



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:SCCF

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	383,040
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-3 (select)	SCCF	4,032,000	145,000,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		4,032,000	145,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhancing the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Strengthening INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY to improve long term urban resilience to flood risk	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change risks are integrated into policies, regulations and, urban planning - Institutional Capacity developed to use the adequate tools for planning and communication to vulnerable communities of the metropolitan and catchment area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban flooding management policies - Land use and land right are considered into urban management - Climate Change integration into urban planning - Flood resilient building guidelines are produced - Spatial analysis are undertaken - Capacity building in spatial analysis, urban planning and 	SCCF	620,000	5,500,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			adaptation landscape measures etc.			
Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the LOCAL COMMUNITIES	TA	-Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation plans and measures by the local communities - Strengthened awareness of the local communities on flood risk and management	- Local communities are promoted - Capacity Building and Awareness Campaigns are undertaken - Local communities' adaptation plans developed - Community-based adaptation measures are identified	SCCF	620,000	6,500,000
Climate resilient INTERVENTIONS FOR FLOOD CONTROL developed	Inv	Adaptation technologies and investment are adopted at the community and city level	- Community-based adaptation measures in place - Buffer zone along the drainage canals created and catchment conservation measures implemented	SCCF	2,450,000	129,000,000
Knowledge Management and Monitoring and evaluation	TA	-Project management based on results based management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	- Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management technologies for further up-scaling -Participation to adaptation practitioners events -Monitoring and evaluation of the project	SCCF	152,000	2,000,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
		Subtotal			3,842,000	143,000,000
		Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴		SCCF	190,000	2,000,000
		Total Project Cost			4,032,000	145,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	AfDB	Soft Loan	30,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	AFD- French Development Agency	Soft Loan	100,000,000
National Government		In-kind	15,000,000

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			145,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
AfDB	SCCF	Climate Change	Cameroon	4,032,000	383,040	4,415,040
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				4,032,000	383,040	4,415,040

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁶</u>
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	125,000	11,875
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million	_____	_____

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up
Introduction – Problem to be addressed by the baseline

Since the early nineties, the population of Yaoundé, capital of Cameroon, has increased by 6% every year and today stands at nearly 1.5 million as a result of rural migration and the high birth rate. The Survey on the Living Environment of Yaoundé population (CAVIE) carried out in 2002 highlights the predominance of the so-called squatter areas which cover above 60% of Yaoundé City. The main rainwater drainage systems in the city are inefficient. As a result, during the rainy season floods (about 15 to 20 major floods per annum) disrupt the town's socio-economic activities leaving those in the squatter areas vulnerable. About 53,000 people (or about 9,000 households) are regularly flooded and 243,000 people (or around 40,000 households) occasionally. Thus, quality of life is adversely affected during the floods because dwellers are forced to evacuate temporarily or continuously to the humid, filthy and unhygienic surroundings.

In addition to the discomfort caused by these floods, their effects on health, the environment and the economy are enormous. In terms of health, not only do floods cause latrines to overflow thus polluting drinking water sources, but they also provide breeding sites for larvae form. Wastes carried by the rain water accumulate in squatter areas and drainage canals; increase the spread of waterborne diseases. Concerning the environment, floods cause the pollution of the water treatment station of Akomnyanda which supplies the town of Yaoundé with drinking water, soil erosion, land subsidence and slides. With regard to the economy, the floods cause the destruction of houses and businesses, loss of incomes for traders, etc. In short, the lack of rainwater drainage in a town like Yaoundé, where rainfall is considerable (nearly 2000 mm a year) has far-reaching impact on the population most of who already live in poverty.

Therefore, there is a need for a sanitation project that upgrades the urban drainage system to cope with urban floods and improve hygiene conditions of the areas. The project mainly comprises the upgrading/rehabilitation of the drainage canals and the protection and cleaning of the underdrains and canals.

The Baseline project

Objective - The overriding objective of the project is to help reduce poverty in the urban areas of Yaoundé. The specific objectives of the project are to: (i) contribute to rainwater drainage in Yaoundé City; (ii) contribute to improving the living conditions of the city's population; and (iii) build the capacity of the sector's stakeholders.

The project has been structured in two phases. The 1st phase, approved 2005 the Bank has invested US\$41 million. The 2nd phase is planned in 2013, for a total amount of US\$ 145 million including the US\$ 30 million from the AfDB and resources from French Development

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

Agency US\$100 million as well as an estimated contribution of US\$ 15 million from the government. The outputs of the baseline project are 10 folds and relate to SCCF project components as follows:

1. Strengthening INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY to improve long term urban resilience to flood risk
 - (i) Training and capacity building
2. Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the LOCAL COMMUNITIES.
 - (ii) Protection and cleaning of under drains
 - (iii) Development of social infrastructure around the canal
3. Climate resilient INTERVENTIONS FOR FLOOD CONTROL develop
 - (iv) Construction and upgrade of the drainage canals – upstream and downstream
 - (v) Landscaping along the canals
 - (vi) Development of maintenance roads along the canals and the construction of access ramps
 - (vii) Construction of footbridges, rail bridges and a road bridges
 - (viii) Construction of four rejection disposals at the canal confluences
 - (ix) Construction of containers and installation of garbage bins along the canal
4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring and evaluation
 - (x) Establishment of a project monitoring/evaluation system

3.5 km long flood drainage canal was constructed in the 1st phase which contributed to significantly reducing the frequency and magnitude of flood events in Yaounde and improving quality of life of local residents. This achievement also led to the reduction of water-borne diseases including malaria (-47.14%), diarrhea (-35.79%), and typhoid fever (46, 6%). To further improve the sustainability and relevance of the project, projected climate change impacts should be mainstreamed in various plans/strategies in the 2nd phase along with institutional strengthening of Yaounde City Council (CUC), increasing community outreach and sensitization, construction of community based adaptation infrastructure and integrated basin management approach.

The proposed Climate Change Adaptation Project

Following severe floods this year in Cameroon, the country is urged to take steps to reduce disaster risks. Recent flood in October 2012 in North Region has killed nearly 30 people and affected more than 26,000.

Due to the complexity of the phenomenon – climate change and/vs urbanization - scientists are not able to accurately quantify the real values exerted by climatic and human factors in the process of flooding in Yaounde. However, what is agreed among the scientific and development community is that both are responsible for increased flood and the people living in the flood-prone areas are already experiencing physical and social vulnerabilities, and that this is expected to be exacerbated by increased variability of climate.

Although no particular trends are observed in annual rainfall in Yaoundé, there is a slight increase of precipitation during the two dry seasons. This increase is partly due to unexpected floods in dry season. The change in rainfall pattern is therefore a major factor to be considered in flood management. From 1980 to 2008, 128 floods have been counted, 61 being recorded for the period 2000. This increase in flood events is the result of the association of:

1. Climate variability (see above)
2. Obsolete and miss-maintained infrastructures: culverts, gutters, sewers, and drainage

canal; now old, vulnerable and regularly blocked by all types of solid waste

3. Uncontrolled urbanization: a population increase of 6 % per year, associated with increased impermeable surfaces. Expansion of the city from 5,300 ha in 1981 to 15,900ha in 2001 was accompanied by an increase of number of houses in flood-prone areas.

4. Insufficient risk management: lack of communication and awareness on sanitation and flood risks at community level, knowledge in city planning and law enforcement.

The baseline project is mainly focused in addressing point 2 above by upgrading the physical aspect of the drainage systems with associated hygiene communication interventions. Adaptation measures, in terms of protecting people's assets, risk assessment and planning to mitigate potential flood damages are not sufficiently considered. The baseline project is focused on

(i)Project area, considering only interventions at the project target area to tackle the problems that should be done at the city level and even beyond (watershed), and

(ii)Subject, focusing on mainly the sanitation infrastructure component without considering the inter-linkages with, urbanization, land use planning and etc.

In order to integrate the climate change consideration aspects into the baseline operations the SCCF funds operation will be focused on the promotion of transfer and adoption of adaptation technologies through 4 major components:

1. Strengthening Institutional Capacity to facilitate the selection and the adoption of the technologies (in line with CCA-3 outcome3.2)

Coping with urban floods and climate change impact requires integrated approach. The aim of this component is to generate necessary information for better integrated planning and communication with the people. It will also strengthen countries capacity for better coordination and implementation of the flood management measures.

- Urban flood management policies in place to minimize exposure of highly vulnerable people of Yaoundé to climate change induced flood risks. Planned activities are:

- Preparation of flood hazard maps which will serve as basis for urban management and disaster management plans such as evacuation plans.

- Review and change land use to integrate climate change risk assessment – mainly flooding risks- into urban management:

- Improvement of land property right assignment and enforcement.

- Improve local organization and capacity to enforce urban zoning and regulations to reduce vulnerability to floods, with special focus on urban poor areas and catchment consideration.

- Planning future expansions in low-risk zones: consultative development of metropolitan development plan, including identification of disaster hotspots and corridors for urban expansion, and potential land acquisition plans to support urban growth corridors.

- Improve criteria for the design of new urban developments.

- Develop climate-smart design and building guidelines.

- Spatial analysis tools are disseminated and operational: modeling, databases, GIS tools, etc.

- Institutional capacity developed for continuous awareness campaigns, urban planning development and communication to vulnerable communities of the metropolitan and catchment area.

- Climate change risks and adaptation mainstreamed in implementation of Yaounde Sanitation Master Plan, Solid Waste Management Strategy and Urban Development Master Plan 2010-2035.

2. Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the local communities by increasing the skills of relevant individuals in transfer of adaptation technology (in line with CCA-- outcome 3.2)

As stressed in several publications (refer to USAID/ World Bank) a key dimension for dealing with urban flood management is to build community organizational structures which can enhance the voice that poor people have in planning and implementation processes. The project will target communities in informal settlements along the canal vulnerable to floods and will be identified through public consultations planned in the project. In order to achieve this the component is structured into two subcomponents:

2a. Local Adaptation Plans and Community-based Adaptation Technologies and Measures Development

This subcomponent will reinforce the promotion and readiness of local population by promoting organized communities which will prepare with the support of the local institutions the local communities' adaptation plans. From the adaptation plans the communities will define realistic implementable community-based adaptation measures to cope with urban floods. Those community-based adaptation plans and the measures are the core of the project because they take into consideration the results from component 1 and will feed into component 3 of the project. In order to achieve this objective the main activities are here detailed:

- Conduct participatory climate change vulnerabilities assessment
- Enhance local readiness including strengthening of organizational structure (religious, trade associations, ethnics, etc.)
- Consultation and validation processes in place
- Develop local communities' adaptation plans (e.g. evacuation plans, land use management, communication procedures etc.)
- Design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions
- Identification of local investment plans

2b. Capacity Building and Awareness Campaigns

The aim of this component is to ensure sustainability of the project. Activities under this component will raise awareness of the communities on the climate change and flood issues, which will enable them to be actively involved in sustaining the measures introduced. The main outcomes and activities under this sub-component are the following:

- The local communities' voice is enhanced.
- Organize local knowledge and information dissemination activities, targeting local communities, on the seriousness of the natural hazards and climate change impacts on their own lives, with focus on the behaviors that the population can control and improve.
- Arrange collaboration and joint activities with various local agencies to involve people in all aspects of disaster risk reduction in their own local communities.
- Raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up scaling.
- Improve solid waste management by reaching out to communities and changing their behaviors.

3. Climate Resilient Technologies and interventions for flood management are deployed in the targeted areas (in line with CCA-3 outcome 3.1)

The main outcomes of the community based planning approach described in 2b will be an enhanced enabling environment - the locally agreed adaptation plan - and specific community-based adaptation technologies and measures that will be financed under this “investment” component. The exact technologies and measures to be introduced and their details will be identified in the project through various consultations. Potential activities to be financed under this sub-component are:

- Community-based adaptation measures: Local drainage channels upgrading and maintenance; construction of local retention ponds; construction/identification of community evacuation center; and climate proofing infrastructure and buildings.
- Buffer zone and catchment conservation: Creation of buffer zone along the drainage canals/channels to ensure their sustainability; conservation and tree planting within and upstream of the project area to increase water retention capacity of the catchment; and conservation of flood area to secure room for water.

4. Knowledge Dissemination and M&E

Knowledge and experience of the technology and approaches applied in the project will help the country better cope with similar urbanization challenges. This component will help the learning process by drawing lessons and making them available for future use. The main activities under this last component are:

- Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up-scaling.
- Support to participation to adaptation practitioner’s events and knowledge production for dissemination in other national and regional cities.
- Preparation of monitoring and evaluation project reports, briefs and their updates

Project activities aim to improve the living conditions of Yaoundé City dwellers. Managing flood risks will help reduce number of casualty, affected people, and loss of assets and contribute to developing enabling environment for stable economic activities. The positive effects on the environment are multiple. It will help decrease the prevalence of waterborne diseases, malaria and reduce the pollution of the Mfoundi River which is a source of Yaoundé’s drinking water.

In summary, the project will take integrated approach and consider measures within and beyond target areas. These include; mainstreaming climate change adaptation into urban development; development of flood risk map for better preparedness and planning; reaching out to communities to sensitize them on adaptation measures; creation buffer zones along the canal to ensure its sustainability; and coordination between various authorities such as CUY, ministry of home affairs and ministry of environment. Hydrological stations will be installed to monitor long-term climate change impact. Lessons learnt from the project will be replicable to other cities in Cameroon which are also facing urbanization challenges.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

At the National Institutional Level

Sector coordination is the onus of the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE) which is in charge of designing, preparing, applying the national policy, coordinating and monitoring operations and

projects concerning water and sanitation in the urban and rural areas. It is also responsible for planning projects, making an inventory of water resources and helping set water and sanitation tariffs. MINEE's Sub-Directorate for Water Management is responsible mainly for the inventory and protection of water resources, the control of water quality standards, the preparation of concession agreements and the supervision of licensees. The Unit of Designs and Standardization is responsible for preparing the legal framework, governing the drinking water and sanitation sub-sector. In the sanitation sub-sector, MINNE's responsibility is limited to the management of wastewater. These duties are carried out on the ground by the Sub-Directorate for Sanitation. The Ministry is also in charge of the technical supervision of Cameroon's National Water Board (SNEC), a parastatal entrusted the duties of production, transportation and marketing of water in urban centers.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MINDUH) has been commissioned to implement the national urban development and housing policy. The Urban and Rural Land Development Mission (MAETUR), under the supervision of the Ministry of Land and Estate Issues (MINDAF), is responsible for putting in place water supply and sanitation systems in the low-income residential areas. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization is involved in the sanitation sub-sector through the Directorate of Local Public Authorities which is responsible, among other things, for monitoring all activities designed to improve the living environment and quality of life in both urban and rural areas. This Ministry is in charge of the administrative supervision of the district communes (CA) and the urban communities (CU), including that of Yaoundé (CUY). The Ministry of Public Health oversees the implementation of the Government's hygiene and sanitation policy. To that end, it is charged with promoting hygiene measures for the benefit of the urban authorities and the population.

Other Ministries with cross-cutting missions are involved in the preparation and implementation of the Government's water and sanitation policy. This is the case in particular of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in all matters pertaining to the preparation, monitoring and inspection of the sector's budget implementation. The Ministry of Planning, Development and Territorial Planning in its capacity as the structure in charge of coordinating sectoral policies, takes part in the definition of public investment expenditure guidelines. The Ministry of Trade helps to fix water rates, and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry gives the rural populations support by installing drinking water points for cattle. The CUs are responsible for managing sanitation services and the use of equipment. They are required to ensure technical compliance of sanitation installations and private enterprises charged with the collection and disposal of refuse and night soil. The CU's' areas of intervention are: (i) town planning and urban development; (ii) community utilities and infrastructure; (iii) drinking water supply and sanitation; and (iv) hygiene and health. They may carry out these same tasks or call on service providers by virtue of a contract.

The disaster management system comprises body such as National Council for Civil Protection which defines policies relating to disaster risk management, and such policies are implemented by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD), under the Department of Disaster and Emergency Services (formerly the Department for Civil Protection), and assisted by the decentralized services of a series of specialized ministries. MINATD itself is represented in the entire national territory by a network of 379 decentralized structures, which are responsible for the implementation of emergency response plans. Therefore, in the event of a disaster or grave danger, the emergency response plan is launched by:

- the Divisional Officer at the divisional level;
- the Governor at the provincial or regional level; and
- the Secretary -General of the Presidency at the national level.

Private sector

The Société Hygiène et Salubrité du Cameroun (Hygiene and Health Company of Cameroon, HYSACAM), is a private company specialized in the disposal of solid waste. In Yaoundé, HYSACAM collects and transports about 800 tons of garbage a day, processes household refuse, sweeps streets, public

places and the city's markets. The company has teamed up with Associations and NGOs for the pre-disposal of household wastes.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society

Several NGOs and Civil society organizations are present in the country. In the case of floods, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are prominent in the provision of humanitarian assistance and disaster prevention training programmes;

Academic and Research

The University of Yaoundé and the Research center for Hydrology (Centre de Recherches Hydrologiques (CRH) at Yaoundé are key national partners with external research institution such as the French IRD which disposes of historical studies about the urban hydrology of Yaounde

Development Partners:

In addition to the Bank, several bilateral and multilateral donors are involved in the water and sanitation sector, especially: the Japanese Government, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Belgian Technical Cooperation, KfW, the European Union, German Cooperation (GTZ), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and United Nations Agencies like the UNDP, UN-Habitat and UNICEF. To be noted that the French agency is the major co-financier of the two project baselines

Among them close coordination is required with other urban flood management related interventions by: (i) the World Bank through urban sector development and water supply project; (ii) the AFD supporting roadside drainage; (iii) KfW preparing water and sanitation project in Yaounde and four secondary cities; and (iv) UN-Habitat preparing a restructuring of squatter settlements in Yaounde

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

The attainment of project objectives also depends on protecting the canal against the dumping of solid waste into the drainage systems by the riparian population, and support for hygiene and sanitation activities by the project zone's population. These risks will be mitigated through: (i) information and sensitization campaigns to be organized throughout the implementation phase; (ii) the construction of household waste garbage bins along the canal; (iii) the training of SMEs, NGOs and district associations; and (iv) the supply of waste disposal equipment and materials to NGOs/Associations currently responsible for the district's waste pre-disposal.

At the start of the implementation, delay in the contract award process at CUY level could negatively affect the project performance. The project will support a procurement expert based in the project implementation team and provide training to the procurement committee in the CUY to mitigate this risk. The Bank staff based in Yaounde are also available to follow up the progress on regular basis.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

Project activities will principally be monitored by the Project Implementation Unit, under the supervision of the Directorate of Technical Services and the Yaoundé Urban Community Department of Finance and Economic Affairs. The Yaoundé Urban Observatory will monitor/evaluate the project impact with the assistance of the Project Implementation Unit, using indicators defined within the project's detailed performance measurement framework (PMF)

The establishment of the Consultative Committee (CSC) comprising representatives of all stakeholders (civil society, NGOs, private individuals, Yaoundé Urban Community, District Commune, the supervising ministry, etc.) will not only help to formalize relations among various partners, but will also provide the framework for monitoring and evaluating project achievements. The CSC will also be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the

Project Implementation Unit performance contract and will prepare a concise half-yearly report on the execution of that contract. The Committee will meet quarterly and/or whenever necessary.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The last PRSP has been produced in 2010 under The Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP). The GESP has been designed as a strategic planning paper to cover about ten years. In terms of the development of infrastructures and equipment services the GESP indicates that “Rats, mice and harmful insects in houses, noise pollution, repugnant odors, sludge, floods and physical violence are some of the problems faced by households.” The baseline project seeks to address some of those household problems by bringing a better sanitation environment in the urban areas and contributes to the reduction of expected floods.

The republic of Cameroon has submitted its first and only national communication to the UNFCCC in January 2005. Floods risks and impact as a result of a sea level rise are presented in the document. Flood risks as a result of increased extreme rainfalls and their impacts are stressed and prioritized.

Moreover, in August 2012 the country initiated the development of a National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPCC). This is a planning tool designed to identify priority activities for adaptation in short, medium and long terms. It is ultimately to increase the adaptation capacity of economic actors to climatic disturbances. These adaptations should be integrated into the national development planning and address the main impacts in the country such as those related to sea level rise, floods and yield.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is responsive to the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for GEF-5 in terms of the CCA 3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology under the CCA-outcome 3.2 (Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer) for project components 1 and 2 and under the CCA-outcome 3.1(Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas) for project component 3..

The project will focus on the deployment of the technologies which will be defined by a consultative process in which communities and local institutions will develop Local communities’ adaptation plans and community based adaptation measures.

The Republic of Cameroon has ratified in August 2002 the UN convention on climate change and the conditions for entry into force have been fulfilled on Feb 2005. Cameroon is therefore eligible to the SCCF funds.

The proposed SCCF intervention will seek to finance the additional costs of achieving sustainable development posed by climate change. In particular, the project addresses the risks of flooding on the urban poor people in the light of climate change and climate variability. The adaptation activities to be undertaken are essential to deal with the risk of flooding that has been prioritized by the President of Cameroon.

The proposal has been developed in compliance with the principle of country ownership by having taken into account national priorities as agreed with the Bank.

The proposed interventions take into consideration the activities undertaken and planned under the AfDB baseline projects and the SCCF funds are proposed as additional to those interventions for climate change integration.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The intervention strategy of the Bank in Cameroon over the period 2010-2014, aims to contribute to creating the enabling conditions for taking greater advantage of Cameroon's strengths and opportunities, in particular, by easing the constraints relating to weak governance and inadequate infrastructure.

Through the pillar on infrastructure development the country and the Bank have decided to consolidate the results achieved concerning the sanitation sector in Yaoundé.


The Bank's disposes of a field office in Cameroon with 27 staff, including an operations coordinator, an environment expert and an infrastructure specialist as well as expert from other sector such as rural development, private sector, social development, etc.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Justin NANTCHOU NGOKO	Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION	01/16/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Ignacio Tourino Soto, AfDB		03/20/2013	HORUGAVYE, PATRICE	+216-71102543	p.horugavye@afdb.org