research case on SDGs implementation (although transformed and adapted) conducted by the Institut du Developpement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) and which might be fully reached towards following link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331354912_La_France_passera-t-elle_le_test_des_Objectifs_de_developpement_durable_ODD_Une_evaluation_des_nouveautes_et_des_defis_des_ODD_pour_la_France_ODD/link/5c75680b458515831f7288de/download

3.2. FINDINGS' PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

After ascertained the theoretical and methodological frameworks, it is time to surround operative step. This ultimate phase aims at presenting and analysing findings and results coming from sustainable development-led documentary research as well as interviews carried out over 70 respondents. The first part of this chapter will allow making valuable presentation of documentary research and interviews' results. Then the second part will drive to obtained results' deep analysis and interpretation throughout content analysis and statistical analysis using.

3.2.1. Presentation of Findings and Interpretation

3.2.1.1. Presentation Of Documentary Research's Findings and Interpretation

Analyzing United Nations' Targets Scope Over Cameroon's Landscapes

Whole following UN targets and indicators mentioned in the present chapter might be checked out using the link: <https://sdgs.un.org/> or in annexes.

SDG1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

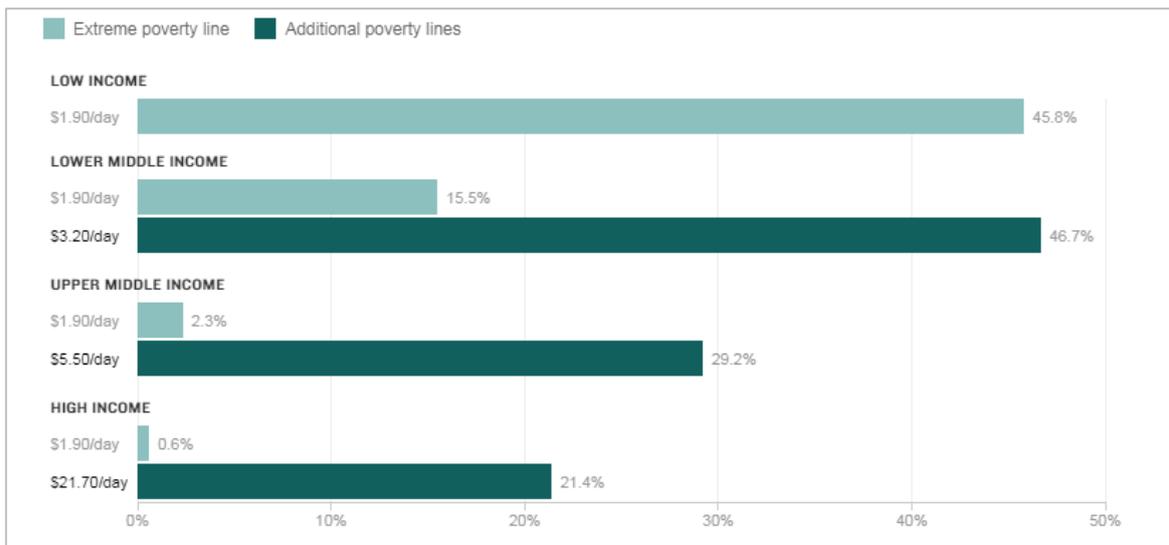
Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

Status: measurable

Note: As of October 2015, the international extreme poverty threshold turned into 1.90 Usd a day instead due to cost of living. Thus the new international threshold was taken into account during research interview.

Relative poverty line in effect in Cameroon that is to say minimum wage was used as reference despite that the World Bank has established recently new benchmark on assessing extreme and relative poverty for developing world and high income economies as follows:



Source: World Bank Credit: Mathew Zang NPR
<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2017/10/25/558068646/whats-the-meaning-of-the-world-banks-new-poverty-lines>

Figure 3.1. Extreme poverty within developing world and high income economies (2017)

Scope in Cameroon

According to Voluntary National Review issued in 2019 and relative to SDGs progress in Cameroon, the government has taken into consideration whole 7 targets' package of SDG1 given that poverty remains relevant concern across the country particularly more pronounced within rural area. It should be pointed it out that inequality of resources that is to say uneven distribution of income amongst different regions is also not enviable.

Moreover in acting local, the country in its pathway to contextualize the target 1.1 had decided to integrate the international poverty threshold as reference over assessing extreme poverty. In this regard, those who live in extreme poverty in Cameroon experience a daily cost of living or basic expenditures lower than 1.90 usd.

In struggling against extreme poverty government has set predominately safety nets programs based in cash transfer to the most vulnerable for productive investments. Likewise these programs involve enhanced labour intensive public works that hire with priority socially marginalized groups namely those who are socially excluded, unemployed youth, internal displaced persons and refugees in a bid to improve their productivity, their earned income and potentiality to carry out saving that can lead them to fund by their own some looking-forward economic projects later on.

Target 1.2

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicators: 1.2

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age.

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Status: measurable

Minimum wage is considered as mentioned above

Scope in Cameroon

In 2014, in Cameroon were deemed as poor according to its monetary approach, an adult who earned or consumed less than the minimum wage monthly. More accurately this meant any adult that live under capping amount of minimum wage without neither supplementary in kind benefit made up of free items consumptions nor sheltering support as well. Referring to that definition in 2014 national poverty rate was culminating at 37, 5 per cent. Obviously this nationwide rate remains unevenly represented once included gender and regions features. Indeed, women poverty rate was relatively higher with 37.7 while their male counterpart's rate was culminating at barely lower value of 37.2 per cent. Another relevant feature of poverty relies on striking gap between urban and rural areas with the latter rate outpacing more than six fold the former. More accurately 56.8 per cent of rural areas inhabitants are poor versus solely 8.9 per cent in urban zones. However it should be noticed that despite slight poverty rate decrease, the number of poor in absolute value significantly scaled up to 8,1 million from 2007 to 2014 drawn by salient demographic growth (Institut National de la statistique, 2015).

Broadly speaking, the high rate of poverty recorded goes along the line of general context observed in developing countries characterized by low welfare standard resulting not only from deterring socioeconomic conditions but also drawn by rapid demographic pace considerations (Özdemir and al., 2017).

In Cameroon the aforementioned report from Institut Nationale de la Statistique had also unveiled that the first driver of monetary poverty is number of household's members followed respectively by further determinants such as household's chief level of instruction, sector of activity (formal, informal, primary, secondary and tertiary).

Likewise in working for better inclusive growth, Cameroonian governments executed past decade mainly following measures:

- Fiscal policies implementation by lifting tariffs barriers on imported basic items for mass consumption such as rice, sugar, wheat, oil;
- Targeting mass descent jobs creation as best path to sustainable poverty reduction;
- Working of enhanced social protection throughout widening coverage of social security within private formal sector and undertaking high intensity labour projects in a bid to ensure income to vulnerable social groups such as youth and women;
- Dropped partially non-tariff barriers on some products (cement, palm oil) to improve competition and then improve supply and lower prices;
- Establish system of oil products subsidies to prevent sharp increase of prices that are linked to international fluctuation;
- Undertake increase in civil servant salaries and as well as minimum wage.

Target 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

Indicator 1.3.1

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

In agreement with the 2019 Voluntary National Review, the country has approved similar UN target without any shift in contextualizing. Broadly speaking, social security

coverage in Cameroon remains residual as in most lower-middle income economy due largely to overwhelming informal sector entailing limited public resources. Hence in 2015, the coverage rate was established at 20 per cent and it slightly scaled up at 22.5 per cent in 2018. This improvement is drawn from relevant development of inherent institutional framework and the setting up of social protection national policy with double goal on combatting poverty and enhancing human capital for stronger productivity as well as inclusive economic growth.

However, the existing data does not provide accurate insight into different category of recipients by taking into consideration for instance gender, age or any other personal features.

Target 1.4

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance ;

Indicator 1.4.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

As stated by the Institut National de la Statistique (2018), in achieving locally, the country has adopted same contextualized target and indicators. Roughly, considering the existing socioeconomic context, talking about basic services turns mainly around access to clean water, electricity and descent shelter.

Despite growing effort of government on basic social services delivery's improvement especially throughout local administrations involvement, in 2014 the share of inhabitant benefit ing of secure housing stood barely beyond its half that is to at 64, 7 per cent. Inhabitants of urban areas are more at risk than their rural counterpart:

- 84,2 per cent of rural inhabitants experience secure shelter with lower eviction rate of 2.4 per cent;
- While for those in towns secure housing rate is nearly 44.8 per cent with an eviction rate culminating at 4,7 per cent.

With regard to basic services, in 2014 solely 61 per cent of household were having access to clean water despite slight increase of 1.5 per cent in 2016.

Concerning electricity, context was not brighter with just 58,4 per cent of coverage rate in 2014 and that slightly decreased to 53 per cent in 2016. Nevertheless, high disparity is observed between urbanized zones and countryside.

Target 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters;

Indicator 1.5.1

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Persons Affected by Disaster Per 100,000 People

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroun

Identical target and indicators' package has been endorsed in a bid to contextualizing even though related data remained unavailable for considered period. However the government set policies in direction of farmers deemed as among most vulnerable groups, with aim to further enforce their income and productivity through building rural infrastructures such as roads and therefore ensure access to urban periodic markets for agricultural products (MINEPAT, 2019).

Indicator : 1.a.1

Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs

Indicator : 1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Scope in Cameroon

In keeping with the SDGs' 2019 Voluntary National Review and concerning social protection national provision, despite its residual feature it has widely dropped from 2013 to 2016 from 4.3 to 1.8 per cent of GDP. These expenses mainly covered subsidies for electricity, food, agricultural inputs and fuel. The drop on subsidies had been compensated by increase in social assistances budget for targeted groups financed overwhelmingly by external funders and that had topped 0.5 per cent of GDP. Furthermore, in 2015 with regard to health sector's expenditures, 1.2 per cent of GDP that was equivalent to 5.8 per cent of national budget were oriented into while for educational sector it was representing 3 per cent of GDP and 14.7 per cent of state budget.

It should be highlighted here that the last target have not been taken in account by Cameroon

SDG10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

The goal 10 aims at overcoming serious growing inequality across the globe regardless of countries' economic advancement and surrounds roughly triple aspects:

- Improving and enhancing socioeconomic based equality;
- Global migration;
- appreciation of economic and financial cooperation at international scale

Furthermore, it should be worthy to point out that Cameroon has not taken into account targets 10.5, 10.6 and 10.7 (Voluntary National Review SDGs, 2019).

Target 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator

Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

The track of this indicator in Cameroon is unfeasible due to unavailability of needed data.

Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

It should be highlighted that towards contextualizing this target, instead of median income is average expenditures which comes to pass as standard in Cameroon.

According to data released by INS in 2014, nearly 30 per cent of inhabitants were spending less than half of average national expenditure to survive with large gaps tied to geographic factors, gender and age considerations. Furthermore, when looking at income distribution nationwide, the GINI index was established at worrisome level of 46.4 per cent. Indeed, this rate culminated above average within sub-Saharan region outlining

weaker income redistribution across the country. However, encouraging results regarding social protection coverage has been experienced from 2012 with low rate of 10 per cent that topped 22.5 per cent in 2018 and authorities are ahead relatively to universal health insurance's implementation in term of features, beneficiary threshold contribution, conceptualization and matriculation (MINEPAT, 2019).

Target 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

Indicator

Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

In keeping with report issued in 2014 by the Institut National de la Statistique, Identical indicator was endorsed in Cameroon. Indeed, nearly 61 per cent of inhabitants had stated to have experienced during last 12 months at least one form of discrimination with 15 per cent under religious and gender background. However it should be outlined that gender based discrimination remains cultural issue across African continental scale while Cameroonians stayed renowned for religious tolerance. In fighting against this, the government set policies targeting mobilization, vocational training and social reintegration of vulnerable groups such as youth. This program covers also migrants that willing to back home after unsuccessful attempt to reach intended destinations.

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Indicator

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Status: measurable

Scope in Cameroon

As reported by the International Labour Organization, in 2017 the labour income share including that of self-employed was equal to 36.4 per cent of gross domestic product. That highlights an uneven distribution of national income between workers and capital owners confirming so at broader scale the continent as among top unequal regions.

Target 10.5 et 6: targets yet to assess and implement at global level

Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;

Indicator: 10.7.1

Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.

Scope in Cameroon

Not retained in Cameroon

Target 10.a.b.c

Indicators:

10. a Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

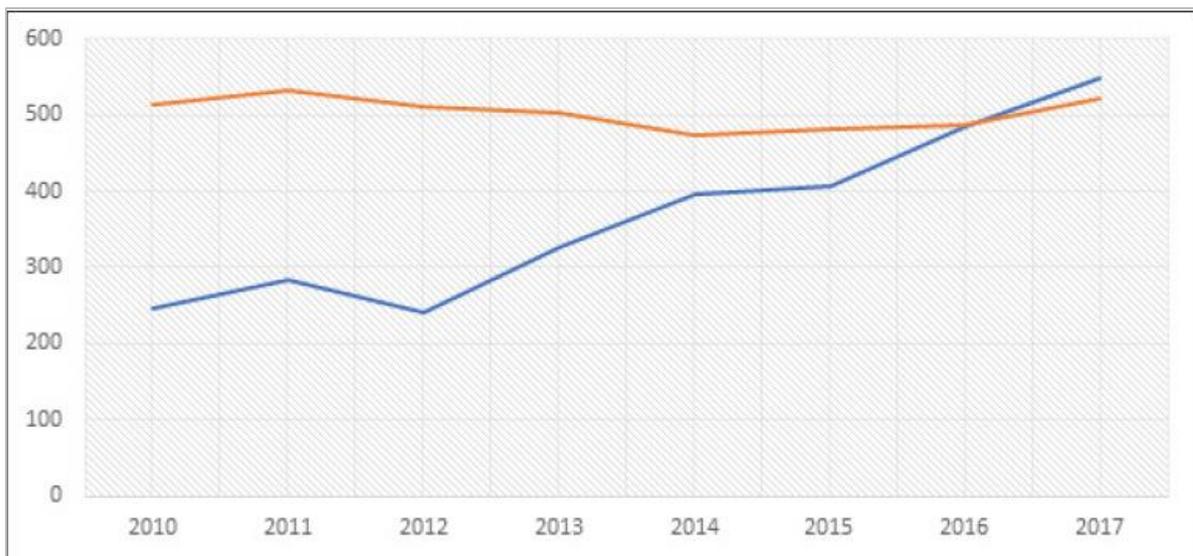
10. b Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flow

10. c Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Scope in Cameroon

The above indicators had been approved for execution. In line with the first indicator, the country had signed before SDGs adoption several trade agreements with partners such as United States and European Union. Under AGOA agreement (American growth opportunities act) it benefits of zero-tariff export. Likewise, the country capitalizes the same opportunity to export towards European market throughout economic partnership agreement bounding the 2 partners with mutual gains inasmuch as the latter partner's list of items can also access preferentially to Cameroonian market (Elah and al, 2014).

With regard to financial inflows, official development assistance was stagnating below the received African average aids up until 2015. Indeed, from 2015 to 2017 it has increased from 405 million usd to 579 million. The bellow table shows more accurately its evolution during past decade.



Source: OECD stat

Blue: inflow ODA in Cameroon

Red: average inflow ODA in sub-Saharan region

Figure 3.2. Average Cameroonian ODA evolution compared to sub-Saharan region ODA (7 years)

The amount of foreign direct investment's inflows is still barely significant comparing to large available opportunities on the grounds. Indeed, despite relevant

increase between 2015 and 2017 as represented in the below table, the volume of investment culminated at relatively low scale.

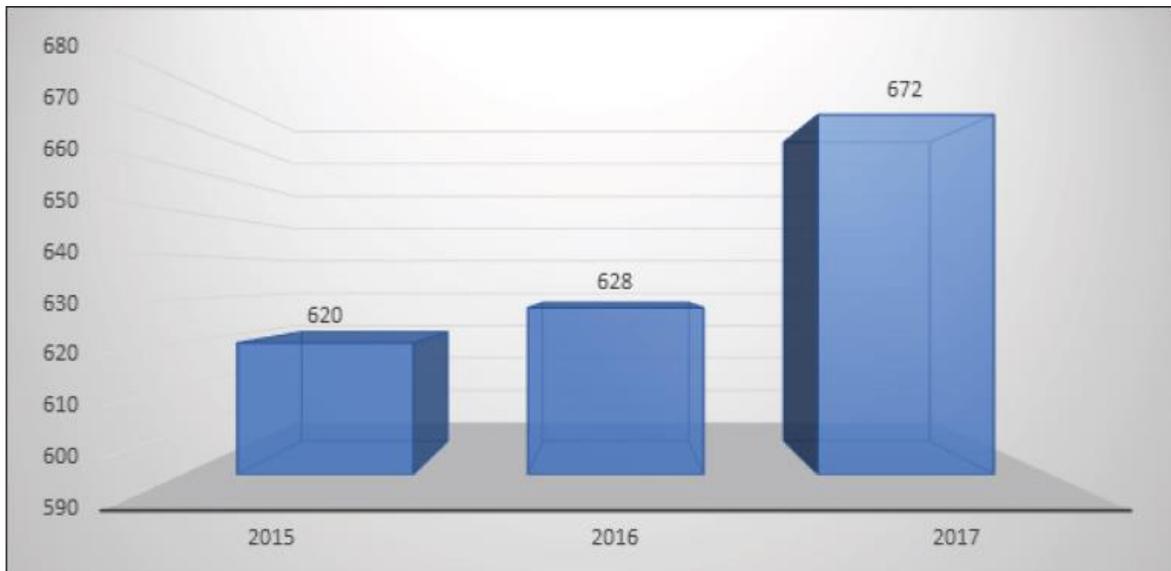


Figure 3.3. Amount of FDI inflows in Cameroon from 2015 to 2017 (million of USD)

Source: UNCTAD

When it comes to remittances received from relatives abroad, the country underperforms comparing to major of their African counterparts even though in term of UN indicator the remittance cost itself is among lowest within the continent (The World Bank, 2021).

Comparing United Nations and Cameroonian Targets as Well as Their Set Ambitions

Comparing United Nations Targets and Cameroonian Targets

Table 3.1. Comparative table of United Nations and Cameroonian targets

Scope	UN target	Cameroon target
Extreme poverty eradication	Target 1.1: The global objective is to eliminate completely extreme poverty by 2030 that is defined as situation of those living below international poverty line of 1.90 USD.	In Cameroon where identical international poverty line is appropriated even though it is acknowledged that extreme poverty is overwhelmingly a rural concern, shortage of up to date data prevents any specific planning on this issue (INS, 2014).
Relative poverty reduction	Working in halving share of population per category living under relative poverty referring to its national conception by 2030.	The national planning set up a reduced rate of 25 per cent by 2030. This rate was culminating at 37.5 per cent in 2014 prior to SDGs adoption. (Minepat, 2020).
Substantial social protection coverage	Social protection involves wide realities covering such as social security, cash and in-kind transfers, social actions and social care. However social security remains only element of study here given that is tough to gather reliable data on further components. There is not quantified target. The target is to ensure substantial access to social protection by 2030 with emphasis over poor and vulnerable' coverage.	In 2018, the rate of coverage insured by social security system was about 22.5 per cent (Minepat, 2019). According to 2030 national development plan this rate is expected to scale up beyond 50 per cent in 2030.

Table 3.1.: (devam) Comparative table of United Nations and Cameroonian targets

Scope	UN target	Cameroon target
Universal access to basic services (solely indicator 1.4.1)	The scope might be very large when it comes to the first indicator that is to say 1.4.1 relatively to access to basic services for households. Indeed, referring to country's context basic services apprehension might highly differs in term of priority.	In improving living conditions of populations, challenges concern mostly fostering increased access to descent housing in urban areas and universal access to electricity supply and drinking water particularly in rural zone (Minepat, 2019). However the 2030 National Development Plan does not integrate any inherent quantified objective.
Community's socioeconomic and environmental based resiliency building	Indicator tracking is grounded in share of deaths, individuals that got missing or affected by calamities. However there is any quantified target fixed which have to be achieved.	Shortcoming of such data nationwide even though some policies are set in a bid to reinforce resilience of farmers deemed as amongst most vulnerable groups (Minepat, 2019). Any quantified target has been projected.
Direct poverty alleviation policies and programs implementation	Share of mobilized public resources spent in a bid to step down directly poverty that is to say not relying on downstream effects of growth or trickledown, throughout investment in social sector such as social services and social protection. However there is none set quantified targets deemed as references for governments.	The 2030 National Development Plan is expected to ensure universal primary and first secondary educational completion rate as well as universal health coverage. In this respect, the share of national budget oriented to education should increase from 14,7 in 2020 to 20,8 in 2030. That of health from 4.4 in 2020 to 6.4 in 2030 and that of further social development to 0.8 to 1 for same period.
Fostering faster increase of lower income	The UN target in a bid to weaken resources' inequality throughout reduced income gap, preconizes to carry out programs that underpin higher income growth of bottom 40 per cent of the income scale than the nationwide average. Nevertheless there is any marginal or differential fixed rate of income growth.	In Cameroon, prior to SDGs adoption such data has not been released by technical competent institutions l. However indicators on income distribution namely GINI index shows an planned evolution from 0.44 in 2014 to 0.34 in 2030 for more income justice (MINEPAT, 2020).

Table 3.1.: (devam) Comparative table of United Nations and Cameroonian targets

Scope	UN target	Cameroon target
Socioeconomic and political inclusiveness for all	In undertaking political, economic and social inclusiveness for overall social categories, the UN target has set share of those living with less than half of median income as reference. Obviously this is not establishing a quantified suitable target to accomplish.	Nearly 30 per cent of Cameroonians was living in 2014 by undertaking expenses that were less than half of national average expenditure (MINEPAT, 2019). However there is none intended target in line.
Discrimination and harassment's fighting under international human right framework to ensure equal opportunity	Share of population that have experienced feelings of being subject of discrimination or harassment over past and over yearly based period. Inasmuch as this might be largely subjective, the international human right framework is set as framing reference. However there is any quantified or operative intended target to reach.	In 2014, most update data were highlighting that approximately 61 per cent of population reported had been subject of discrimination during past 12 months with an average of 15 per cent on the consideration of their gender and beliefs (INS, 2014). The county does not project any achievement point in line with by 2030 (MINEPAT, 2020).
Reinforcing equality through fiscal justice and improved earnings including social protection based benefits	Larger share of labour income made up of wages and social transfers within gross domestic product. However a quantified target does not exist.	In 2017, share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices for Cameroon was standing at 36.4 per cent. (ILO, 2020). However there is none quantified targeted for 2030.
Migration and people mobility easing.	Working on easing regular, controllable, secure and human right based migration throughout consistent, resourceful and efficient policies.	Not retained

Table 3.1.: (devam) Comparative table of United Nations and Cameroonian targets

Scope	UN target	Cameroon target
Enhanced Preferential tariff treatment, financial flows reinforcement and lowering remittance cost	<p>In bid to foster access to foreign markets for developing countries and particularly least developed ones, to ensure enhanced ODA and FDI and to reduce cost of remittance.</p> <p>The ODA/GDP is fixed to 0.7 per cent.</p>	<p>Referring to 2019 Voluntary National Review on SDGs progress, the country simultaneously benefits and provides zero-tariff opportunities. Considering increasingly higher social challenges, the country look forward to develop further its economic diplomacy for enhanced ODA and FDI even though currently any quantified target is not fixed.</p>

Comparing Ambitions of UN SDGs Targets with Those of Cameroon National Targets

Table 3.2. Comparing ambitions of UN SDGs targets with those of Cameroon national targets

	Target	Scope	Existence of quantified objectives within UN framework	Existence of quantified objectives in Cameroon
UN target more ambitious than Cameroon targets	1.1	eradication of extreme poverty	✓	X
	1.1	Relative poverty	✓	✓
	1.3	Social protection (social safety nets)	✓	✓
	10.a.b.c	Enhanced Preferential tariff treatment, financial flows reinforcement and lowering remittance cost	Partially	X
Cameroon targets more ambitious than UN targets	1.a	Direct poverty alleviation programs	X	✓
UN, Cameroon targets are overall unambitious (overwhelmingly shortcoming of quantified objectives)	10.1	Higher increase of 40 per cent bottom income	X	Inaccurate
	10.2	Socioeconomic and political inclusiveness	X	X
	10.3	Struggling against Discrimination and harassment	X	X
	10.4	Greater labour income share in GDP and tax justice	X	X
	10.7	Eased migrants mobility	X	X

3.2.1.2. Presentation of Interview’s Findings and Interpretation

This part lays ground in thematic presentation of interview’s research findings relatively in the first part to poverty ending and secondly to social inequality reduction.

Thematic Presentation of Interview’s Results Concerning Poverty Ending (SDG1)

It is question to translate assertions drawn from respondents during interviews carried out on the ground. Results obtained after administrating interview guide to 70 civil society’s workers can better be fixed according to five headings that is to say particularly extreme poverty, social poverty, social protection, basic social services and shared prosperity throughout income inequality.

Extreme Poverty as Defined by the International Threshold Can’t be Eradicated in Cameroon by 2030

Results transcribed in following tables are related to extreme-poverty evolution and ending trends, relevancy of its threshold in Cameroon, extreme poverty more saliently identifying factors, its undermining factors as well as fitting policies.

Table 3.3. Distribution of percentages according to respondents’ standpoints over extreme poverty’s evolution during 5 past years

Extreme poverty trend over past 5 years	Extreme poverty has not decreased past 5 years		Extreme poverty has decreased past 5 years						total	
	n _i	%	n _i		%		N		%	
			34		48.6		70		100	
36	51.4	Trivial		acceptable		significant		70	100	
		n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%			
		14	41.2	18	52.9	2	5.9			

This table shows that majority of respondents that is to say 51.4 per cent think that extreme poverty did not record decreasing trend over past 5 years. On the other hand among 34 out of 70 respondents who uphold an decreasing trend of extreme poverty, 52, 9 per cent judge this decrease pace acceptable, while 41,2 perceive it as trivial and only 5.9 per cent consider it significant. Roughly, merely 2 respondents out of 70 think that extreme

poverty has decreased importantly over 5 past years going against UN's related target expectation.

Table 3.4. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over relevancy of extreme poverty's international threshold in Cameroon

Relevancy of extreme poverty's international threshold	Very low		Low		Adapted		High		Very high		Not relevant		Don't know		total	
	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	N	%
	10	14.3	6	8.7	25	35.7	3	4.3	8	11.4	10	14.3	8	11.4	70	100

Above data outlines that merely 35.7 per cent of respondents acknowledge relevancy of extreme poverty's international threshold of 1,90 US dollar the vast majority of nearly two third estimated it as misappropriated to Cameroonian context. Indeed, roughly 23 per cent find this income insufficient while 15,7 per cent see it overestimated. Most importantly, 14.3 per cent judge monetary approach as irrelevant for handling and undermining extreme poverty proposing instead an approach rooted in basic services' availability and basic needs' meeting. The latter seems to be much lowered inasmuch as large part of unemployed live in normal conditions supported by their families and friends owing to African inner social culture meanwhile significant share of underpaid workers might belong to extremely poor category contributing to questioning more deeply income grounded approaches.

Table 3.5. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over extremely poor's main identifying features and orderly (income excluded). Each respondent cited several characteristics (N)

extremely poor's orderly main identifying features	Malnutrition		Shelter		Education (illiteracy, under-schooling)		Drinking water		Healthcare		other		Total	
	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	N	%
	47	26.7	31	17,6	23	13.1	21	11,9	20	11.4	34	19.3	176	100

Without taking under account income, malnutrition appears as prevailing indicator of extremely poor in Cameroon according to this research followed by shelter conditions and schooling issue. The extremely poor might be identified by their education level, their

affordability respectively to clean water and healthcare. Further ascertaining factors have been noticed with lesser emphasis such as number of children per household, clothing and energy accessibility.

Table 3.6. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over extreme poverty eradication by 2030

Extreme poverty eradication by 2030	Extreme poverty will be eradicated by 2030		Extreme poverty will not be eradicated by 2030						total	
	n _i	%	n _i		%		N	%	70	100
			66		94,3					
4	5,7	Trivial		acceptable		significant		70	100	
		n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%			
		45	64.3	14	20	7	10			

Only 4 respondents over 70 think that extreme poverty can be fully eradicated by 2030 meanwhile 45 per cent of them uphold that despite that it will record decreasing trend over this period it will be in a trivial way. 20 per cent of them think that extreme poverty will be reduced in an acceptable proportion and 7 per cent argue that it will witness significant drop. Some castigate the monetary approach sustaining that extreme poverty will never be eradicated under this perspective, they advocated for better basic services supply and more socialist oriented governance.

Note: The views concerning extreme poverty's trend by 2030 go along the line of what have been found out while exploiting public policy documents during documentary research. Indeed, there is none target at national level forecasting its eradication over this term.

Relative Poverty Rate Can't be halved in Cameroon by 2030

Table 3.7. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over social poverty's decreasing trend during past 5 years

social poverty trend over past 5 years	social poverty has not decreased past 5 years		social poverty has decreased past 5 years						total	
	n _i	%	n _i			%			N	%
			53			75.7				
	17	24.3	Trivial		Acceptable		significant		70	100
n _i			%	n _i	%	n _i	%			
34			48.6	12	17.1	7	10			

The vast majority of respondents that is to say over 75 per cent believe that social poverty has decreased past 5 years. However 48,6 per cent, nearly half of them think that this decrease remains meaningless while roughly 27 per cent of them judge this decrease acceptable or meaningful. The striking point here lay out when comparing to findings relative to extreme poverty. Indeed, that situation might be explained by the fact that extremely poor live largely in rural area where living conditions slow to get improved for multiple raisons including climate change led causes. However people deemed as socially poor prevalently stay in cities where productive and valuable activities are located and where basic services supply remains far better off.

Table 3.8. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over the relevancy of social poverty's threshold in Cameroon

Relevancy of social poverty's threshold (minimum wage)	Very low		Low		Adapted		High		Very high		Not relevant		Don't know		total	
	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%			N	%
	11	15,7	14	20	24	34.3	6	8,6	0	0	11	15,7	4	5.7	70	100

Minimum wage is set up as threshold under which those living with lesser are deemed as socially poor. Broadly, over 35 per cent of correspondent estimated that the set

threshold is low and unable to ensure daily expenses and to stand away from poverty. More than third of respondents nevertheless think it appropriate while 8.6 per cent find it high comparing to daily needed purchasing power. Some 15, 7 per cent judge it irrelevant criticizing the monetary approach and pleading for better energy and running water supply as well as more quality healthcare services. Moreover given the prevalence of informal sector and the deeply rooted culture of informal welfare in cash or in kind that is hard to assess and to valorise, accounting income or consumption may cope with large bias and distortions. At last not at least 5,7 per cent declared do not having any view on the surveyed question.

Broadly, practically same identifying characteristics mentioned above relatively to extremely poor have been pointed out. However additional features which significantly worth to be taken into consideration while researching in relatively poor were highlighted by surveyed persons:

- Tribes and ethnic groups' belonging;
- Home neighbourhood;
- Descent job holding;
- Elementary needs' meeting throughout indebtedness

These new elements are highly meaningful when it comes to relative poverty. Indeed, extreme poverty is largely a rural phenomenon where living tribes and ethnics groups go through similar living conditions making therefore that feature irrelevant at rural scale. In urban area social inequality is rooted also in ethnical group and tribal scrutiny owing importantly to historical occurrences which having root long-time prior to national independence and its aftermath throughout new established state's economic, political and sociocultural power distribution.

Moreover, from 1990s the striking deployment of uncontrolled liberal policies over developing world triggered by Bretton woods institutions did not affect solely economic and social spheres, it had likewise entailed psychological and mental shift of inhabitants pushing those belonging to upper ladder of society to move in and gather across chic neighbourhood abandoning others in areas worse off and in slums. Therefore home neighbourhood's belonging turned in essential identifying factors of relatively poor in cities and towns.

Table 3.9. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over social poverty halving by 2030

social poverty halving by 2030	Social poverty will be halved by 2030		Social poverty will not be halved by 2030. Its likely decreasing trend					Further Views		total	
	n _i	%	n _i		%			n _i	%	N	%
			59		84,3						
2	2.8	Trivial		Acceptable		significant		9	12.9	70	100
		n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%				
		30	42,9	22	31.43	7	10				

Practically entire respondents reject the 2030 halving poverty target's achievement. Indeed, nearly 85 per cent stated that the trend would be merely decreasing over considered period with 42.9 forecasting this decrease as marginal or unimportant, 31,4 predicting it as acceptable and 10 per cent as significant. Some others either declared that the trend will be increasing or stated their inability to provide valuable insight relatively to that question.

Note: The views concerning social poverty's trend by 2030 go along the line of what have been found out while exploiting public policy documents during documentary research. Indeed, existing inherent national targets predict significant drop in social poverty but do not pretend to halve its rate over this fixed period.

Social Protection Coverage (Social Safety Nets Programs) will be Relatively Improved in Cameroon by 2030

Table 3.10. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over vulnerable groups' social protection (social safety nets) coverage improvement by 2030

Vulnerable groups' social protection (social safety nets) considerable improvement by 2030	Will not be improved		Will be improved						Don't know		Total				
	n _i	%	n _i		%				n _i	%	N	%			
			49		70		7	10					70	100	
21	30	Trivial		Acceptable		significant			7	10	70	100			
		n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i									%
		14	20	25	35,7	3	4,3								

Large share of respondents that is to say 70 per cent have forecasted a positive evolution of vulnerable groups' social protection (social safety nets) coverage for intended period. Among them 20 per cent expect that improving trend to occur in a trivial way, over 35 per cent look ahead to an acceptable improvement while merely over 4 per cent foresee significant progression. In the other hand 30 per cent remain sceptical and anticipate any change while last 10 per cent left declared failing to response cause of information shortcoming.

The recorded optimism here might find ground in recent social safety net programs implemented by the government and that witness certain success in pulling out considerable rate of recipients out of poverty. The early pilot programs focused on rural areas where most vulnerable groups belong and contribute to living conditions improvement of majority of recipients in spite of its current weak coverage.

Table 3.11. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over efficiency of productive and social projects shaping social safety nets in Cameroon

Social safety nets projects (cash allowance, temporary intense work)	Social safety net projects are not efficient		Social safety net projects are efficient					Don't know		total	
	n _i	%	n _i		%			n _i	%	N	%
			50		71,4						
12	17,1	Trivial		Acceptable		significant		8	11.4	70	100
		n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%				
		10	14.3	38	54,3	2	2.9				

Larger numbers of respondents that is to say over 71 per cent are in view that projects implemented in a bid to pull out most vulnerable people from poverty are efficient. However over 14 per cent believe this efficiency remains marginal and merely 2.9 per cent find it high. Roughly and more importantly, over 54 per cent judge projects' efficiency acceptable.

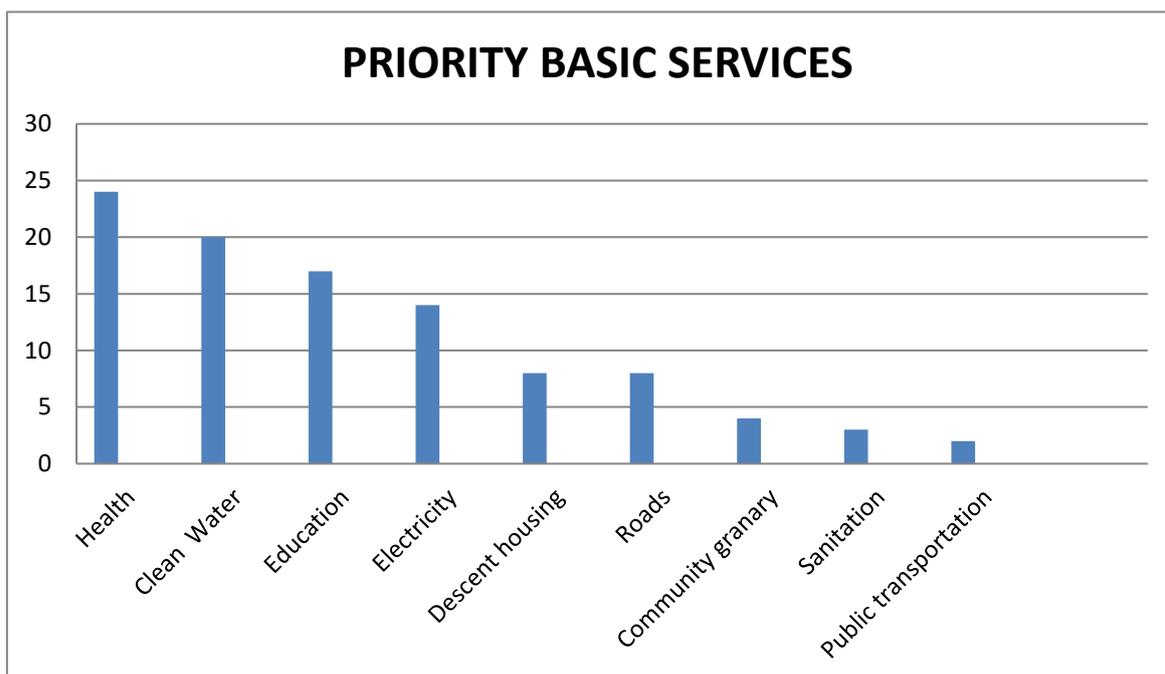
On the other hand over 17 per cent think projects are fantasist, inappropriate or simply worthless meanwhile nearly 11 per cent of respondents declared not being knowledgeable relatively to surveyed question.

Universal Access to Selected Basic Services Unlikely in Cameroon by 2030

Table 3.12. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over households' universal access to basic services

households' universal access to basic services (electricity, clean water, descent housing)	Household's universal access to basic services likelihood										Further		Total	
	n _i		%								n _i	%	N	%
	64		91.4								6	8.6	70	100
	Very weak		Weak		intermediate		significant		Absolute					
	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%	n _i	%				
	43	61,4	14	20	5	7.1	2	2,8	0	0				

Practically 81 per cent of respondents that is to say as much as their entirety find this likelihood very weak or weak owing mostly to prescribed deadline, population growth (so social needs) and financing as well as governance' s issues. Nearly 7 per cent foresee this likelihood as intermediate, less than 3 per cent see it as significant while over 8 per cent haven't simply any view over the asked question, remain inherently confused or replied unclearly.



Note:

Health: overwhelmingly matter of quality services

Clean water and electricity: mostly in rural zone

Education: literacy centres, schools, training centres

Descent housing: mainly in urban zone

Community granary: in semi-arid Sahelian zone with long-lasting dry seasons

Figure 3.4. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over priorities in term of basis services

Thematic Presentations of Interview's Results with Regard to Shared Prosperity (SDG10)

Most Worrying Inequality of Opportunity

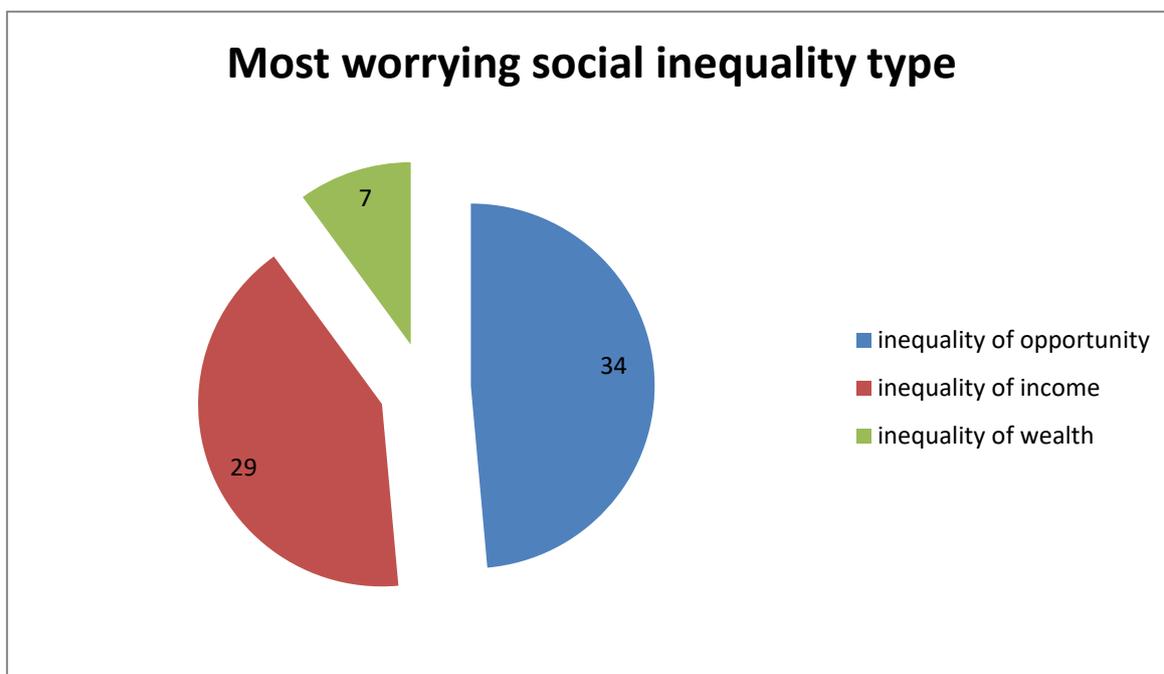


Figure 3.5. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over most worrying type of social inequality

Nearly half of respondents that is to say 34 out of 70 are more worried about inequality of opportunity (education, work and career) fuelled according to them mainly by corruption, talent exclusion, huge social capital gap as well as tribalism and ethnicism. Practically 41, 4 per cent of respondents outline inequality of income to be their first concern while merely 10 per cent think it is wealth inequality.

Despite inexistence of detailed and up to date official data on inequality of opportunity in Cameroon, the highest concern for inequality of opportunity might be explained by the fact that social mobility elevator was seemingly more efficient in Cameroon up until given period. Indeed, it was common to move from bottom to middle ladder of society or even higher in one generation (contrary in some developed countries like in Europe where researches show that it needs an average 4 generations to someone coming from bottom scale of society to join middle class). However, currently this trend may witness significant decline owing to aforementioned causes.

Income Inequality Unlikely Decline by 2030

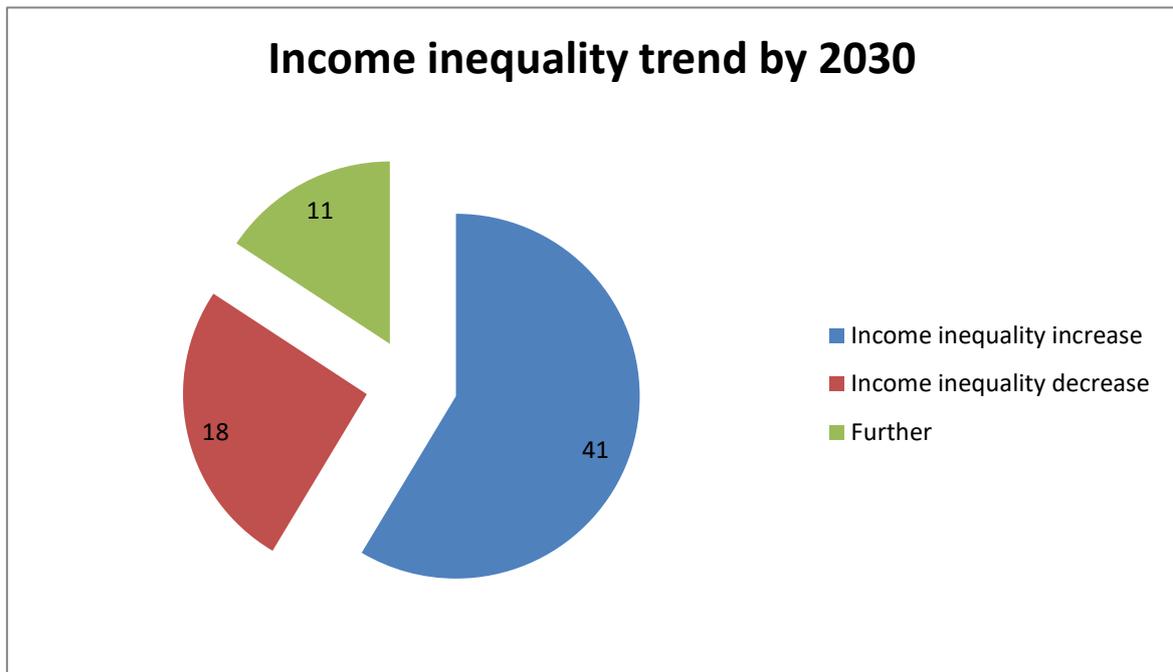


Figure 3.6. Distribution of percentages according to respondents' standpoints over income inequality trend by 2030

Broadly speaking 41 respondents out of 70 foresee income inequality trend to be worsening due overwhelmingly to lack of social policies implementation driven by very liberal economic governance, also due to individual laziness underpinned by informal welfare system and owing likewise to youth talent's exclusion as well as to growing inequality of opportunity. On the other hand, 18 respondents argue that income inequality will witness a decreasing trend, this drawn essentially by a quick and intensive urbanization allowing massive rural youth who relocate in cities to increase substantially their earnings within informal sector. Most of them were having as much as no income source prior to their exodus. In fine, 11 respondents stated to own no inherent reliable information or castigated data shortage and preferred therefore avoid to providing misleading points.

3.2.1.3. Respondents' Standpoints Over Poverty and Social Inequality's Main Driving Causes in Cameroon

Following drivers have been pointed out:

International Extractive System

- Neo-colonialism

The Francafrique that unfolds itself by continued closer relationship between France and its former colonies and that perpetuates political, economic and cultural domination. It extracts resources especially for the benefit of former coloniser at the expenses of vast majority.

- Imperialism

International corporations take over natural resources that property and transformation are no longer controlled by possessing nations.

- Neoliberal policies

There are top-down policies imposed from abroad and that localization and implementation struggle to fit in and to produce efficient outcomes.

Institutional Causes

Corruption and Public fund embezzlement weaken public institutions and therefore impedes in economic and social development processes. Public fund embezzlement deprives state of existing scarce resources.

Macro Socioeconomic Causes

- Unemployment

Unemployment is cause not only of poverty but especially of income inequality throughout regional redistribution. Likewise the more striking income inequality landscape lays in spatial consideration between urban and rural zones. The latter acknowledged as home of extremely poor while considering income approach.

- residual social protection
The prevailing informal sector in Cameroon does not provide social protection system to inherent workers. Indeed, they might fall at any moment into poverty given the lack of social net to prevent them against risks.
- Weak redistributive policies
The weak welfare state, the residual social insurance, social assistance and social services contribute relevantly to increase vulnerability as well as social inequality in Cameroon.
- Low investment in agricultural sector
Larger share of population still live in rural zone where agriculture sector remains prevailing economic activities in Cameroon. However, needed investments are not carried out in this sector which concentrates important part of national workforce dooming it to low productivity.
- Talents exclusion
It prevents skilled persons especially youth to participate optimally to labour force leading to a waste in human capital and then weakened growth.
- Basic services' low delivery
Priority basic services delivery suffers to follow-up the speedily pace of population growth. Likewise their quality is to be questioned.
- Data availability and reliability issue
Administrative and financial cost of updated data availability remains almost unaffordable for the country. In addition, political will as well as technical skills lack also considerably.
- Poor targeting mechanism's efficiency
Malfunction of such process is overwhelmingly fuelled by weak institutional and technical mechanism.

Micro socioeconomic Causes

- Disinterest for agricultural sector
Rural youth that constitutes main agricultural labour force are more interested in exodus to cities attracted not only by more paying jobs but also by living standards and facilities.

- Tough access to microcredits

In Cameroon despite excess liquidity, banks require harsh conditions to fund productive activities.

- Illiteracy

It deprives society from valuable human capital and the illiteracy rate as it importantly fluctuates at regional level contributes to social inequality.

- Professional ethic

Large part of workers does not apply to professional ethic in workplace. This misbehaviour tends to scale down productivity and despite numerous measures to tackle it, it still keeping on.

- Low income

It is the result from low earnings, disinterest for entrepreneurship and praising of wage-earning.

- High birth rate

This rate is among driving factors of poverty in Cameroon inasmuch as regions that record higher birth rate stand at bottom of nationwide development scale.

Environmental Causes

Overall Cameroonian ecosystem coming from 5 different agro-ecological zones is witnessing degradation. This phenomenon pushes more people into vulnerability given that desertification process in northern part scale up and deforestation throughout species overexploitation in the south continues endlessly.

Socio-Cultural Causes

- Individual laziness and low or inexistent savings leaning behaviours

Some people due majorly to charitable informal welfare, lack of incentive to work hard and to invest as well as the heavy weight of culture and tradition, seem to embrace comfortably idleness and likewise to expense irrespectively of their earnings.

- Tribalism, ethnicism and favouritism;
Tribalism and ethnicism prevent institutions' well running and contribute significantly to social inequality between ethnic groups and regions.
- Gender discrimination (women large inactivity)
Women exclusion from productive sectors entails huge shortfall inasmuch as large share of households nationwide witnesses this impeding social phenomenon.
- Backward mentality (beliefs)
Broadly Cameroonians are highly spiritual. However some beliefs underpin behaviours that work for maintaining concerned people durably into poverty.

3.2.2. Analysis and Discussion

The present review and examination surround main topics deriving from findings and results spelt out above.

3.2.2.1. Extreme Poverty Ending

As known, the UN target is to nullify extreme poverty everywhere by 2030. Hence in a bid to determining those living in such context, the international poverty line that was representing 1.25 USD has been lifted up to 1.90 USD as from October 2015.

In Cameroon, the shortcoming of inherent update and detailed data impedes salient analysis and tracking of this social phenomenon. However, it is acknowledged that extreme poverty remains overwhelmingly a rural concern (INS, 2014). This re-joins with some literatures highlighting extremely poor as concentrated in the developing world in term of absolute value along with prevalence in India and low income countries (World Bank, 2013).

Here arises the issue of data for development and its expected core underlying benefits for this process. Indeed, shortcoming of data impedes severely in effective public policy framing, public actions and programs designing, social services adequate delivery, policymakers' actions transparency and their accountability as well as in enhanced business friendly driven environment.

In struggling against extreme poverty in Cameroon, social safety nets programs remains amongst core public policies that underpin social protection system's extension, enhancement and modernization, which also boost income-generating activities and job creation for vulnerable groups such as internal displaced persons, unemployed youth, and households with trivial access to economic resources etc. These policies aim at strengthening households' scope and ability to resisting against external chocks (economic, social, and environmental). The program's latest phase is expected to cover 217 500 direct recipients as well as to work in establishing a digital payment system for more efficient and secure allowances and benefits' transferring (contributing to food, health and education expenses) (Nsangou, 2022). However, reliance in these programs should not occult needs to tackle extreme poverty by prioritizing multisided approaches particularly regarding bases services delivery, human capital and talents improvements.

As follows, it should be easily concluded that in term of extreme poverty handling, the UN target is without doubt more ambition comparing to that of Cameroon which still remains to objectify.

Therefore, in term of extreme poverty ending, Cameroon is not achieving on the right path to 2030 eradication target.

3.2.2.2. Relative Poverty Halving

In Cameroun when considering national poverty rate, in 2014 the reported r ate was culminating roughly at 37.5 per cent. According to the new 2020-2030 National Development Plan, estimates have fixed this rate at 25 per cent in 2030. When it is known that the UN target is to halve it accordingly for same deadline at lower than 18,75 per cent, it is obvious that the Cameroonian target remains much less ambitious. In this regards, if at best estimates the intended rate would remain lower than UN inherent expectations that implies clearly that this target is unlikely to get achieved by 2030.

The rate is expected to drop in Cameroon from 37.5 to 25 per cent (2014-2030) that is to say a significant reduction of over a third when we refers to official planning. This situation goes along the line of some analysis that put into evidence that when it comes to comparing relative poverty between nations, those with lower welfare level can afford to reducing more substantially their relative poverty rate than countries experiencing

higher welfare level (Özdemir and al., 2017). Data gathered from interview confirm somehow similar views. Indeed, majority of respondents' opinions sustain decreasing trend of relative poverty over either past 5 years or till upcoming 2030 deadline despite a matter of significance.

3.2.2.3. Substantial Social Protection Coverage

Social protection differs widely in term of conceptualization, of significance as well as in term of delivery amongst countries. Furthermore, as tracking data on entire social protection mechanism might cope with complex issues such as their exhaustivity and reliability, the analysis related to this target was limited to social safety nets which are in cash or in kind non-contributory allowances for most vulnerable groups. The formal and contributory system of protection namely social security set for those working in public and private formal sectors (residual) as well as the informal welfare maintained throughout relatives and families' networks (significant but unassessable) were not taken into account during interview proceeding.

In 2018, the social security system was ensuring roughly coverage of 22.5 per cent of population and 2030 forecast established this rate over 50 per cent. Therefore, Cameroonian target is somewhat behind lesser than UN target that advocates for substantial population coverage with emphasis in vulnerable social groups' prioritization. Consequently, it highlights the lower ambition of the former and the unlikely achievement of intended UN target by 2030. Hence this uphold some standpoints which argue that for extensive or universal social security system, the country's formal labour market's size must overstep that of informal workers drawn by relatively high economic development process, significant urbanization as well as political will (Ginneken, 2005). As long as the formal market's size is not outperforming its counterpart and given that this process might be solely achieved in a run long, social safety net programs appears as quicker solution to address vulnerability. Nevertheless, up until 1990 years, safety nets were not welcomed into Bretton Woods's institutions upholders of liberal values and which was deeming this approach as countering hard work spirit by fostering laziness and lesser endeavours. Their acceptance started after unprecedented social crises drawn from structural adjustment programs' implementation that advocated in favour of direct poverty alleviation policies (Merrien, 2013).

Lower-middle income economy like Cameroon works on closing existing social security gap by carrying out social safety net programs in favour of vulnerable out of formal sector. In 2015, a report issued by World Bank underscored that in sub-Saharan Africa nearly 1 out of 10 amongst 20 per cent most vulnerable persons had benefited from related transfers while over 64 per cent of most vulnerable benefited in upper-middle income countries.

However, far beyond coverage rate's significance questioning, the fact that social protection in developing world remains roughly modest should not be eluded. How much in term of cash or kind transfers are granted to the needy with or without condition? Furthermore, are benefits going undoubtedly and assuredly to targeted groups? Otherwise which benefits' proportion do recipients really own? Universal coverage without overcoming modest feature of benefits, targeting chain's bias as well as transparency and accountability's mechanism dysfunction would impeded saliently in social protection's effectiveness and efficiency.

3.2.2.4. Universal Access to Fixed Basic Services

It should be pointed out that prioritization of basic services types' delivery differs importantly across nations linked mainly to population most in need services.

As aforementioned in delivering social services, urban policies remained overdriven by descent housing building in Cameroon, while electricity and clean water supply has the lead within rural zones. However, the review of 2030 Development Plan put into evidence an absence of inherent quantified objectives.

Providing universal access basically sounds as utopian. The achievement is even more unlikely to occur in countries with high birth rate or rapid population growth due to the constant pressure of delivering social responses to daily high growing demands that can overshadow remarkable accomplished social investments. For some researchers, challenges faced on universal access to basic services particularly in urban areas within developing world characterized particularly by low access to electricity, sanitation and basic amenities, is also result of high rural exodus even though city's internal population growth also contributes saliently leading to widening slums (Pariante, 2017). But we can likewise point fingers on policies disregarding social investment with prevalence to liberal

macro-economic designs despite their evidence on poverty alleviation limitation. Indeed, governments and donors do not focus on good quality basic services, public social expenditures enhancement and greater-targeted resources to make them possible. However, the current trend is far to be encouraging while it is known that weak government intervention and low taxation's doctrine for business friendly countries is taking over the developing world. For Mehrotra et al., (2000), the OECD countries used quite different pathway during twentieth century by constantly and saliently stepping up their public expenditures till they reached averagely half of their gross domestic product. In the contrary, this rate figures at twice lower in developing world.

3.2.2.5. Socioeconomic and Environmental Resiliency

Over last decades growing natural disasters and global climate change have worsened fragility and vulnerability of communities and individuals particularly regarding weakest ones. Indeed, lesser developed nations or communities remain most exposed and fragile to external or internal socioeconomic and environmental shocks. In this regards and in order to counter related perverts effects, 2 approaches are carried out by policymakers namely attenuation also known as mitigation and resilience. The first approach is grounded in suing to lower threatening effects throughout essentially technical intervention (Thouret et al.,1996). On the other hand, the latter approach advocates the adaptation, meaning transformation of communities or individuals in a bid to reach up resiliency that builds up their capability to react in a fitting way against shocks, to manage appropriately these shocks and in fine to maintain successfully their activities for better recovery (Felli, 2014).

In Cameroon, natural disaster manifests itself mainly through flood impacting disproportionally rural areas and urban slums' inhabitants due to shortcoming of social infrastructures, of descent housings as well as sanitation. Hence, policymakers 'vision focusing on building up farmers 'resiliency solidifies logically this stance. However as for relative UN target, there is any quantified objective.

To sum up, despite interest in mitigation and adaptation of individuals and communities to unintended shocks resulting from natural disasters or further shocks, the UN and Cameroon targets remain non-quantified.

3.2.2.6. Increasing Total Government Expending in Social Investments

Cameroon disposes nationwide programs planning and growing State's expenditures in social sector (in particular in education and healthcare) along with extensive services delivery and quality improvement. Furthermore, these financial and social targets are made up with well quantified objectives running up to 2030.

However, in countries considered wealthy such as some of OECD, increasing endlessly public budget expenditures by stepping up tax revenue or through relying on indebtedness had come almost unlikely given that sources of funding have been reaching a saturation point. Hence, in order to satisfy continuously booming social demands due for instance to ageing population, strategies to curve or inflect public expenditures 'growth throughout improved cost-effectiveness ratio must be prioritized (Joumard and al., 2003).

The related quantified objectives in Cameroon differ from those of UN that solely hint increasing government's social expenses and secure public resources mobilization for greater financing capacity. In this respect, UN targets ambitiously lags behind by lacking completion rates.



3.2.2.7. Higher Increase of Bottom 40 Per Cent of Income

In weak economies, lowest incomes holders in urban areas are more likely to be unemployed persons or those with irregular resources while in countryside agricultural sector's workers (characterized by low productivity) or landless households are concerned. This landscape mutes deeply when it regards higher income economies. for instance according to Clerc (2005) a research conducted in France had put into evidence that larger number of poor are made up of those called working poor. Indeed, the International labour organisation relatively to the latter blames the context of low earnings and more widely unfit working conditions (Carret et al., 2002). Clerc underlined the fact that the share of poor profile constituted respectively by unemployed, students and inactive population fall far behind that of working poor. In this perspective setting policies for poverty alleviation in general and monetary poverty reduction in particular brings about foremost identifying poor profile clearly in each and every context or geographical location.

Countries characterized by weak economy and overwhelming informal sectors where remain located essentially its workforce, might focus on policies that entail descent

and sustainable jobs creation in a bid to increase income of poor and vulnerable and hence ensure fairer redistribution. Acceptable minimum wage and good working conditions are needed for improved workers' rights. Added to this, considering that social security remains residual, social safety nets programs should allow to step up lowest incomes throughout granted cash transfers and the endeavour on multiplication drawn from potential entrepreneurship. On the other hand, in countries with prevailing formal sector, policies on conditional or unconditional cash transfers might enhance more appropriately lowest incomes. Given a relatively low rate of unemployment, social aids in direction of working poor and those at their charge, of unemployed, of students or marginal number of inactive stand as best pathway to underpin income growth of the worst off. Obviously, the income increase's effectiveness is strongly tied to cash transfers' significance, thereby modest or improperly-oriented cash transfers might lead to irrelevant outcomes.

Furthermore regardless of economic development level, the operative tax system plays key role over poorest income. Indeed, taxing slightly less bottom incomes drives to reduced household's expenditures and hence to enhanced purchasing power.

With that being said, it has been pointed out that there is shortcoming of update data of 40 per cent bottom income's evolution and related forecast for 2030 as well as that of UN inherent quantified target. However, when referring to Gini coefficient's evolution concerning whole income distribution's evolution as previously explained, in Cameroon this index is expected to step forward positively from 0.44 in 2014 to 0.34 by 2030.

To sum up, selected UN SDG1 and SDG10 targets taken into account during this study remain unachievable by 2030 under the case of lower-middle income economy represented during this research.

In Cameroon this off targets' outcomes might be largely drawn from following factors:

- The high level of UN targets comparatively to existing institutional and socioeconomic local capacities and relatively short period of execution make most of them simply out of reach;
- The timely unavailability of inherent data and statistics indispensable for tracking, monitoring, assessing and therefore ensuring effective decision making as well as triggering of policies' pursuing or reorientation;

- The non-quantified targets' prevalence simultaneously for UN and Cameroon pushing into non result and non-performance based public management.



4. CONCLUSION

Even though significant endeavours to improve environmental protection were recorded over time especially due to world summits on environment, natural resources' over exploitation had never got halted. Likewise, despite positive outcomes on poverty reduction, recent period of growth has unleashed unprecedented inequality's rise across the globe which failed to eradicate poverty. In this regard, it should be acknowledged that global development design remains still unsustainable in spite multiple international commitments. Transforming in-depth this development design is core aim of SDGs. However in implementing this sustainability-led agenda countries do not start at equal line. Some are facing more deterring challenges than others over the process. Hence country like Cameroon, a lower-middle income economy, won't certainly be on track to achieve political, economic, financial, socio-cultural and environmental transformations needed within a short prescribed deadline that is to say 2030. Indeed, Cameroon does not dispose currently fitting institutional, financial and technological means to achieve locally UN too high-level goals given the short fixed term. That is the reason why this research lays in achievability of sustainable development goals in Cameroon relatively to its poverty and social inequality's landscape.

Hence the research tries to fix if Cameroon is on right path to achieve UN sustainable development goals by 2030. This is the research's principal question that led to provisory answer that is to say the country cannot achieve UN related goals within short prescribed term. More accurately following results were drawn:

Concerning measurement's tools such as extreme poverty's international threshold and minimum wage used to profile respectively extremely poor and socially poor persons in Cameroon, issue of relevancy was highlighted. Indeed, for the former more than two thirds of respondents find this threshold of 1.90 dollar daily underestimated or overestimated because out of reach for the majority. Over 14 per cent judge monetary approach irrelevant making a room to integrate more multidimensional poverty approach that emphasizes in living conditions (clean water, electricity, descent housing, sanitation, transportation and communication means etc.), in health as well as in education. Merely 35.7 per cent of respondents confirm the relevancy of this threshold. Regarding the minimum wage as social poverty determining line, solely over 34 per cent find it adapted

to Cameroon context. Roughly it can be concluded that these measurements tools suffer from significant relevancy issue.

Regarding justification of SDGs implementation in Cameroon, results have shown evidence that related goals are worthy to get achieved given across the country the fact that most of global targets with regards to poverty and social inequality remain more ambition than existing national targets framed in local policy documents.

With respect to achievement by 2030 of extreme poverty ending, social poverty halving, social protection (social safety nets) considerable improvement and universal access to fixed basic services, concerned targets are unachievable over this short prescribed term. However results have also put into evidence that respondents as well as public policymakers remain optimistic relatively to social poverty decreasing trend by 2030 even though it won't be halved as intended. Similar standpoints are upheld concerning social protection throughout social safety net programs' deployment oriented to the most vulnerable that evolution trend is appreciated to be positive and that was judged to be relatively efficient over pulling out people out of extreme poverty by ensuring them not only protection from some risks (food, health, education) but likewise by funding their entrepreneurial aspirations.

Relatively to social inequality reduction by 2030, it should be worthy to underline that largest share of respondents believe that inequality of opportunity is most worrying form across the country followed then by income inequality. Moreover, majority of interviewed persons do not think that income inequality trend will be decreasing by 2030.

In another register, during the interview carried out in the field, respondents have underlined major undermining factors to sustainable development in Cameroon and have made salient following recommendations to overcome them.

4.1. EFFICIENT POLICIES FOR STRUGGLING AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY ACCORDING TO SURVEY

Following policies were advocated:

4.1.1. Governance Level

- combatting imperialism and neo-colonialism
This cannot be achievable without a fair democratic system that will work for the interest of the majority at the bottom. Neo-colonialism uses oligarchy to survive and perpetuate itself.
- monetary policy independency or sovereignty
The dependency of domestic monetary policy from former colonizer remains psychologically and technically unsustainable and harmful for the economy. Indeed, the domestic currency should be freely managed by inherent local institutions.
- fighting against corruption and public fund embezzlement
Nearly overall respondents have underlined the need of transparency within public management as unconditional to economic and social development. Public policies efficiency is prevalently deterred by corruption.
- effective decentralisation
At legal and regulatory levels decentralization is highly ahead. However on the ground its implementation advances at critic pace.
- welfare state implementation
Emphasis should be made to improve and widen social insurance, social assistance and services given the mass existing poverty nationwide.

4.1.2. Macro Socioeconomic Scale

- Growth
Pro-poor growth that ensures fair redistributive process not only between different social classes but more importantly between regions as they record considerable disparities, contributing then to enhanced national unity's sentiment.
- Mass descent job creation

The informal sector stands as the larger job supplier in the economy. However large range of these jobs is precarious often existing out of labour legal framework. Decent and sustainable jobs is powerful tool to fight poverty. The minimum wage in Cameroon which doesn't fit to current cost of living especially in the 2 biggest capital cities must be upgraded.

- Huge public investment in primary and secondary sector
Neoliberal policies imposed to Cameroonian State from abroad in line with structural adjustment programs had led to mass privatization and much lesser subsidies in these sectors. State intervention must resume more saliently inasmuch as agricultural sector is core of Cameroonian economy and guarantee for food self-sufficiency.
- Large Basic services delivery
In rural areas electricity and clean water supply should be public priority for economic and social purpose given that large productive and educative activities are tied and almost anyone cannot afford buying alternative services in private market. In urban zone, emphasis should be made in social housing, sanitation and transportation facilities.
- Enhanced social protection system (including extension of social safety nets programs)
Majority of workers do not benefit from any kind of social protection system leaving them vulnerable to risks. Widening social protection system for informal sector's workers as well as improving coverage of social safety nets for those in need to set small productive project are necessary.
- Tax justice (poor's lower level taxation)
Some companies in Cameroon implement categories' targeting method to ascertain poorer people and so it applied lower taxes in absolute value. Likewise some basic commodities such as wheat and rice are free of customs duty. However tax justice remains to be deepened and widened to cover wider range.
- Efficient data collection mechanism as well as reliable and actual data availability
Technical skills, financial capability as well as political will appear as overwhelming causes of data issue in Cameroon like it is across the continent. Overcoming these challenging is condition to development.

- Talent praising
Equity in job finding and carriers' opportunities that is based more fairly in talent than in social capital ownership is needed. Obviously, social capital gap shapes largely inherent inequity.

4.1.3. Micro Socioeconomic Scale

- Entrepreneurship
There is need to develop further entrepreneurial mindset and to lower wage-praising culture especially among urban youth. Youth larger number within population makes tougher their insertion in labour market.
- Human capital
Urban population might be deemed as educated enough. However there is concern of professional training that can help to set them into productive activities and to increase relevantly value added. High productivity manufacturing workforce is to get boosted.
- Professional ethic
Professional ethic stands as huge challenge in most workplaces for various reasons. The lack of professional ethic keeps leading to low outcome especially within public sector with exception concerning International Corporation's workforce.
- Eased access to microcredits
Small and middle enterprises struggle to meet their financial target and set up projects cause of harsh borrowing conditions imposed by banks that are though witnessing excess of liquidity. Access to micro-credits should be eased.

4.1.4. Sociocultural Scale

- Change in mentality
Some cultural weights and beliefs do not work for development and undermine incentives to hard work, individual responsibility as well as to more saving-rooted behaviours. Their nature, content and significance might fluctuate or be fully or partially different between regions, ethnic or cultural groups, but their impacts are not negligible.
- Struggling against tribal and ethnical grounded discrimination

Historical background had played without any doubt a role in ethnic discrimination over time. In addition, some political entrepreneurs use tribalism as a tool to achieve their targets. This scourge should be unconditionally combated and eradicated.

4.1.5. Environmental Scale

Policies must foster sustainable management of natural resources, protection of existing rich ecosystems and build strong programs for reforestation particularly within the Sahel regions of Cameroon that are more exposed to desertification as well as to climate crisis' calamities such as floods and drought.

Broadly, respondents have widely emphasized the need to fight against neo-colonialism and corruption, to weaken neoliberal policies in favour of a more redistributive state, to create jobs massively, to undertake huge public investment in the agricultural sector where poor and vulnerable groups are mostly concentrated, to extend, revalorise and upgrade social safety net programs, to make available subventions and preferential rate based microcredits for small and middle enterprises, to improve basic services delivery, to combat ruthlessly tribalism and ethnicism as well as to proceed to a mental shift (hard work, family planning, individual responsibility, more savings rooted behaviours).

Furthermore, amongst previously mentioned drivers of poverty and social inequality, it should be outlined that what can be called the "International Extractive Institutions" remain the most undermining factor to the development of African rich-natural resources countries such as Cameroon. Indeed, these International Extractive Institutions are manifesting throughout neo-colonialism and international capitalism as takers and enablers and they plunder such nations using diverse mechanisms namely:

- Natural resources' colonisation: Neo-colonialism is a looting machine that feeds the sake of capitalist powers (States and corporations) and of some corrupt national elites.
- Ecological colonisation: International corporations often destroy the close environment where they operate threatening local population's health and livelihood. This is made easy by weak environmental laws' enforcement within most part of the developing world. Environmental degradation worsens living

conditions, impoverishes further residents and contributes to step up social inequality.

Recent growing land's colonization: Rental agreements of immense land square might last up to a century while it is acknowledged that it is the most vulnerable who gain more tightly their livelihood from nature.

Huge capital flight: Huge capital flight from African continent is depriving it of substantial and vital financial resources. According to 2020 United Nations report, this illicit capital flight's amount outperforms combined inflows of official development assistance with foreign direct investments.

Therefore addressing issue of poverty and inequality can find significant solution by simply withdrawing harmful consequences of current neo-colonialism undergone by so-called poor countries. Indeed, the re-appropriation of their natural resources plundered by foreign powers (corporations and States) and an important take over capital flight will resolve without any doubt issue of their sustainable development's funding instead of eyeing endlessly external debts with high interests. In the same line following polices might be hinted:

- local transformation of natural resources by interested international corporations;
- local manufacturing of intermediate products that enter into natural resources' extracting and transformation;
- Halting significantly capital flight overseas

These measures can contribute relevantly to scale up growth and value added within economy, to create mass jobs, to boost social and human development, to work for environment protection and to ensure therefore social peace and national stability and so forth. The aim relies on backing enforcement of viable and sufficient national financial resources by optimizing public revenue without which it would be otherwise impossible or utopian to eulogize sustainable development. African rich-natural resources' countries might guarantee their development in a sustainable way by rethinking and redesigning deeply their national funding's strategies within a world where major global power's redistribution is looming ahead.

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6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX-1. INTERVIEW GUIDE

IDENTIFICATION

a- organization _____

b- identifying
number _____

c- Position _____

Interview date _____

SECTION 1: EXTREME POVERTY (MONETARY)

Do you think that extreme poverty as defined by the international threshold of 1.90 usd has decreased over past 5 years?

If so in which proportion: trivial, acceptable, significant?

What do you think concerning this international threshold about extreme poverty assessment in Cameroun?

According to you which indicators or elements might help to identify more saliently extremely poor people?

Could extreme poverty get completely eradicated by 2030?

Otherwise in which proportion could it be reduced during overmentioned period: trivial, acceptable, significant?

What could be major undermining factors to expected eradication?

Which policies or measures could efficiently pave the way to this target achievement by 2030?

APPENDIX-1. (CONTINIUE) INTERVIEW GUIDE

SECTION II: SOCIAL POVERTY (MONETARY)

Do you think that social poverty deemed as living on less than minimum wage in Cameroon has decreased over past 5 years?

In this case in which proportion: trivial, acceptable, significant?

Do you think that existing minimum wage is fitting as indicator to identify relatively poor people in Cameroun?

According to you which indicators may allow to identify saliently socially poor people in Cameroun?

Could social poverty get halved in Cameroon by 2030 as intended by the United Nations?

If not what could be the evolutionary trend of this phenomenon and in which proportion: trivial, acceptable, significant?

Which main drivers could work against social poverty's halving target?

Which policies or measures might underpin intended achievement by 2030?

SECTION III: SOCIAL PROTECTION (SOCIAL SAFETY NET)

Will social protection coverage of poor and vulnerable be improved by 2030?

If so in which proportion could it be achievable: trivial, acceptable, significant?

What your view about efficiency of projects involved in social safety net programs (trivial, acceptable, significant)

What might be impeding factors to considerable social protection coverage's implementation by 2030?

Which policies or measures might work saliently for this target achievement?

APPENDIX-1. (CONTINIUE) INTERVIEW GUIDE

SECTION IV: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY (BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES)

Will universal access to basic services considered in Cameroon primarily as access to clean water and electricity in rural areas and to decent housing in urban zones be considerably improved by 2030?

How could be expected achievement: very weak, weak, intermediate, significant, absolute

According to you which can be in term of priority needed basic services?

Which major drivers might undermine universal access to basic services within overmentioned period?

What policies or measures might back significant access by 2030?

SECTION V: INCOME INEQUALITY (SHARED PROSPERITY)

In term of social inequality which aspect might be higher concern?

- Income inequality
- Wealth inequality
- Inequality of opportunity
-

Do you think that growth rates of household consumption or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population could increase higher than the national average by 2030?How could you appreciate income inequality's future trend during this period?

Which drivers might work against income inequality reduction?

Which policies or measures would lead progressively and significantly to higher increase of lowest income by 2030?

Thank you for good understanding and collaboration

APPENDIX-2. GUIDE D'ENTRETIEN (OBJECTIFS DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DE 2030 DES NATIONS UNIS)

IDENTIFICATION

d- structure _____

e- Identifiant n° _____

f- Poste occupé _____

Date de l'entretien _____

SECTION I : EXTREME PAUVRETE (MONETAIRE)

1- Pensez-vous que l'extrême pauvreté monétaire telle que définie par le seuil international de 1.90 dollar a diminué ces 5 dernières années?

Si oui dans quelle proportion : insignifiante, acceptable, significative?

2- Que pensez-vous de la pertinence de ce seuil international concernant la mesure de l'extrême pauvreté au Cameroun?

3-Selon vous quels indicateurs ou éléments peuvent servir à mieux identifier les personnes vivant dans l'extrême pauvreté au Cameroun?

4- L'extrême pauvreté monétaire pourrait-elle être éradiquée totalement d'ici 2030 comme souhaité par les Nations Unis ?

Sinon dans quelle proportion pourrait-elle être diminuée : insignifiante, acceptable, significative

5- Quels pourraient être les freins à cette éradication?

6-Quelles politiques ou mesures pourraient permettre d'éradiquer l'extrême pauvreté en 2030?

SECTION II : PAUVRETE SOCIALE OU RELATIVE (MONETAIRE)

7-Pensez-vous que la pauvreté sociale entendue comme vivre avec moins que le salaire minimum a diminué ces 5 dernières années?

Si oui dans quelle proportion : insignifiante, acceptable, significative?

APPENDIX-2. (CONTINUUE) GUIDE D'ENTRETIEN (OBJECTIFS DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DE 2030 DES NATIONS UNIS)

8-Pensez-vous que le salaire minimum est un indicateur approprié pour cerner les personnes pauvres au Cameroun?

9-Selon vous quels indicateurs permettraient de reconnaître ou d'identifier efficacement les personnes socialement pauvres au Cameroun?

10- La pauvreté relative pourrait-elle diminuer de moitié comme souhaité par les Nations Unis d'ici 2030?

Dans le cas où elle aurait une tendance baissière dans quelle proportion pourrait-elle se manifester : insignifiante, acceptable, significative?

11- Quels pourraient être les freins à cette diminution de la pauvreté relative de moitié d'ici 2030?

12-Quelles politiques ou mesures pourraient permettre d'atteindre cet objectif de réduction de la pauvreté sociale de moitié en 2030?

SECTION III : PROTECTION SOCIALE (FILETS SOCIAUX)

13-La couverture de la protection sociale des pauvres et vulnérables à grâce aux filets sociaux s'améliora-t-elle d'ici 2030?

Si oui dans quelle proportion : insignifiante, acceptable, significative?

14-Pensez-vous que les projets mis sur pied dans le cadre des filets sociaux pourraient extirper les personnes vulnérables de la pauvreté accrue?

15-Quels pourraient être les freins à l'expansion significative de ces programmes de filets sociaux?

16-Quelles politiques ou mesures pourraient permettre d'atteindre une couverture considérable des pauvres à travers les filets sociaux d'ici 2030?

APPENDIX-2. (CONTINUUE) GUIDE D'ENTRETIEN (OBJECTIFS DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DE 2030 DES NATIONS UNIS)

SECTION IV : PAUVRETE MULTIDIMENSIONNELLE (SERVICES SOCIAUX DE BASE)

17-En 2030 l'ensemble de la population pourrait-elle accéder aux services sociaux de base entendus prioritairement comme l'accès à l'eau potable et l'électricité en zone rurale et au logement décent en zone urbaine au Cameroun?

Sinon dans quelle proportion cela est-il réalisable : insignifiante, acceptable, significative?

18- Selon vous quels pourraient être les services sociaux de base prioritaires pour lutter efficacement contre la pauvreté?

19-Quels pourraient être les freins à cet objectif d'accès aux services sociaux de base?

20-Quelles politiques ou mesures pourraient permettre un accès considérable auxdits services en 2030 ?

SECTION V : INEGALITE DE REVENU (PROSPERITE PARTAGEE)

21- Concernant les inégalités sociales quel aspect pourrait être plus prononcé au pays:

- Inégalité de revenu ;
- Inégalité de richesses ;
- Inégalité d'opportunité?

22-Pensez-vous que d'ici 2030 le revenu ou dépenses par tête des 40 pour cent des populations les plus pauvres pourraient augmenter plus significativement que celui de la moyenne nationale?

Sinon comment apprécierez-vous l'évolution future des inégalités de revenus d'ici 2030?

23- Quels pourraient être les freins à la réduction des inégalités de revenu d'ici 2030?

24- Quelles politiques ou mesures pourraient permettre d'assurer progressivement et de façon soutenue l'augmentation plus rapide de ces revenus les plus faibles comparativement à des revenus plus élevés d'ici 2030?

Je vous remercie pour votre bonne collaboration

APPENDIX-3. UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

The United Nations targets and indicators serve foremost as reference to our analysis and are presented in below tables:

Table 2: GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Targets		Indicators	
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.
		1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
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	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance ;	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
		1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters;	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
		1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a
		1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions;	1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions;	1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Source: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1> UN department of economic and social affairs

APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Table 3: GOALS 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Targets		Indicators	
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average;	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status;	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard;	10.3.1	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements ;	10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs ;	10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent;	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Source: United Nations department of economic and social affairs
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal10>

APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS



Le Développement Durable: qu'est-ce que c'est ?

Par [Didier Lecomte](#) le 21 février 2008, 14h33, | [Lien permanent](#) | [Commentaires \(0\)](#)

Développement durable : En 1987, la Commission internationale des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement, appelée aussi Commission Brundtland, l'a défini comme « un développement qui rencontre les besoins du présent sans compromettre ceux des générations futures ».

Un consensus sur les composants essentiels du développement durable a finalement été atteint, en 1995, lors du Sommet mondial sur le développement social. La définition du développement durable intègre les trois composants: environnement, économie, société.

On a tendance à assimiler "Développement Durable" et environnement. C'est une vision tronquée - même si la part environnement est souvent la partie la plus visible. Toutes les actions dans le domaine de la solidarité, de l'équité sociale, de la lutte contre la pauvreté sont partie intégrante du développement durable.

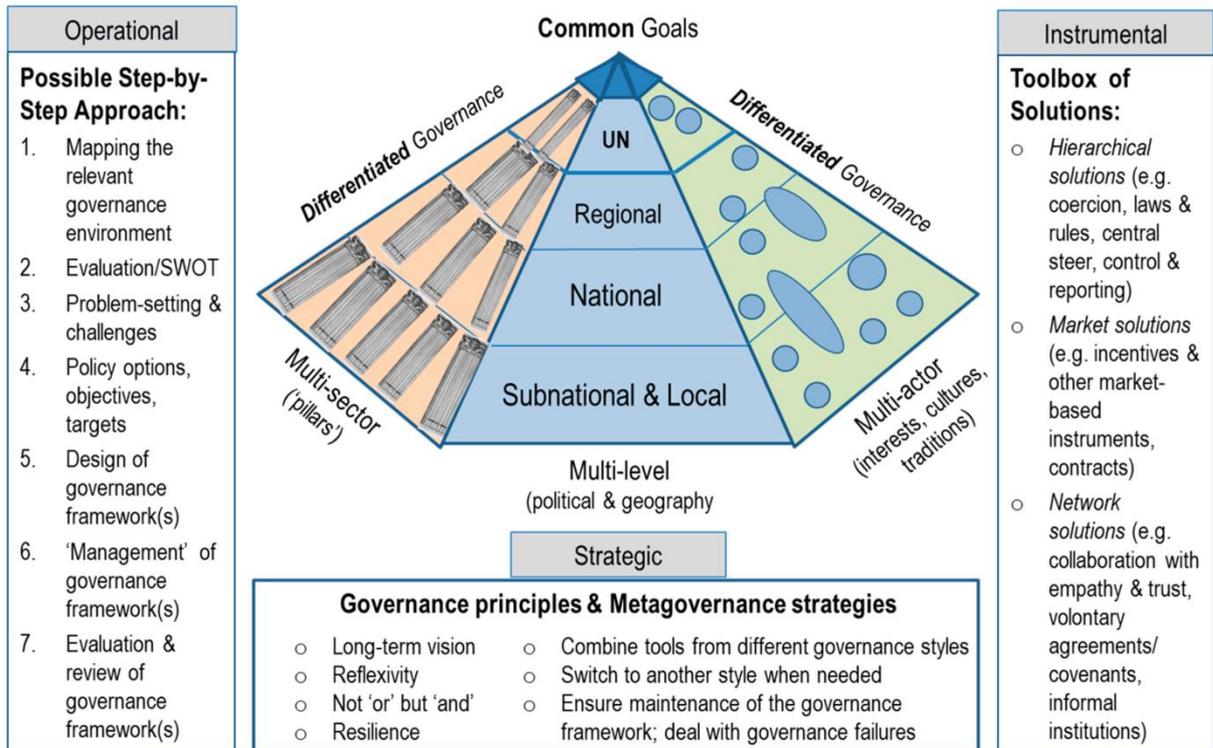
On peut symboliser les 3 composants du développement durable par le diagramme suivant :

Le DURABLE, c'est ce qui est à la fois VIABLE, EQUITABLE et VIVABLE.

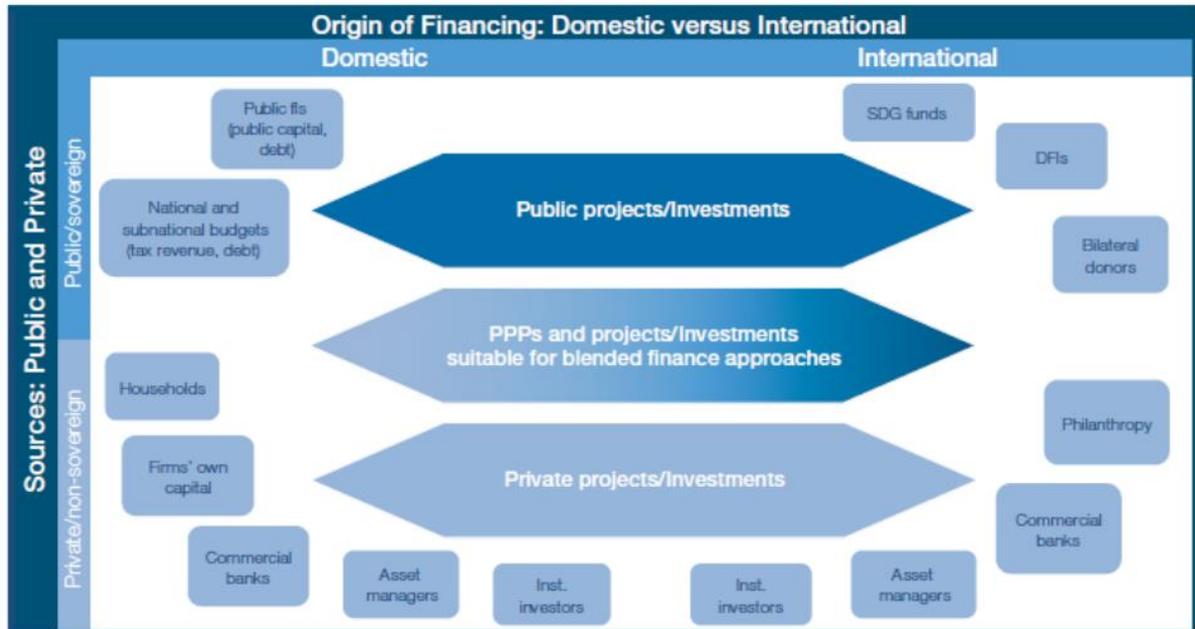


APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

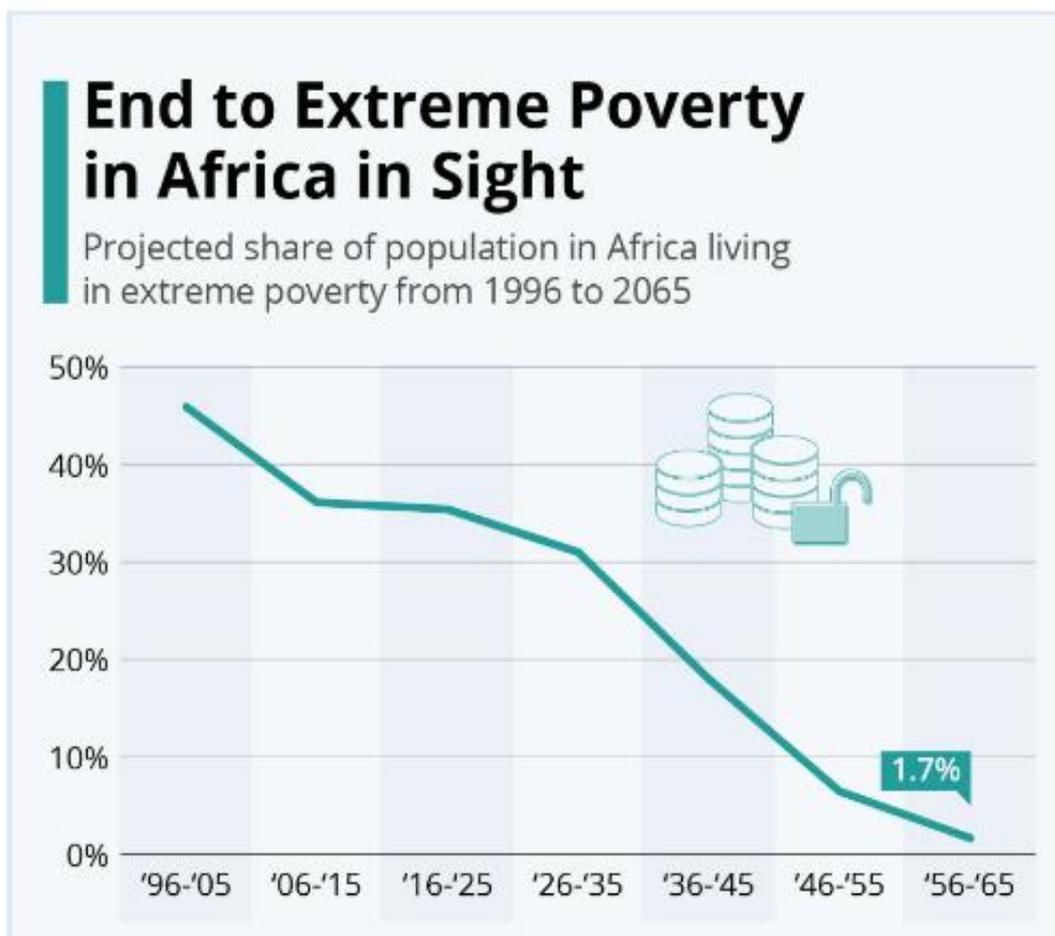
Common but differentiated governance for sustainable development



APPENDIX-3. (CONTINIUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS



APPENDIX-3. (CONTINIUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS



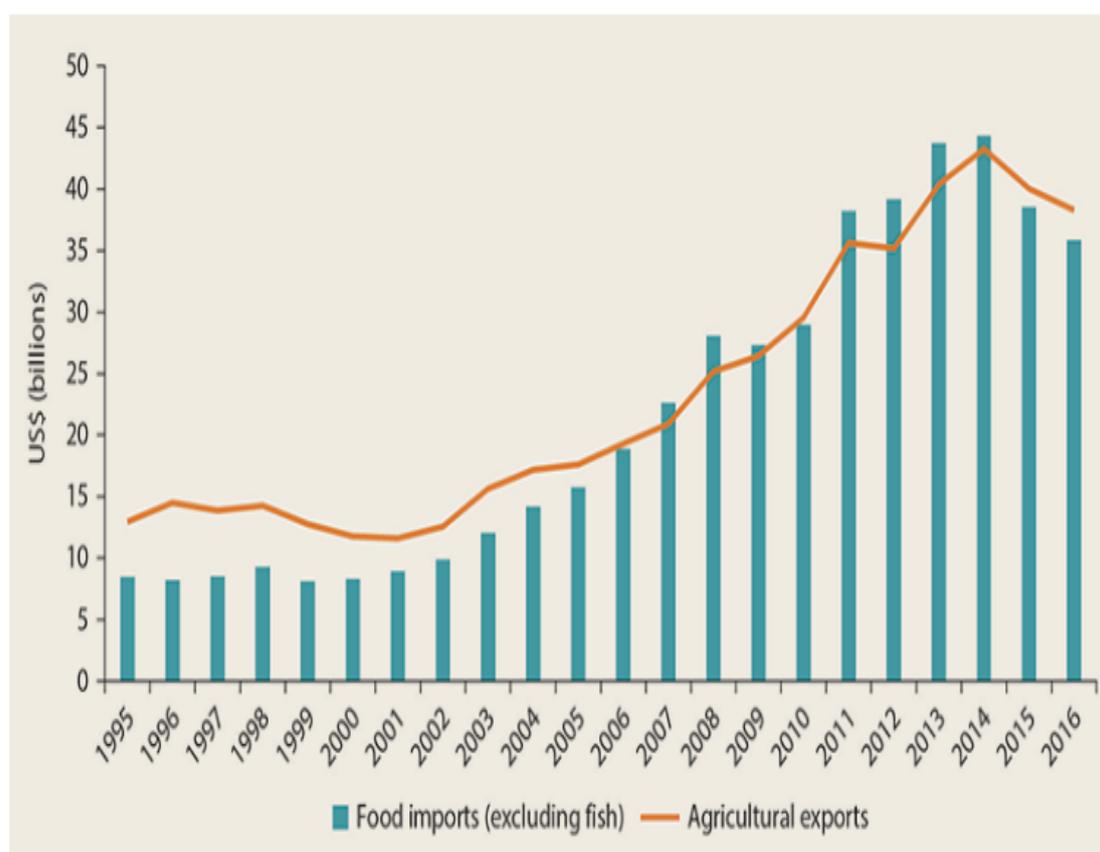
Source: African union development agency

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/04/an-end-to-extreme-poverty-in-africa-in-sight/>

APPENDIX-3. (CONTINIUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Africa's food system can be much better leveraged to accelerate poverty reduction, on and off the farm

Africa's Food Imports and Agricultural Exports, 1995-2016



Source: FAOSTAT 2018 database.

APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Cameroon - Income Poverty

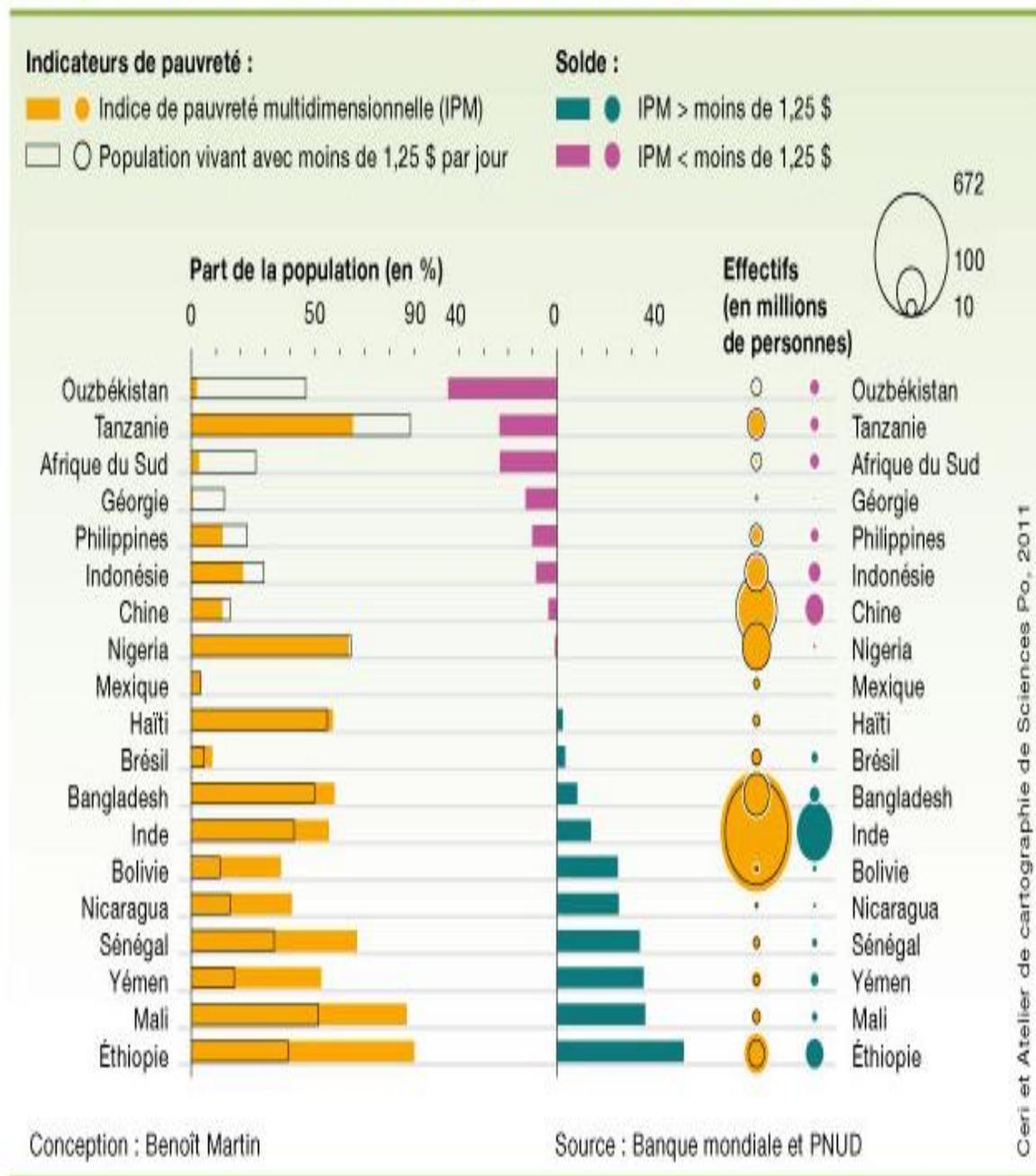
Income poverty in Cameroon was reported at 0.66667 in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Cameroon - Income poverty - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank on August of 2022.



Proportion of population below US\$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. The US\$1.25 poverty line is compared to consumption or income per person and includes consumption from own production and income in kind. This poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries. This indicator measures progress toward the reduction of extreme poverty and relates to the first MDG goal to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Quelques différences entre IPM et pauvreté monétaire, 2000-2008



APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIFS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE : LES CHIFFRES CLES

Objectif	Statistique Clé
1. Finir la pauvreté	10,7% de la population mondiale vit dans l'extrême pauvreté (moins de 1,90 \$ par jour)
2. Faim zéro	821 millions de personnes souffrent de malnutrition chronique
3. Santé et bien-être	Plus de 1 million de personnes meurent chaque année de maladies évitables
4. Éducation de qualité	100 millions de personnes ne savent pas lire
5. Égalité entre les sexes	Les femmes jouent un rôle essentiel dans l'économie mondiale
6. Eau propre et assainissement	Plus de 2 milliards de personnes n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable
7. Énergie propre et d'un coût abordable	Plus de 600 millions de personnes n'ont pas accès à l'électricité
8. Travail décent et croissance économique	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
9. Industrie, innovation et infrastructure	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
10. Inégalités réduites	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
11. Villes et communautés durables	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
12. Consommation et production responsables	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
13. Lutte contre le changement climatique	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
14. Vie aquatique	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
15. Vie terrestre	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
16. Paix, justice et institutions efficaces	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté
17. Partenariats pour le développement durable	10 millions de personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté

Source: ONU, OMS, FAO, Banque mondiale, etc.
Mars 2018



APPENDIX-3. (CONTINUE) UN SDG1 AND SDG10'S TARGETS AND INDICATORS



Carte Administrative du Cameroun