



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

August 04, 2014

Dear SCCF Council Member:

AfDB as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: ***Cameroon: Enhancing the Resilience of Poor Communities to Urban Flooding in Yaounde***, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with AfDB procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by the SCCF Council in June 2013 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by AfDB satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,



Naoko Ishii

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE 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	5263
GEF Agency(ies):	AFDB	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Yaounde Urban Council	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate change	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	383,040
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For SFM/REDD+ ➤ For SGP ➤ For PPP 		

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCA 3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	<p>Outcome 3.1 : Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 : Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups (development of green spaces)</p> <p>Output 3.2.1: Policy environment and regulatory framework for adaptation- related technology transfer strengthened and individuals trained on adaptation related technologies.</p>	SCCF	4,032,000	156,280,000
Total project costs				4,032,000	156,280,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhancing the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Strengthening institutional capacity to improve long term urban resilience to flood risk	TA	- Climate change risk are integrated into policies, regulations and, urban planning	- Urban flooding management policies - Land use and land right are considered into urban management - Climate Change integration into urban planning	SCCF	620,000	5,500,000

¹Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood resilient building guidelines are produced - Spatial analysis are undertaken - Capacity building in spatial analysis, urban planning, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	SCCF	2,450,000	140,280,000
Knowledge Management and Monitoring and evaluation	TA	Results and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further upscaling -Monitoring and evaluation of the project 	SCCF	152,000	2,000,000
Subtotal					3,842,000	154,280,000
Project management Cost (PMC) ³					190,000	2,000,000
Total project costs					4,032,000	156,280,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	AfDB	Soft Loan	31,780,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	AFD	Soft Loan	109,000,000
Local Government	Younde City Council	In –Kind	15,500,000
Total Co-financing			156,280,000

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

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

²Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants			0
National/Local Consultants			0

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

The project design closely follows the objectives, outcomes, components, GEF budget and co-financing specified in the PIF. There has been no change in the GEF budget total, and the co-financing budget total increased.

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAF national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

N/A

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

N/A

A.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage:

N/A

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Overview of situation in Yaounde

Geography and Climate

The urban area of Yaounde covers an area of about 256 km² and is bounded by 3 and 5 parallel of north latitude and 11 ° and 12 ° meridians of longitude. Type of climate prevailing in Yaounde is the Guinean type whose main characteristics are regular and abundant rainfall, and existence of four seasons (two dry seasons and two raining seasons). During these seasons, one estimates at 1 600 mm, volume of water which the city receives annually. More remarkable is that these repeatedly torrential rains lead to rapid streaming. Cameroon is already significantly affected by climate change. Since 1960, the average temperature has risen by 0.7 ° C. The number of "hot days" increased by 21.7 % between 1960 and 2003; and it is estimated that the increase in the temperature reaches up to 4.7 ° C by 2090. In general there is an increase in extreme precipitation and drought with a shift of the rainy season. The amount of annual precipitation will decrease / increase from -8 to +17% by 2090. Since 1960, the average rainfall fell 2.9 mm per month per decade. This climate change at the national level is manifested in Yaounde by: (i) greater rainfall variability, (ii) continued isohyets shift to the south, and (iii) increase in the frequency of more or less long episodes of heavy rainfall alternating with periods of drought.

The Mfoundi River is the main river that drains the city of Yaoundé. This river is composed of several tributaries that flow from different locations to the mainstream: Olezoa, Mingoa, Abiergue, Ekozoa, Tongolo, Ntem, Ebogo, Djoungolo, Ewe, Ake.

The city of Yaounde is drained by a set of perennial rivers (Mfoundi, Mefou and Mfoulou). The area is covered by (i) well drained red ferrallitic and lateritic soils on the upper slopes and summits, (ii) and by colluvial and alluvial deposits in the valleys. Within the current urban perimeter, one observes mixed vegetation having relics of forest on hill summits, and market-gardening plants along river valleys. The bedrock geology consists of embrechites (quartz-rich gneiss massif) constituting fractured reservoirs exploited by wells and boreholes. It is covered by alluvial clay and sand in thalwegs lateritic soils on the hillsides.



Vulnerability to Climate Change

Several natural factors contribute to climate vulnerability of people in Yaounde. It is amongst others the low vegetation cover, soil sealing and bulk waste in the beds of streams. Apart from these natural factors of vulnerability, there are several other socio-economic factors that enhance vulnerability to flooding. Indeed, regularly flooded areas of the city are inhabited by small shopkeepers, artisans, workers, and other people living below the poverty line. The vulnerability of Yaounde climate change is exacerbated by: (i) poverty in precarious neighbourhoods (more than 60 % of the population), (ii) the livelihoods of people who depend heavily on vulnerable resources climate change, (iii) and low adaptive capacity of populations.

People implement adaptation measures by their own means to try to withstand flooding and avoid their damage. Initiatives are sometimes collective, but more often personal and isolated. These initiative are generally adjunctive measures, ephemera and do not fit in a sustainable way: (i) the raising of furnishings and storage of sandbags at the entrance to prevent water entering in homes and reduce impacts, (ii) the elevation of the foundation with backfill containing mainly organic materials whose decomposition weakens the foundations of houses; (iii) digging trenches around houses; (iv) the construction of dikes and barriers; (v) protection of walls with old sheets; (v) expansion of the major bed and the cleaning of the river. These measures do not allow people in precarious neighbourhoods to have good resilience during floods, thus amplifying their vulnerability.



Figure 1: Floods in 2014 in "OLEZOA"





Figure 2: Floods in 2013 in "Nsam SOFAVINC"



Figure 3: Floods in "avenue Kennedy-down town"

Population Characteristics and Poverty

The population of Yaounde is estimated at 2.4 million, divided into seven district municipalities. The project will cover directly 5 of 7 district municipalities of Yaoundé (Yaounde1 to Yaounde5). The total population of the district municipalities directly affected is estimated at 1,832,000 inhabitants in 2012. Based on the urban population growth rate from the general census of 2005 (4 % on average), the population of the project area will reach 2 143 million by the end

of 2017, the closing date of the project. According to data from the ECAM3 2007, the poverty rate for Cameroon amounted to 3.9%. In Yaounde, this rate is estimated at 5.9% against a national average of 12.2% for the urban population. It therefore appears that the incidence of poverty is lower in Yaoundé than the national average and in other urban centers in Cameroon. The average income in Yaounde is 762,000 FCFA / year against a national average of 440,000 FCFA. Despite the low incidence of poverty in Yaoundé, there are significant pockets of poverty in unstructured districts that primarily affect young unemployed. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the activity rate of the population of the city of Yaoundé 15 years and older is 63.6% against 78.2 % nationally. Thus, more than 36.4% of the residents are unemployed.

In Cameroon, the population is 50.5% Female. In Yaoundé, this proportion is estimated at 49%, probably indicating a rural exodus which affects more men than women. One in four women is head of household; which suggests the heavy burden on women managing a household alone, often with more than 5 children. In terms of social life, about 60% of women are at least members of an association, and 27% have a responsibility in an association. In the context of global warming, women are the most vulnerable group to climate change in terms of displacement, loss of access or control of natural and economic resources, and loss of income.

Health characteristics

In terms of health, the achievement of first phase of PADY has reduced the prevalence of malaria and typhoid fever, which were reduced respectively from 16.4 to 8.66% and from 5.4 to 2.88% between April 2005 and March 2012; the diarrhoea was reduced from 3.8 to 2.44%. Despite these positive results PADY, access to health care remains critical for people in informal settlements of Mfoundi Watershed. The general unhealthiness, behaviours attitudes and social practices, contaminated water, sewage, flooding, and the rule of waste lead to proliferation-related unhealthy such as malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery diseases, typhoid, etc. Health facilities are under - equipped and healthcare workers have no skills to meet erasing disasters such as floods.

Draining network and flooding

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.

Baseline Project

Government has developed a Sanitation Master Plan of Yaoundé for reducing the flooding and this plan was granted by the Group of the African Development Bank (AfDB) to respond to the need of sanitation project that upgrades the urban drainage system to cope with urban floods and improve hygiene conditions of the areas. So in 1993, Yaoundé has a Sanitation Master Plan, which establishes collection requirements, and stormwater drainage and sanitation for 1995-2020 while implementing a project schedule taking into account the development of the city. However, the project was temporarily abandoned because of lack of funding. It is only with the start-up of the program of poverty reduction in urban area in 2003 that the sanitation work of Yaoundé was engaged with AfDB funding.

The priority tranche of Yaounde sanitation works as updated in 2003, was composed of the following tasks: (i) 4400 m recalibration of Mfoundi about including service roads and pedestrian walkways; (ii) cleaning and protection of main sewers by the setting up bar screens in Ekozoa, Abiergue rivers and upstream Mfoundi (iii) wastewater collectors along

the left bank of Mingoa to protect the water quality of municipal lake; (iv) general collector conveying wastewater to the Nsam Wastewater Station Treatment; and (v) completion of the work of the Wastewater Station Treatment of Nsam. This updated priority tranche has formed the basis for the conception a project for carrying up the work of the emergency phase of the stormwater drainage of Yaoundé: the PADY (Yaounde Sanitation Project).

The overall objective of the PADY1 was to contribute to poverty reduction in urban areas. The specific objectives of the project were: (i) contribute to the stormwater drainage of Yaounde; (ii) improve the quality of life of people in the city; and (iii) strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in the sector.

In 2012 , the following work was completed : (i) three stormwater collectors cleaned, (ii) four bar screens built, (iii) a 3,508m channel landscaped (instead 4.4km initially planned), (iv) appurtenant structures built (tracks maintenance, bridges, gateways, confluence structures), (v) ten community contracts between Yaoundé District Councils and neighbourhood associations for precollection of solid wastes, (vi) four precollection systems in place in the districts instead of the 15 expected , (viii) 93 people trained on sanitation job, business management and LI techniques, (ix) 16 senior staff trained in project and programs monitoring and evaluation, (x) three IEC campaigns on hygiene and sanitation; nearly 71,588 people, including 18,009 men, 18,914 women and 34,665 young people have been reached.

In the first phase of the PADY a set up during the 2007-2011 period. The progress made towards achieving PADY objectives are detailed in the table below:

Project objectives	Activities completed	Results achieved
Contribute to stormwater drainage in Yaounde City	(i) Three water collecting stormwater flushed, and cleaned; (ii) four bar screens built; (iii) a channel of 3508 meters fitted (instead of originally planned 4.4 km)	Reduction of the annual frequency of flooding caused by rivers Mfoundi from 15 to 3 Reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases consecutive frequent floods (malaria, typhoid and diarrhoea), respectively 47%, 47% and 36% during the period 2007 -2011
Contribute to improving the living conditions of the city's population	(i) Ten community contracts between Yaounde District Councils and neighbourhood associations for the precollection of solid waste; (ii) four pre-collection systems set up in neighbourhoods instead of the 15 planned	Reducing the number of landslides from three to one landslide per annum
Build the capacity of the sector's stakeholders	Training of managers and supervisors of District Councils and the Yaounde Urban Community; Associations / NGOs in the project area, SMEs and consultants, "Labour-Intensive" techniques and business management; Three information campaigns, education and communication on hygiene and against insalubrities	93 people trained in the sanitation profession, business management and "Labour-Intensive" techniques 71,588 people, including 18,009 men, 18,914 women and 34,665 young people sensitized

Despite these good results, the untreated portion (80%) of rivers through the city of Yaounde continues to suffer floods that still cause significant loss of life and property. The discharge of domestic waste in waterways continue in districts not concerned by the first phase of PADY, because of weak performance of the neighbourhood precollection system, contributing to congestion sanitation networks, and thereby causing the recurrence of flooding upstream Mfoundi and its tributaries. The neighbourhoods in the shallows Mfoundi catchment are still very vulnerable to the climate change risks due to lack of prevention and adaptation at communal and local level. In addition, the landscaping has not been made within the PADY; all studies demonstrate that urban deforestation combined with increased waterproofing surfaces decrease the filtration capacity, and increase the impact of rain and floods. People were not sufficiently aware of climate change and on measures appropriate adaptation despite the numerous local organisations (NGOs, associations, etc.) in the project area and building actions carried out under the PADY.

Faced with these problems that could penalize the results of the first phase of PADY, the design of the second phase of the project was necessary to definitively resolve the flooding problems in the Mfoundi catchment, taking into account climate change adaptation and flood risks management, and improve the living conditions of a large number of people.

The second phase of PADY (PADY2) is justified first by the achievements of the first phase of PADY, mainly the construction of a 3.5 km canal on the Mfoundi River. This first operation helped to: (i) reduce the annual frequency of floods caused by the Mfoundi from 15 to 3 between 2007 and 2011, and (ii) reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases caused by frequent floods (malaria, typhoid and diarrhoea) by 47%, 47% and 36% respectively during the period 2007-2011. To enhance the achievements of PADY 1 and its positive impacts, the Government submitted a request to the AfDB and AFD. These two institutions have agreed to provide support amounting to 67% and 20% respectively of the project financing. The appraisal mission was conducted jointly with the AFD, and the aide-memoire co-signed by the AfDB, AFD and Government.

The second phase of PADY (PADY2) is also justified by the need to sustain the benefits of PADY1, and extend the area of the project to cover the entire Mfoundi watershed and strengthen its impact in Yaounde. This project is also justified by the need to build the institutional and logistical capacity of the Yaounde Urban Council for properly ensures the upkeep and maintenance of the city's drainage system. Indeed, inadequate maintenance of the network is partly behind the flooding affecting the population. Lastly, training, education and awareness activities proposed in this project will help to improve the management of household waste and impact positively on sanitation network maintenance and the population's health.

The baseline project mainly comprises the upgrading/rehabilitation of the drainage canals and the protection and cleaning of under drains and canals. Increased flooding other neighbourhoods of the watershed of Mfoundi has imposed among other alternatives extension of the construction of drainage channels stormwater. There are several types of channels (natural, grass-covered riprap, concrete or mixed configurations) and the design of the different channels was made taking into account the hydraulic, environmental, impacts on the community and its needs, the relevant legislation and the specific nature of PADY2. The design of open channels was preferred, since they provide better opportunities for creating multiple benefits such as the integration of parks and greenways. Moreover, they are often less expensive than closed channels that have the same hydraulic capacity and, most importantly, they are more consistent with the general approach to stormwater management that aims to replicate hydrological responses closer to natural conditions. According to the analysis of technological options for the construction of stormwater drainage channels in PADY2, it is difficult except for a few exceptions, to build collectors without concrete and masonry. Even in the currently green areas such storm drains (e.g. grassed land) would be very difficult to maintain and cause flooding again to the upside. In addition, non-masonry collectors still pose maintenance problems. Main bed management, and in particular portions near streams, allows green features: (i) Parks; (ii) urban wood; (iii) flood areas with vegetation accordingly; (iv) green bands or green zones combined with urban areas. The dimensioning of channels has taken into account: (i) decadal frequency flow of rainwater, (ii) drainage channels sections developed in master plan study and which have been maintained for the design of PADY1 structures (iii) to ensure consistency with the channels of PADY1.

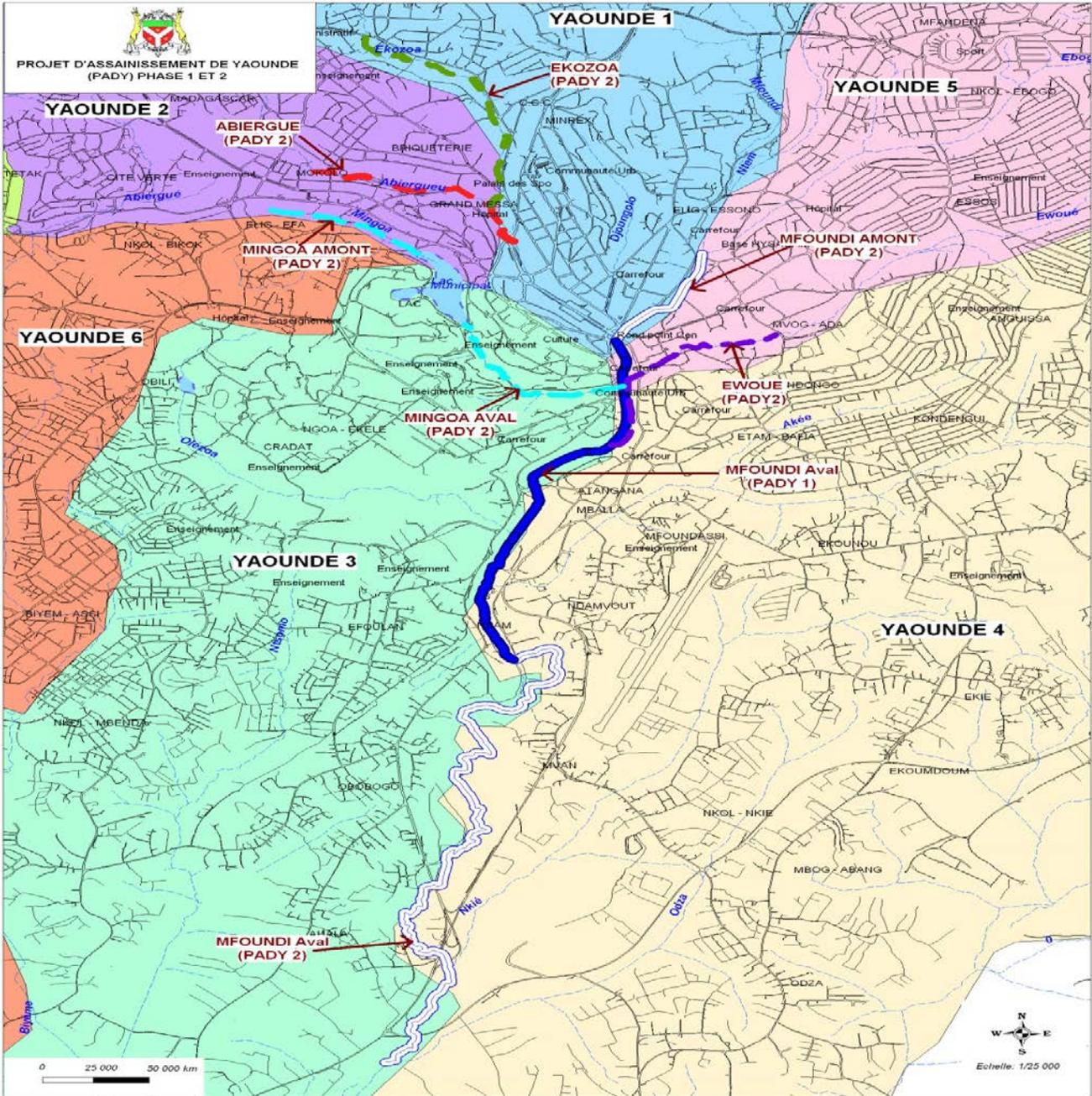
In order to ensure the sustainability of investments, the project provides a maintenance budget of the channel, and the process of appropriation is guaranteed at all levels: Government, Yaounde Urban and District Councils, Population, private sector, NGOs, associations, users, etc.

In this sense, the PADY2 has the following components:

Number	Component Name	Component Description
A	Sanitation Infrastructure Development	(i) construction of a main canal of about 6 km, (ii) development of drainage canals on four tributaries over a distance of 8 km, (iii) development of towpaths, (iv) construction of access ramps for maintenance and transition structures at the confluence points of the canal, (v) construction of vehicle crossings as well as canal support and crossing structures, (vi) landscaping works, and (vii) domestic sludge disposal and treatment infrastructure.
B	Strengthening of Hygiene and Health Activities	(i) Strengthening of water-borne disease control mechanisms, (ii) IEC campaigns on hygiene, health and the effects of climate change, (iii) rehabilitation and equipment of five (5) district hospitals in the project area.
C	Institutional support for intervention structures and project management	(i) construction of solid waste pre-collection and sorting platforms, (ii) supply of equipment and materials for maintenance and upkeep of structures and for opening access for waste collection vehicles to inaccessible neighbourhoods, and (iii) supply of flood monitoring and observation equipment (gauges), (iv) studies on flood prevention and mapping of major risk areas; updating of the stormwater component of the Yaounde sanitation master plan and operationalization of solid waste management.

The project duration is 4 years with the last infrastructural works expected to be completed by 2018.

Figure: Location of streams to build



A. 5. *Incremental /Additional cost reasoning*: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated *global environmental benefits* (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The GEF-funded project reinforces PADY2 activities by contributing to the reduction of the vulnerability of poor communities Yaoundé to climate change, and strengthening adaptive capacity in particular by mainstreaming adaptation measures into urban policies and strategies; and adoption of adaptation technologies for supporting these communities to effectively fight against the adverse effects of floods. In this respect, the GEF project will contribute to more render effective and visible the PADY2 contribution compared to PADY1 in the fight against flooding in Yaoundé.

Project Strategy

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of urban poverty in the city of Yaounde. The specific objectives of the project are: (i) contribute to stormwater drainage in the city of Yaoundé, (ii) contribute to improving the living conditions of the population of the city, and (iii) strengthen the capacity of stakeholders sector. The GEF components and baseline activities will be sequenced in such a way to ensure timely delivery of the project components.

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity to improve long term urban resilience to flood risk

Coping with urban floods and climate change impact requires integrated approach. The aim of this component is to generate flood risk information for better integrated planning and communication with the people. For generating relevant information, an integrated approach will be adopted, carrying out appraisal and assessment as is needed for the purposes of integrating climate change into policies, regulations and, urban planning.

Outcome 1: Climate change risk are integrated into policies, regulations and, urban planning

Outputs and activities

Output 1.1. Urban flooding management policies

- Activity 1.1.1. Conduct participatory climate change vulnerabilities assessment – The vulnerability assessment will take into account weather conditions, habitat conditions and local infrastructure, the effectiveness of emergency response and support networks, the availability of material and financial resources and services level of awareness about the flood risks. The information obtained under this assessment will implement appropriate measures. This assessment will also help to classify prevention and adaptation in order of priority, in order to help people and the most vulnerable groups in a timely and economical manner. Strategies and measures proposed will include: (i) mainstreaming adaptation into municipal activities, (ii) establishment a process of risk assessment at the municipal level, (iii) participatory development of urban development plan integrating climate and urban risks; to this end, the project will use an integrated GEF cities sustainably approach. More concretely conduct vulnerability assessments to climate change will facilitate the reduction of vulnerability to flood risk associated with climate change and damage through the development of urban vulnerability policy.

- Activity 1.1.2 Preparation of flood hazard maps which will serve as basis for urban management and disaster management plans such as evacuation plans. The aim of this activity is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to either the flood resilient building guidelines, development plans or local adaptation plans that may warrant further investigation at the appropriate; and to assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide a quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk to land to be zoned, of its potential impact on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures. Conduct participatory vulnerabilities assessment to climate change will incorporate gender aspects in relation to access to information, mobility and access to income and other types of resources. The needs, concerns and knowledge of women will be also identified and incorporated into the vulnerabilities assessment to climate change.

Flood risk assessments will (be): (i) supported by appropriate data and information, including historical information on previous events, but focusing more on predictive assessment of less frequent or more extreme events, taking the likely

impacts of climate change into account; (ii) clearly state the risk to people and development and how that will be managed over the lifetime of the development; (iii) undertaken by competent people, such as a suitably qualified hydrologist, flood risk management professional or specialist water engineer; (iv) focused on addressing the impact of a change in land use or development on flood risk elsewhere, ensuring that any such change or development must not add to and should, where practicable, reduce flood risk.

Output 1.2. Land use and land right are considered into urban management

The occupation of marginal land is a key factor affecting vulnerability among informal settlements and the urban poor, but is clearly a very difficult challenge to address. The primary solutions to this persistent problem are complicated—coordinated commitment to: i) stronger land use administration and ii) investment in affordable housing on land that is not exposed to severe climate change risks. Tenure security can provide incentives for residents of informal settlements to invest in upgrading their homes, contribute to building community infrastructure, and use their property as a productive asset, particularly when jobs and other sources of income are scarce.

- Activity 1.2.1 Review and change land use to integrate climate change risk assessment – mainly flooding risks- into urban management : The project will support the improvement of the right assignment of land ownership (especially for poor people) to enable the populations of those areas to more easily mobilize their own resources, and organize themselves to contribute in the improvement of habitat in order to be resilient to climate change. This activity will emphasis on : (i) improvement of land property right assignment and enforcement; (ii) 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; (iii) 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; (iv) improve criteria for the design of new urban developments.

Output 1.3. Climate Change integration into urban planning

Activity 1.3.1: Develop flood risk maps - The preparation of a flood risk mapping planned in the study of will delimit the perimeters of natural risk zones "flood", and these perimeters will be integrated into the urban development plans. The Yaounde Urban Council and District Council will thus have a particularly efficient tool land use planning for reducing vulnerability; the master of risk areas will allow better flooding control.

Output 1.4. Flood resilient building guidelines are produced

- Activity 1.4.1: Develop Flood resilient building guidelines – The development of climate-smart design and building guidelines will allow residents of areas at risk, to have the technologies in construction of buildings that enhance their resilience to climate change. The development or modification of building guidelines after a disaster will be in consultation with the affected population and the competent authorities.

Output 1.5. Spatial analysis are undertaken

- Activity 1.5.1: Updating the stormwater component of Yaounde sanitation master plan – The updating the stormwater component of Yaounde sanitation master plan will complement existing tools and / or planned for updating (Wastewater Sanitation Master plan financed by AFD, Solid Waste strategy Management adopted in 2012) in order to have a coherent and integrated vision on sanitation subsector of Yaounde. Consideration of climate change will facilitate the harmonious development throughout the municipalities concerned.

Output 1.6. - Capacity building in spatial analysis, urban planning, adaptation landscape measures,

- Activity 1.6.1: Design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions

- Activity 1.6.2: Enhance Institutional Capacity in spatial analysis, urban planning, adaptation landscape measures, etc.

Component 2: Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the local communities

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.

Outcome 1: Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation plans and measures by the local communities

This Project 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.

Outputs and activities

Output 2.1 Local communities are promoted

- Activity 2.1. Enhance local readiness including strengthening of organizational structure (religious, trade associations, ethnics, etc.).

Output 2.2 Community-based adaptation measures are identified

- Activity 2.2.1. Design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions

- Activity 2.2.2. Identification of local investment plans

Output 2.3 Local communities' adaptation plans developed

- Activity 2.3.1. Develop local communities' adaptation plans (e.g. evacuation plans, land use management, communication procedures etc.)

Output 2.4. Capacity Building and Awareness Campaigns are undertaken

Sustainability of increasing resilience strategies depends on the appropriation by the concerned populations of these strategies and their active participation in their implementation. Therefore, the processes and decisions will directly involve the population by ensuring that women, men and children and all high-risk groups are systematically included. The awareness of citizens on climate change, the associated risks and the capacity building actions will ensure a good level of knowledge and understanding of all stakeholders, and allow them actively participate in identifying and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change. In the context of the prevention, specific awareness on the risks of waterborne diseases, adverse effects of floods and climate change impacts will be carried out targeting women and youth. During capacity building campaigns, the project will include: (i) identification of functions, roles and specific responsibilities respectively for women and men, (ii) identification of support mechanisms required to involve women in adaptation actions, (iii) identification of mechanisms to improve existing capabilities in both men and women, and (iv) the integration of specific measures to empower women to participate in the implementation of the project.

- Activity 2.4.1: 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 behaviours that the population can control and improve.

- Activity 2.4.2: Arrange collaboration and joint activities with various local agencies to involve people in all aspects of disaster risk reduction in their own local communities.

- Activity 2.4.3: Raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up scaling.

- Activity 2.4.4: Improve solid waste management by reaching out to communities and changing their behaviours

Component 3: Climate Resilient Technologies and interventions for flood management are deployed in the targeted areas

Outcome 3. Adaptation technologies and investment are adopted at the community and city level

The main outcomes of the community based planning approach 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. Following discussions with stakeholders including vulnerable populations, associations and NGOs in the project area, the project will focus on promoting a small control system of water around households by implementing small infrastructure around homes for harvesting water, small draining water, the implementation of green areas around the canal to absorb rain water and the establishment of a system of water retention and waste management that ensures water houses will go into the drain. To ensure the sustainability of those community-based adaptation technologies, the project will not only help developing these small technologies, it will also strengthen people's knowledge of how this system works so as to help to manage it themselves. People's capacities will be strengthened to enable them to manage the small technologies discussed at the community level, and there will be a system for monitoring of these populations through funds from ADB, AFD and other donors involved in the implementation of ADB-Cameroon program to be extended beyond the GEF project and PADY2.

Concerning the sustainability of the interventions and their contribution to long-term resilience, the PADY II project provides a maintenance budget of the drains. The ownership process is guaranteed at all levels: Yaoundé Urban council, Yaoundé subdivisional councils, Populations, Government, private sector, Civil society, NGOs, associations, users, etc.

Otherwise, adaptation measures are already discussed at consultation meetings with stakeholders and will continue to be discussed and selected throughout the project. This is an ongoing consultation process: as and when the implementation of the project, we will see how the measures identified are walking and gradually it will be improved.

Outputs and activities

Output 3.1 Community-based adaptation measures in place

- Activity 3.1.1: Identify and implement of at least 3 Community-based adaptation technologies
- Activity 3.1.2: Training of 50 trainers from local organizations on sustainable use of community-based technologies
- Activity 3.1.3: Monitoring of 10 000 people training by the 50 trainers

Component 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. Regarding the collection, dissemination and use of best practices and lessons learned on the management of climate change risks and flooding, the project will develop outreach strategies specifically targeting women and use appropriate mechanisms for the dissemination of information, specifically designed to reach women.

Outcome 4. Results and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately managed

Outputs and activities

Output 4.1. Monitoring and evaluation of the project

- Activity 4.1.1. Implement Planning an M&E system based on stakeholder needs and expectations helps to ensure understanding, ownership and use of M&E information
- Activity 4.1.2. Project Start Up
- Activity 4.1.3. Writing report (Evaluation inception report, Project Implementation Report, Progress report)
- Activity 4.1.4. Ensure Evaluation mission & Site visits.
- Activity 4.1.5. Ensure a mid-term evaluation.
- Activity 4.1.6. Ensure a terminal evaluation.

Output 4.2. Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further upscaling.

- Activity 4.2.1. Documenting and disseminating lessons learned and best practices to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up-scaling
- Activity 4.2.2. Support to participation to adaptation practitioner's events and knowledge production for dissemination in other national and regional cities.
- Activity 4.2.3. Develop a Communications Plan for the project.
- Activity 4.2.4. Distribute lessons learned and best practices at the national and international scale.

Furthermore, the project is innovative by being the first main initiative on climate change adaptation in urban area in Cameroon, which actively involves the vulnerable. For the sustainability and intensification issues (scaling up), the project will contribute for establishing associations in neighbourhoods, and training them in the management of the living space, etc. The project will conduct sensitization activities to improve sites populations understanding on floods human causes, etc. Capacity building, financial mechanism to seek in order to sustain et continue activities at the end of the GEF project.

Also, proposed project would be fully integrated into urban water and sanitation services, and it would contribute directly towards integrating climate change adaptation into relevant city-level development policies and plans. As a result, the proposed project is well placed to generate sustainable adaptation benefits with considerable potential for scaling up.

The project duration is 4 years with the last infrastructural works expected to be completed by 2018.

The summary of the sequence of the key activities will be as follows:

2015:

- Construction works for the canal downstream Mfoundi and tributaries upstream Mfoundi initiated;
- Awareness and communication activities funded by GEF initiated;
- Execution and operationalization of solid waste management studies;
- Undertake institutional studies necessary for the establishment of a treatment plant sludge;
- Undertake studies on flood management and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) at Mfoundi and Mefiou;
- Undertake more thorough studies on vulnerability and determine, with community participation, the best adaptation practices and technologies (including landscaping techniques) to be implemented;
- Acquisition of medical equipment, equipment for dredging of canals, maintenance etc.

2016:

- Continued construction works around Mfoundi;
- Further awareness, education and communication activities funded by GEF;
- Acquisition of equipment for waste management; (litter bins etc.);
- Establishing pre-collection platforms for wastes;
- Updating Yaounde Sanitation Masterplan;
- Capacity building activities for stakeholders
- Mid-term assessment of project and 2015 Audit

2017

- Landscaping process initiated construction sites;
- Construction works along Mfoundi completed;
- Further awareness, education and communication activities funded by GEF;
- Monitoring of the operations of the sludge treatment plant and audit 2016;

2018

- Final evaluation of the project;

- Audit 2017
- Completion of awareness, education and communication activities funded by GEF;
- End of landscaping activities.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Six main risks were identified for achieving the project objectives. These risks are detailed in the table below:

Risk	Rating Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Low participation of local populations	Moderate	The project will develop a close communication with social workers, including women and traditional communicators who are previously trained and equipped with communication tools adapted to each community / neighbourhood. The IEC strategy will be adapted to the local context and strongly integrate neighbourhood associations that have developed trust with the local people.
Lack of contribution by beneficiaries to household refuse pre-collection	Moderate	The consulting firm hired for IEC campaigns will be tasked with eliciting the population's support and their determination to contribute to the mechanism set up
Weak capacity of the CUY and District Councils (DC) to ensure the system's sustainability (maintenance of structures, solid waste pre-collection and collection)	Moderate	The project intends to strengthen the operational maintenance and household refuse pre-collection mechanisms for CUY and DCs
Low financial capacities of NGOs will pose a significant risk to the sustainability of IEC activities after GEF funding	High	The project will strengthen the capacity of NGOs and the signing of tripartite agreements between CUY, the subdivision municipalities and neighbourhoods associations. In addition, the project will encourage the YUC (Yaounde Urban Council) and DC (District Council) to develop a sustainable funding mechanism for IEC activities and pre-collection of household waste.
Land speculation. Landscaping near the banks of rivers will lead not only emerging land partially submerged in rainy weather, but also servicing land; the value of the land will increase considerably: the lands leased or sold to the poor people for building habitats, or for practicing urban agriculture, may be sold to richer and thereby excluding the poor	High	The new land tenure legislative and regulatory framework to be proposed as part of the study of flood risks prevention will set out measures that will reduce land speculation
Governance issues related to delays in fulfilling the conditions precedent to the first disbursement and in the project's goods, works and services procurement process, as well as the weak financial management capacity observed during the implementation of PADY 1.	Moderate	To ensure a quick project start-up, as from the project its preparation stage the loan conditions were discussed with the Government. Country Office monitoring and support will facilitate the fulfilment of these conditions. As regards speeding up the procurement process, the project aims to build the capacity of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in procurement, building on the experience gained from the implementation of PADY 1. Negotiations with the Ministry of Public Contracts should help to devolve the procedure to the YUC. As regards financial management, the project will build the PIU's capacity by financing the update of management tools (procedures manual and management software), recruiting a RAF Consultant, as well as upgrading the skills of the PIU fiduciary staff.
Delays or poor co-ordination with stakeholders that could equally hamper progress towards objectives.	Moderate	Within the context of the PADY2, the project will support Yaounde Urban Council in raising awareness among diverse institutional stakeholders of the implications of the poor co-ordination will have for

Risk	Rating Risk	Mitigation Strategy
		PADY2goals, and will actively promote and facilitate mechanisms for cooperation. The timely availability of reporting tools and alignment guidelines, GEF funding and the involvement of the GEF focal point in the MCC will help PADY2 to deliver on time.

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The project will seek collaboration with other initiatives funded by the GEF, including those relating to sanitation, flood management, and / or adaptation to climate change in urban for creating synergies, sharing tools and methods of action, and discussing the challenges and lessons learned. Collaborations will be established with the GEF Implementing Agency in Cameroon (National Offices UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, etc.). The national implementing agencies (Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and Sustainable development, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, etc.) and implementing partners of the projects funded by the GEF (UN- HABITAT, CIFOR , ICRAF, etc.) that can add value to PADY2. The PIU will establish a closely cooperation with the UNDP project titled “Support to the certification of the Environmental Services with considerations to adaptation and vulnerability to climate change” for reaching Outcome 2.1, the project “Housing infrastructure and basic services for climate change adaptation in Cameroon” implemented by UNIDO in the Outcome 3.1, as well as synergy with the GIZ project on “Decentralisation and local development assistance program”. The program contains very few elements climate related but has many angles of approach, particularly with regard to the integration of adaptation considerations into municipal planning. Insofar as the program entered its final phase since 2012, the process of adaptation to climate change can only be initiated but cannot be followed within the PADDL. If PADDL should integrate climate activities, a partnership could be established with the PADY2 to support common district of Yaoundé, in the development of strategies, plans and technologies for adaptation to climate change.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

Stakeholder consultation activities

During the preparatory update studies for this operation, public consultations were held with the beneficiaries to get their opinions following the completion of PADY.1 and expectations in the design of the second phase. During the preparation and appraisal missions, meetings were also held with representatives of the seven Yaounde District Councils and neighbourhood NGOs and associations, as well as SMEs operating in the sector. This participatory approach was also made inevitable by the decentralization policy adopted by Cameroon, which upholds beneficiary consultations to elicit their support for implementation and greater ownership of the outputs.

Within the framework of project preparation, two public consultations were held in February 2014 and march 2014. The first one, the launching meeting (February 06th, 2014), aimed at : (i) informing people about the PADY2 and GEF project PIF and having their feedback on how to develop the project component and expected results; (ii) identifying the perception of people about climate change (causes, manifestations and consequences); (iii) assessing briefly the vulnerability of the population to climate change and flooding (vulnerability of buildings; vulnerability flood management, etc.); (iv) identify local adaptation technologies, and (v) collect fears, expectations and proposals of the population, in order to integrate them into the decision making process of climate change adaptation. People consulted perceive floods as a natural phenomenon which depends directly on the rain, but also due to the anarchic occupation of space including storm drains that are regularly blocked. In neighborhoods like Nkoldongo 14 (not covered by PADY1), people have found that the frequency of floods has increased significantly. But these people do not plan to leave the flooded area, because they have no other place to go and their economic activities depend on their dwelling places (small business, craft, periurban agriculture, etc.). People also noted the weakness of the local authorities’ intervention in flood management. According to them, it is important to inform and sensitize the population of vulnerable neighborhoods on impacts related to flooding, intensify the rescue organization, and implement adequate preventive measures.

Populations expectations from these consultations are: (i) the adaptation of buildings, drainage networks stormwater, local activities and behaviors in relation to flooding; (ii) a more rapid and coordinated response of national and local authorities (Prefecture, Red Cross, District Council and Yaounde Urban Council, etc.); (iii) the establishment of a framework for collaboration of all stakeholders including local authorities to prevent flooding risk; (iv) strengthening of local associations and NGOs for enabling them to better sensitize people on responsible behavior for the prevention of flood risks, and to implement concrete actions in the field of waste pre-collection .

The second consultative meeting held on March 28th, 2014 was to validate the draft of the project document. The meeting aimed at sharing with all stakeholders the project logical framework, the institutional arrangements, the co-financing issue, the monitoring and evaluation plan, and some other technical issues as the adaptation technologies to be adopted by the populations.

During these consultative meeting, following local adaptation measures and technologies were identified: awareness on solid waste management, cleaning of storm drains, grassing banks of rivers, development of green spaces, landscaping, training on sanitation and management of sanitation infrastructures, organizational strengthening of local associations and NGOs involved in sanitation works for enable them to support people in the protection against the negative effects of floods, integration of climate change adaptation in neighborhoods development planning; development of adaptation planning with the involvement of households; dissemination of good practices on hygiene, sanitation and protection against waterborne diseases, development of synergies and cooperation amongst stakeholders (district communes, associations, local NGOs, communities, etc.) for the development and implementation of adaptation micro-projects.

Following discussions with stakeholders including vulnerable populations, associations and NGOs in the project area, the project will focus on promoting a small control system of water around households by implementing small infrastructure around homes for harvesting water, draining small, and the implementation of green space along the canal to absorb rain water, and the establishment of a system of water retention and waste management that ensures water house will go to the drainage. The project will support developing these small technologies, and strengthen people's knowledge of how this system works in order to help them for managing these technologies and ensuring the sustainability of adaptation at the community level. People's capacities will be strengthened for this purpose, and there will be a monitoring system of these populations. These adaptation measures already discussed at consultation meetings with stakeholders will continue to be discussed and selected throughout the project. This is an ongoing process of consultation: measures most appropriate local adaptation will be identified as and when the implementation of the project, and will be gradually improved

Public participation is adequately considered for this stage of project development. Stakeholder participation was emphasized during project preparation. Project implementation will carry forward the same spirit of participation and inclusivity. Formal implementation guidance will be offered by a Monitoring and Consultation Committee (MCC). A much broader range of stakeholders (Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development (MINEPAT), Ministry of State Property Survey and Land Tenure(MINDCAF), The University of Yaounde and the Research Center for Hydrology, French IRD, Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MINDUH), Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE), Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE), Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), AfDB, AFD, Autonomous Sinking Fund Of Cameroon(CAA), Industrial Zone Development and Management Authority(MAGZI), 07 Yaounde District Councils, NGOs, Neighbourhood Associations, Camerounaise Des Eaux (CDE), Cameroon Railways Corporation (CAMRAIL), National Directorate of Meteorology, Cameroon Telecommunication (CAMTEL),Institute of research for development (IRD), University of Yaounde1 and the Research Center for Hydrology)will be integrated within project inception, planning, monitoring, and evaluation activities. Project management tools such as the project inception work plan, mid-term review, and final evaluation will be made available to all interested stakeholders.

Roles of stakeholders in relation to mainstreaming adaptation in Yaounde's urban development planning, and to the project's components

The Urban municipalities 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 Urban municipalities 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 Cameroonian regulations do not clarify the roles of Commons Urban and district municipalities of major cities in the drainage maintenance of storm water; generally the district municipalities are not involved in stormwater drainage due to lack of funding. It is the responsibility of the Cameroon Government to clarify this situation. The success of stormwater management strategies is largely dependent on the community's involvement. Participation of urban communities through community-based groups that are capable with sub-contracting will give opportunity on improvement in stormwater management and drainage through an employment-intensive, community-based contracting and management approach in the slum upgrading process. Active members in the community will be mobilized within the settlement appropriately restructured to take charge of the maintenance of stormwater infrastructure. The Project will thus initiate a sustainable mechanism clarifying the role and responsibilities between urban communities and municipalities for drainage infrastructure maintenance. For increasing the role of municipalities in mainstreaming adaptation in Yaounde's urban development planning and the project's components, the project will enhance municipalities' capacities for prevention measures and managing adaptation measures. Moreover, awareness activities will be planned and implemented in coordination with the district municipalities.

NGOs may support advocacy and dialogue about adaptation and offer strategic advice and technical assistance to cities on mitigation and adaptation; for this purpose they will benefit from numerous training programs that emphasize peer-to-peer communication, participation, and learning. Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) will ensure capacity building of associations to ensure effective participation of people in the project initiatives and strengthen ownership of these initiatives. They will be contracted to perform directly IEC activities. They will have to be undertaken: (i) a dialogue / awareness of local authorities, heads of health services of councils, neighbourhood leaders, heads of blocks, heads of associations, religious authorities; (ii) the distribution to households affected by the door to door collection, frequency and time of passage. The Training of Trainers strategy will be adopted for sustaining climate change adaptation training in addition of partnership with urban municipalities in terms of supporting these training. A long term training strategy will be built with urban municipalities and government, for continuing and spraying out climate change adaptation training.

Neighbourhood associations can be helpful intermediaries, especially when led by influential individuals who know how to navigate local social networks. They may already be implementing adaptive management responses, whether formally or informally. This means that community organizations may be good partners for raising awareness about climate change risks, developing potential adaptation actions, and influencing behavior in support of adaptation actions. They may also be able to increase the adaptive capacities of their target groups through the implementation of programs on health, hygiene, employment generation, and access to basic services. Within the framework project, they will be involved in the sensitization of the population because they have developed a good trust with the communities in their neighbourhoods. To this end they will ensure awareness -to -door and community meetings. They will also be involved in assessing vulnerability to climate change and the identification of long-term measures for flood prevention in the framework of the flood prevention study.

The Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) have a central role in the implementation of the project. More specifically the MINEPDED will be consulted in the study on flood prevention and sizing landscaping, more specifically on the following points: (i) flood hazard maps which will serve as basis for urban management and disaster management plans such as evacuation plans (ii) design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions; (iii) Develop climate-smart design and building guidelines; (iv) planning future expansions in low-risk zones. Moreover the MINEPDED will participate in IEC activities on the following themes: (i) the gravity of natural hazards and climate change impacts; (ii) the prevention of natural disasters, including floods; (iii) the management of climate change risks; (iv) the importance of the precollection and management of household waste; (v) the importance of good organization and management of the precollection of household waste.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE) 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. In the sanitation sub-sector, MINNE's responsibility is limited to the management of wastewater. Within this project, this Ministry will actively participate in the activities planned for the integration of risk and adaptation to

climate change in the updating and implementation of the Yaounde Master Plan.

The Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) 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. Within the framework of this Project the Ministry will be an important actor regarding outreach activities on climate risk management options (especially in the field of health and urban sanitation). Conduct participatory assessment of vulnerabilities to climate change will involve the Ministry of Public Health (including social and health vulnerability to the effects of climate change on populations in precarious neighbourhoods). In addition, the MINSANTE will participate in IEC activities towards communities, local associations and health structures on: (i) the fight against HIV / AIDS and other waterborne diseases; (ii) the importance of the collection and management of household waste; (iii) health and protection garbage;(iv) and hospital waste management and environmental protection.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MINDUH) has been commissioned to implement the national urban development and housing policy. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINH DU) coordinates stormwater drainage. It participates in the development of policies and strategies, standards for sanitation and drainage, coordinates the development of sanitation master plans, coordinates and supervises the work in this area. It coordinates design studies, construction and maintenance of sanitation structures and drainage. The MINDUH in collaboration with the MINEE and YUC, will actively participate to mainstreaming adaptation in Yaounde's urban development planning by providing data on: (i) flood hazards maps; (ii) land property right assignment and enforcement; (iii) develop climate-smart design and building guidelines; (iv) planning proposal for future extensions in low risk 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, amongst others, 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 Councils (DC) and the Urban Councils (UC).

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 Civil Protection, and assisted by the decentralized services of a series of specialized ministries.

The Ministry of State Property Survey and Land Tenure (MINDCAF) is the primary public actor in the land sector. MINDCAF has authority over all land, but many of its objectives are largely focused on state land. MINDCAF has overall responsibility for land allocations, land development, and land surveys. The ministry's structure provides for provincial and prefect-level (i.e., division-level) offices that were intended to have primary responsibility for many land matters, including land allocations and land use planning. However, the decentralization of many functions has not been supported by the legal framework and the authority of the various levels of government for various tasks has not been well defined. Performance of the ministry and its provincial and prefect-level offices has been poor. The central and local offices lacked technical capacity, financial support and the benefits of basic institutional development.

The Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development (MINEPAT) is responsible for the development and implementation of the country's economic policy. The MINEPAT as the structure in charge of coordinating sectoral policies takes part in the definition of public investment expenditure guidelines.

Academic and Research provide information on scientific developments, vulnerability, and information on potential policy responses. The University of Yaounde and the Research Center for Hydrology will be keys research partners with external research institution such as the French IRD which disposes of historical studies about the urban hydrology of Yaounde.

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.

All project stakeholders will be part of Monitoring and Consultation Committee (MCC). This committee will ensure

the proper articulation and implementation of project activities, and will meet monthly to facilitate the coordination of actions. The roles of each of the stakeholders in the project will be discussed and validated within this committee.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The activities to be financed by the GEF under the PADY2 meet the need to implement adaptation and also have very positive environmental and socioeconomic impacts; 1000 households (about 6500 inhabitants) will benefit from the adaptation measures. The following benefits will also be generated by the proposed project:

Health benefits. Population awareness will significantly reduce illegal dumping and trash around homes, and therefore the risk of diseases related to waste and water. Reducing prevalence of waterborne diseases will reduce health expenditure of households, and the time spent by women to seek children care. Based on the study of the effects of PADY1 in 2017, the project should contribute to reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases in the proportions estimated as follows: 11.84 % to 5 % for malaria; 2.7% to 1.05 % for diarrhoea and 3.06 % to 0.5 % for typhoid fever.

Economic benefits. Reducing the frequency of flooding, even their disappearance will allow local communities to develop new commercial and craft activities along the roads and paths that were often flooded during heavy rains. The rides, circus and recreational activities often benefit landscaped areas to establish themselves momentarily and develop recreational activities. The green spaces allow installation of recreational activities close to home and while opening up neighbourhoods by reducing the risk of nocturnal assault. The visual attractiveness that will result in the landscaping along the riverbanks of Mfoundi and its tributaries will bring thousands of people to come strolling along landscaped streams during week and especially on weekends. On a global basis 710 direct jobs were created under PADY1 and 1200 direct jobs can be estimated for PADY2. On this basis, GEF activities will create about 120 direct jobs: 50 for the development of green spaces, 10 to study flood prevention and sizing landscaping, 25 for updating the rain water component in the Yaounde master plan and 35 for animation /advocacy and IEC campaigns. The estimated number of indirect jobs created under GEF activities will be around 200 per year which include indirect full-time and seasonal jobs : 30 sowers, 10 restaurant owners, 50 brick makers (manufacturer of paving stones), 30 fact finders, 20 subcontractor florists, 30 subcontractor arable soil vendors, 20 sports clubs and gymnasias (seasonal from Saturday to Sunday), and approximately 10 electricians. Newly created jobs are occupations generated at the end of the work in the developed areas. We estimated a total average of 500 new jobs created from PADY facilities. They include about 300 photographers for almost CFA 60,000 F monthly income; 50 individual landscapers/gardeners on private contract with the City Council amounting to CFA 70,000Fa month; 50 vendors of sweets, biscuits, chocolates etc. amounting to CFA 30,000F a month; 5 HYSACAM cleaners directly recruited at CFA 70,000F per month; 45 restaurant owners with CFA50,000F per month.

Gender

In the project area, women represent close to 49% of the beneficiaries. As concerns associations, about 60% of women are at least members of an association, and 27% have a position of responsibility in an association. Women play an important economic role and therefore constitute a prime target. In fact, activities related to the pre-collection of solid household waste and drainage works and the cleaning of sanitation facilities in which they are heavily involved alongside youths will boost their incomes and substantially improve their living conditions. With the IEC activities, 300 female workers will be included in neighbourhood hygiene committees to ensure sensitization for behaviour change. The project will develop outreach strategies specifically targeting women, and will use appropriate mechanisms for information dissemination, specifically designed to reach women; these actions will help to reduce their vulnerability. A reduction in the prevalence of water-borne diseases will scale down household health expenditure and the time spent by women to seek related care for their children. The combination of these factors and the proximity of the project site will give women and youths, as was observed at the end of the Phase 1, the opportunity to immediately set up small businesses (90% of food market sellers are women) such as the sale of flowers, catering and, ultimately, to organize themselves into associations capable of self-financing larger-scale activities.

Other benefits

- Based on the PADY1 impact assessment, the project is expected by 2017 to help reduce by 80% the frequency of flooding
- 1000 households (6.500 people : male 60%, female 40%) sensitized and informed on the management of climate change risks and local measures for flood prevention

B.3.Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The overall cost-effectiveness calculated the current value made on the four years project. It will increase the benefits of new jobs over the years following the end of the work. In terms of cost-effectiveness of similar funded projects in Cameroon, AfDB has financed the project by supplying drinking water and sanitation in the rural part of northern Cameroon. This project presented many advantages over the financial and socio economic domain. It helped to secure drinking water for the populations of four selected regions and improve on the framework of hygiene, sanitation and health as well as ensure a better distribution of benefits among economic agents (government, businesses, business operators and consumers). But the economic viability and cost-effectiveness of the project through the benefits generated by the beneficiaries gave a steady supply of drinking water and the improvement of living conditions in general. The economic rate of return that reflects its benefits is established at 33.92%. And well below the actual cost of the GEF-funded.

In the case of the project under review, the net present value is positive and, the GEF contributed highly in the cost-effectiveness together. In the case of the GEF project, based on the assumptions made so far, the net present value is positive and the GEF project reached 3,908,733,286 FCFA (around 8,175,000 U.S. Dollars) when all items are made. The overall economic cost-effectiveness is higher than the economic costs on the time horizon; indeed, on the basis of assumptions, the net present value is positive and reaches 9,908,733,286FCFA when all items are made after 4 years.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The project will be implemented over a period of 48 months as from June2014 and will last for 36 months.. For implementation monitoring, the Bank will conduct a launching mission and regular supervision missions, in accordance with the regulations in force (1.5 supervisions per year). The functions of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be mainly carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the supervision of the Monitoring Committee and Consultation (MCC), the GEF focal point in Cameroon, and AfDB and AFD offices in Cameroon. Daily project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the PADY2 Coordinator to inform AfDB of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

M & E plan for the project is consistent with the GEF policy monitoring and evaluation. The results framework of the project includes indicators for each outcome. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing progress in the implementation of the project and whether the project results have been achieved. Conception and implementation M&E plan will involve project stakeholders and beneficiaries, both as participants and contributors and as users and beneficiaries as appropriate. The M&E Plan includes following activities: (i) tracking tool measurement (ii) monitoring of all project indicators, including assessment of project changes; (iii) periodic monitoring reports; (iv) independent terminal evaluation of the project; and (v) midterm review/evaluation: either by independent reviewer/consultant or government entity.

Procedures and standards used are those of the GEF-5 and AfDB in connection with the indicators in the project results framework. The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation will be preceded by a training of the project team and implementing partners on the tools of results-based management.

Planning an M&E system based on stakeholder needs and expectations helps to ensure understanding, ownership and use of M&E information. It is essential to have a clear understanding of the priorities and information needs of people interested in or affected by the GEF project. This includes stakeholder motivations, experience and

commitment, as well as the political and other constraints under which various stakeholders operate. It is especially important that local knowledge is sought when planning M&E functions to ensure that they are relevant to and feasible in the local context, and that M&E information is credible, accepted and more likely to be supported.

Implementing the M&E Plan. During this phase the project will start benefiting from a good M&E process which leads to adjustment of the project strategy, via reflection, MCC meetings and supervision missions. Special consideration should be given to communicating M&E results to different audiences such as MCC, PADY2 staff, and primary stakeholders. The purpose of communicating findings is to motivate stakeholders to action and to ensure accountability.

Project Start Up. During this phase, project staff is recruited and the project is inaugurated, often by a start-up workshop during which project management, monitoring and reporting requirements are clarified for all parties concerned. It is also common practice to review and update the logical framework matrix as well as to prepare an annual work plan. A logical extension of this work is to review and operationalize the M&E plan by, for example, consulting stakeholders. In practice, this means that the project team identifies the information needed to guide the project strategy, ensure effective operations and meet reporting requirements. The next step involves deciding what information to gather and analyse and how to include this in an M&E system. By making use of participatory methods the chances of creating a learning environment will increase. Once all performance indicators have been agreed, data sources and methods to use for reporting on progress or lack thereof also need to be specified. A common problem for many projects is that they focus on data collection rather than knowledge generation. A baseline will be prepared early in the project to further refine the reference values and target indicators. It will also take into account some indicators that the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and partners consider important for the evaluation of the GEF project. The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be adjusted at the start up workshop.

Evaluation inception report. An inception report will be prepared by the evaluation team prior to the main evaluation mission, detailing the evaluators' understanding of the project being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection procedures. The inception report will include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.

Project Implementation Report (PIR): AfDB will submit to the GEF Secretariat PIR for the GEF project which began implementation on or before June 30, of a set fiscal year, including projects which completed implementation during the following fiscal year. This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following: (a) Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative); (b) Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual); (c) Lesson learned/good practice; (d) other expenditure reports; (e) Risk and adaptive management; (f) GEF focal area tracking tools.

Progress report. The MCC will receive periodic reports on progress from PADY2 Coordinator and will make recommendations to AfDB concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets AfDB and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the AfDB. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the monitoring and consultation committee (MCC) at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by PADY2 Manager and AfDB.

Evaluation mission & Site visits. The mission will occur within four to six weeks of contract approval, enabling the evaluation to move ahead expeditiously yet allowing time for the evaluation team to review documents and develop an implementation plan, and for agreement to be reached on persons to interview and site visit arrangements. The mission will need to be formally agreed with the AfDB, but the practical aspects, such as logistics for local travels, will benefit from assistance from the PADY2 team. The roles will be clear with respect to requesting evaluation interviews, especially with high level government officials. The evaluation mission will be planned far enough in advance to enable interviews to be properly set up, especially to request meetings with senior Ministry officials. A detailed plan for the mission will be included in the TE (Terminal Evaluation)inception report. At the start of the evaluation mission, the

evaluation team will first meet with the project team, AfDB Regional office personnel, and GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP). AfDB will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the MCC may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the AfDB Office and will be circulated no more than one month after the visit to the project team and MCC members.

Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be accompanied by tracking tools for full-size projects. The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Review during mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization and terms of reference of the mid-term review will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The TOR for this Mid-term review will be validated by the AfDB. This independent expert will be recruited at least six months prior to the planned commencement of the mid-term review. The AMAT will also be completed during the mid-term review cycle.

Terminal Evaluations. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final MCC meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with AfDB and GEF guidance. Preparatory activities for terminal project evaluations will commence during the 6 months prior to operational closure. The evaluation team will be selected and contracted four to six weeks before any planned evaluation missions and field visits, to ensure that the evaluation team is available and that stakeholders, are given sufficient notice. AfDB will develop the ToR with significant input from the project team, and technical input from the AfDB GEF Technical Advisor based. Before the ToR is finalized, it will be reviewed and commented on by the GEF operational focal point. Before the evaluation mission, and in order to facilitate the evaluator's documentation review, the project team should compile a 'project information package' that brings together the most important project documents for use by the evaluation team. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term review, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. . The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation. During the last three months, the PADY2 team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) of AfDB will manage the terminal evaluation process. AfDB will submit a terminal evaluation (TE) report to the GEF Evaluation Office (EO) immediately after it is completed and no more than 12 months after project completion.

The required reports are illustrated by the table below:

Report type	Prepared by	Responsibility	Preparation frequency/period	Submission
Activity report	PADY2 PIU Staff	PADY2 PIU Coordinator	per Reporting cycle agreed with the GEF	AfDB
Progress report	PADY2 PIU Staff	PADY2 PIU Coordinator	per Reporting cycle agreed with the GEF	MCC
Project Implementation Report (PIR)	PADY2 PIU Coordinator	PADY2 PIU / AfDB	Before June 30, of a set fiscal year	AfDB / GEF Secretariat
Mid-Term Review report (MTR)	Independent consultant	PADY2 PIU / AfDB	per Reporting cycle agreed with the GEF	AfDB/ GEF Secretariat
Terminal Evaluations report (TE)	Independent consultant	PADY2 PIU / AfDB	After project completion and no more than 12 months after project completion.	GEF Evaluation Office
Completion Project Report	PADY2 PIU Coordinator	PADY2 PIU Coordinator	December 2017	AfDB / GEF Secretariat

Assessment of Sustainability of project outcomes. Sustainability is understood as the probability of continued long-term project-derived outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, e.g. stronger institutional capacities or better informed decision-making. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes. The evaluation will ascertain to what extent follow-up work has been initiated and how project outcomes will be sustained and enhanced over time. In this case, sustainability will be linked to the continued use and influence of scientific models and scientific findings, produced by the project. Four aspects of sustainability will be addressed: financial, socio-political, institutional frameworks and governance, and ecological

Knowledge Sharing. The capture of results, best practices and lessons learned will begin at the start of project implementation. At project completion, the activities will be evaluated along with the rest of the project. During this period, generate and disseminate lessons learned. Generating lessons learned will begin with selecting the important local development experiences that represent valuable lessons for other projects.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

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 form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)

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 CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology					
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 3.1. Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas Outcome 3.2 Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer					
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: (following AMAT tool) Indicator 3.1.1.1. Type of adaptation technologies transferred to targeted groups. Indicator 3.1.1.2. Type of relevant climate change adaptation technology implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (number of households) Indicator 3.2.1.1. No. of individuals trained in adaptation-related technologies (disaggregated by gender)					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective Enhancing the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde	% of targeted groups adopting adaptation technologies by technology type (disaggregated by gender) (AMAT Indicator 3.1.1)	None	1000 households (about 6500 inhabitants : male 60%, female 40%) benefit from the adaptation measures (2017)	Project Implementation Report (PIR), Progress report, Monitoring mission & Site visits, Training report, MINDUH and YUC Observatory reports, Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Weak capacity of the CUY and District Councils (DC) to ensure the system's sustainability (maintenance of structures, solid waste pre-collection and collection); Low financial capacities of NGOs will pose a significant risk to the sustainability of IEC activities after GEF funding
Outcome 1. Climate change risk are integrated into policies, regulations and, urban planning	No. of policies developed or strengthened (AMAT indicator 3.2.2.1.)	Resilience to Climate Change is not reflected in Yaounde Master Plan	Yaounde Sanitation Master Plan mainstreams CC resilience (2017)	Survey, MINDUH and YUC Observatory reports,	Government is fully engaged on revising Yaounde Sanitation Master Plan; Relevant data on flood hazards urban vulnerability are available at the research institutes.
Outcome 2. Enhanced ownership of the proposed	Type of adaptation technologies transferred	None	Awareness on solid waste management;	Project Implementation	Lack of contribution of beneficiaries to

adaptation plans and measures by the local communities	introduced to targeted groups (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.1.)		Grassing banks of rivers; Development of green spaces ; Landscaping ; Training on sanitation and management of sanitation infrastructures ; Dissemination of good practices on hygiene; Sanitation and protection against waterborne diseases ;	Report (PIR), Progress report, Monitoring mission & Site visits, Training report, MINDUH and YUC Observatory reports, Mid-Term Review (MTR)	implement identified adaptation technologies
Outcome 3. Adaptation technologies and investment are adopted at the community and city level	Type of relevant climate change adaptation technology implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (number of households) (AMAT indicator 3.1.1.2.)	No technology	Awareness on solid waste management (1000 households); Grassing banks of rivers (1000 households); Development of green spaces (1000 households); Landscaping (1000 households); Training on sanitation and management of sanitation infrastructures (1000 households); Dissemination of good practices on hygiene(1000 households); Sanitation and protection against waterborne diseases (1000 households)	Interviews Local assessments at the community level (Questionnaire based appraisal - CBA) APRs/PIR, Project Implementation Report (PIR), Progress report, MINDUH and YUC Observatory reports Monitoring mission & Site visits, Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Low participation of local populations Research institutes conduct surveys on adaptation technologies in Mfoundi watershed
Outcome 4. Results and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately managed	Type and No. of monitoring systems in place	None – monitoring system to be developed as part of the project inception	1 complete M&E system in place, including a Performance Measurement Framework and data collection protocols	M&E system	

Component 1: Strengthening of institutional capacity	
Outcome 1. Climate change risk are integrated into policies, regulations and, urban planning	
Outputs	Activities
1.1. Urban flooding management policies	1.1.1. Conduct participatory climate change vulnerabilities assessment 1.1.2. Preparation of flood hazard maps which will serve as basis for urban management and disaster management plans such as evacuation plans
1.2. Land use and land right are considered into urban management	1.2.1. Review and change land use to integrate climate change risk assessment – mainly flooding risks- into urban management.
1.3. Climate Change integration into urban planning	1.3.1. Activity 1.3.1: Develop flood risk maps
1.4. Flood resilient building guidelines are produced	1.4.1. Activity 1.4.1: Develop Flood resilient building guidelines
1.5. Spatial analysis are undertaken	1.5.1: Updating the stormwater component of Yaounde sanitation master plan
1.6. Capacity building in spatial analysis, urban planning, adaptation landscape measures,	1.6.1: Design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions 1.6.2: Enhance Institutional Capacity in spatial analysis, urban planning, adaptation landscape measures, etc
Component 2: Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the local communities	
Outcome 2 Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation plans and measures by the local communities	
Outputs	Activities
2.1 Local communities are promoted	2.1.1. Enhance local readiness including strengthening of organizational structure (religious, trade associations, ethnics, etc.).
2.2. Community-based adaptation measures are identified	2.2.1. Design of long term flood prevention measures with participation of local population, metropolitan and local institutions 2.2.2. Identification of local investment plans
2.3. Local communities' adaptation plans developed.	2.3.1. Develop local communities' adaptation plans (e.g. evacuation plans, land use management, communication procedures etc.).
2.4. Capacity Building and Awareness Campaigns are undertaken.	2.4.1. 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 behaviours that the population can control and improve. 2.4.2. Arrange collaboration and joint activities with various local agencies to involve people in all aspects of disaster risk reduction in their own local communities.

	<p>2.4.3. Raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up scaling.</p> <p>2.4.4. Improve solid waste management by reaching out to communities and changing their behaviours.</p>
<p>Component 3: Climate Resilient Technologies and interventions for flood management are deployed in the targeted areas</p> <p>Outcome 3. Adaptation technologies and investment are adopted at the community and city level</p>	
Outputs	Activities
3.1. Community-based adaptation measures in place	3.1.1. Identify and implement Community-based adaptation measures
<p>Component 4: Knowledge-Sharing and M&E Systems</p> <p>Outcome 4: Results and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately managed</p>	
Outputs	Activities
4.1. Monitoring and evaluation of the project	<p>4.1.1. Implement Planning an M&E system based on stakeholder needs and expectations helps to ensure understanding, ownership and use of M&E information</p> <p>4.1.2. Project Start Up</p> <p>4.1.3. Writing report (Evaluation inception report, Project Implementation Report, Progress report)</p> <p>4.1.4. Ensure Evaluation mission & Site visits.</p> <p>4.1.5. Ensure a mid-term evaluation.</p> <p>4.1.6. Ensure a terminal evaluation.</p>
4.2. Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further upscaling.	<p>4.2.1. Documenting and disseminating lessons learned and best practices to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up-scaling</p> <p>4.2.2. Support to participation to adaptation practitioner's events and knowledge production for dissemination in other national and regional cities.</p> <p>4.2.3. Develop a Communications Plan for the project.</p> <p>4.2.4. Distribute lessons learned and best practices at the national and international scale.</p>

ANNEX B. 1: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

	Comments at PIF	Actions Taken	Sections in the Document
GEF Secretariat Review			
Strategic Alignment : 5. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, including NPFE, NAPA, NCSA, NBSAP or NAP?	By CEO Endorsement, please reference any relevant information pertaining to water, sanitation or urban planning/development, as shown in strategies/plans listed. For example, the GESP document (2010-2020) identifies "Urban Development and Housing" and "Water and Sanitation" as growth areas, in line with the SCCF project (See: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2010/cr10257.pdf). For each growth area, the document lists several implementation strategies, such as "maintaining and rehabilitating urban infrastructure", and "improving access to basic urban services". This level of detail would be recommended at CEO Endorsement.	Information on alignment with National Plans and Strategies is found in Annex E and section 6 of the AfDB appraisal report Technical Annexes document	
Project Design: 6. Is (are) the baseline project(s) , including problem(s) that the baseline project(s) seek/s to address, sufficiently described and based on sound data and assumptions?	By CEO Endorsement, please describe each of the baseline project components (outputs) listed on pg.5. Also describe the baseline scenario related to Cameroon's institutional capacity for urban planning and management, as they relate to component 1	The baseline project components are detailed in annex A	Provided in annex A: project results framework
8. (a) Are global environmental/adaptation benefits identified? (b) Is the description of the incremental/additional reasoning sound and appropriate?	By CEO Endorsement, please provide a clear methodology to how component activities (as shown on pgs. 6 -7) will be implemented.	IEC activities will be managed by a firm of consultant	Provided in section A.5
Council Member Review			
<i>Germany's Comments</i>			
Germany welcomes the proposed project's aim to enhance the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding, targeting particularly communities in informal settlements.	Ok		
However, we share the concerns of the STAP and	(point 1) Section A5, § 4 provides more details on vulnerability		Provided in section A.4.

<p>recommend incorporating the suggestions put forward in the STAP review in the final project document. In our view, this applies particularly to a more thorough vulnerability assessment (point 1), clarifying the way in which the SCCF contribution will modify the baseline project (point 3), inclusion of climate and socio-economic data (point 7) and providing further details on the planned adaptation measures and their suitability in the project context (point 8).</p>	<p>assessment. The vulnerability assessment will take into account weather conditions, habitat conditions and local infrastructure, the effectiveness of emergency response and support networks, the availability of material and financial resources and services level of awareness about the health risks and risks in general. The information obtained under this assessment will implement appropriate measures. This assessment will also help to classify prevention and adaptation in order of priority, in order to help people and the most vulnerable groups in a timely and economical manner.</p> <p>(point 3) The SCCF finance adaptations activities of PADY2baseline project, for reducing the vulnerability of the Mfoundi watershed and increasing the resilience of sanitation infrastructure to the effects of climate change. The SCCF therefore aims to finance the additional costs of achieving the PADY2 taking into account climate change.</p> <p>(point 7& 8) Climate data are detailed in the document, particularly climate changes trends and their impact in terms of vulnerability and the planned adaptation measures. Socio-economic data are provided: population in the project area, poverty rate, activity rate, sanitation baseline, gender issues, etc.</p>	<p>and A.5</p>
<p>Since 2010, the Cameroonian government has been transferring competencies to municipalities (<i>communes d'arrondissement</i>). Considering the significant role of institutional and community level capacity building in the proposed project, we recommend taking into account the increased role of municipalities in disaster risk management as well as in drainage and water infrastructure. Further, it should be considered that the respective roles of the urban communities on the one hand and municipalities on the other hand might not be very clear. Especially in terms of infrastructure maintenance, the responsibilities between these entities should be well defined. Ideally, a monitoring mechanism could be put in place.</p>	<p>Concerning disaster risk management, the main challenges that confront municipalities are: (1) financial constraints and the inability to generate sufficient funds; (2) lack of skilled personnel to manage disaster affairs; (3) highly centralised and bureaucratic administrative style of disaster risk governance; (4) insufficient involvement of local communities in risk reduction initiatives decision-making. For increasing the role of municipalities in disaster risk management, the project will enhance municipalities' capacities for prevention measures and managing climate disaster risk. Under PADY2, IEC activities will be planned and implemented in coordination with the district municipalities.</p> <p>But the law and Cameroonian regulation do not specifies the role of municipalities and urban communities in terms of drainage infrastructure maintenance; the PADY2 will thus initiate a sustainable mechanism clarifying the role and responsibilities between urban communities and municipalities</p>	<p>Provided in section B.1</p>

	for drainage infrastructure maintenance.	
On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ is supporting the implementation of the “ <i>Decentralisation and local development assistance program</i> ” (<i>Décentralisation et développement local</i>) which is working on a regular basis with some of the municipalities of Yaoundé. With partners such as the mayors, municipal counsellors and civil society groups, the programme works on issues of local governance, mainly in the sectors of health, basic education and drinking water. We recommend exploring possible synergies with this programme. Given the timeframe (decentralization programme is to end in 2015), cooperation possibilities might be limited but the GEF project could build on some of the German project’s results.	PADY2 will collaborate with the GIZ project “ Decentralisation and local development assistance program” in terms of integrating climate change activities (adaptation technologies) in Yaounde District Municipalities’ municipal planning	Provided in section A.7.
USA’s Comments		
Provide more information on the types of adaptation technologies the proposed program will adopt and transfer. The term “adaptation technology” is mentioned throughout the proposal but no specifics or explanation are provided as to what exactly this means;	Mention is made of adaptation technologies landscaping, grassing banks of rivers, development of green spaces, drainage canals, towpaths, access ramps, etc.	Provided in section A. 5.
Clarify how the proposed climate resilient interventions for flood control under Component 3, including construction and upgrading of drainage canals, which are also part of the baseline project, meet the additionally reasoning. We request AfDB to provide evidence of scientific and technical reasoning for the proposed water infrastructure projects and how they were selected;	Construction and upgrading of drainage canals are not included in the SCCF project but only in the baseline project. Evidence of scientific and technical reasoning for the proposed water infrastructure projects are detailed in the document.	Provided in section A.4.
Provide more information on current government technical capacity to prepare flood hazard maps and develop climate-smart design and building guidelines (page 6), and how AfDB intends to strengthen such capacity if it is needed; and,	The MINEPDED and MINDUH will be consulted in the study on flood prevention and sizing landscaping, more specifically on preparing flood hazard maps and developing climate-smart design and building guidelines.	Provided in section B.1
Clarify how it plans to promote coordination between ministries at both the national and local level. We appreciate the involvement of multiple government agencies, but note the challenges often experienced when	Project implementation will carry forward the spirit of participation and inclusivity. A much broader range of stakeholders (such as ministries, government agencies, technical agencies) will be integrated within project inception, planning,	Provided at end of section B.1

<p>coordinating between various ministries and technical agencies. We have seen in other countries with similar program objectives that an inter-ministerial coordinating committee or work group has been instrumental in facilitating dialogue and cooperation between multiple parties.</p>	<p>monitoring, and evaluation activities through Monitoring and Consultation Committee (MCC). This committee will ensure the proper articulation and implementation of project activities, and will meet monthly to facilitate the coordination of actions. The roles of each of the stakeholders in the project will be discussed and validated within this committee</p>	
<p>In addition, we expect that AfDB in the development of its full proposal will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand on how it will ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation training for beneficiaries at the national and local level; • Clarify how it will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project; and, • Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations and women in both the design and implementation of the program. 	<p>The strategy for ensuring sustainability of climate change adaptation training are provided in the document The participation of local stakeholders, including community-based organizations and women in both the design and implementation of the program The dissemination methodology of the knowledge (results, lessons learned and best practices) are detailed in this document</p>	<p>Provided in section B.1 Provided in section C</p>
<p><i>STAP Recommendations</i></p>		
<p>STAP recommendations</p>	<p>Responses</p>	<p>References in the proposed project document</p>
<p>1. The proposed project would benefit from a more careful and thorough assessment of the current vulnerabilities in Yaoundé. Squatter settlements are often located in hazardous regions due to a variety of economic and social factors such as distance to workplace, the (un)availability of transportation and the possibility of encroaching on public lands. If some of these root causes are not identified and addressed, structural protection measures will have little effect, and may, in certain cases even lead to increased exposure and mal-adaptation. It would therefore be advantageous to also consider risk reduction and mitigation measures. Unless the proposed project, in some way, helps address the consequences of unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization, long-term climate change adaptation benefits are likely to be limited.</p>	<p>We do not intend to stop at this project because the problem of vulnerability to floods and climate change is so serious and permanent. The GEF integrated approach on sustainable cities and other partners funding offer a good opportunity to do so.</p> <p>Also, the risk reduction and mitigation measures are taken into consideration in the project document</p>	<p>Please see section A6</p>
<p>2. Furthermore, the emphasis in the project (at least in terms of the budget) appears to be on structural protection through</p>	<p>The baseline project already gives a response to that preoccupation.</p>	<p>Please see section A4</p>

<p>"upgrading / rehabilitation of drainage canals and protection and cleaning of under drains & canals". There is no indication of whether these structural measures would be adequate, or appropriate given future climate change. The PIF does not indicate whether there would be any systematic exercise to assess the continued effectiveness of such structural protection measures.</p>	<p>Also, there will be a system to monitor the structural protection measures under funding from AfDB and AFD and other donors involved in the implementation of ADB-Cameroon program required to extend beyond the GEF project and PADY2.</p>	
<p>3. STAP believes the relationship between the baseline project and the SCCF project is not brought out clearly. How will the SCCF project modify (or enhance) the baseline interventions?</p>	<p>The GEF-funded project reinforces PADY2 activities by contributing to the reduction of the vulnerability of poor communities Yaoundé to climate change, and strengthening adaptive capacity in particular by mainstreaming adaptation measures into urban policies and strategies; and adoption of adaptation technologies for supporting these communities to effectively fight against the adverse effects of floods. In this respect, the GEF project will contribute to more render effective and visible the PADY2 contribution compared to PADY1 in the fight against flooding in Yaoundé. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of urban poverty in the city of Yaounde. The specific objectives of the project are: (i) contribute to stormwater drainage in the city of Yaoundé, (ii) contribute to improving the living conditions of the population of the city, and (iii) strengthen the capacity of stakeholders sector.</p>	<p>Please see sections A4 and section A5</p>
<p>4. STAP recommends clarifying what is meant by "community-based adaptation infrastructure"? Some of the examples given in the PIF, such as: "Local drainage channels upgrading and maintenance; construction of local retention ponds; construction/identification of community evacuation center; and climate proofing infrastructure and buildings" appear to be quite conventional flood protection measures. Apart from the question of their efficacy and value in climate change scenarios; there is little to distinguish them from the kind of interventions that could happen already in the baseline.</p>	<p>Following discussions with stakeholders including vulnerable populations and associations and NGOs in the project area, the project will focus on promoting a small control system of water around households by implementing small infrastructures around homes for harvesting water, small draining, and the implementation of green areas around the canal to absorb rain water and the establishment of a system of water retention and waste management that ensures water will go to the drains. The identified adaptive technologies are not</p>	<p>Please see section A5 and section B1.</p>

	<p>exhaustive and the study to be carried out during the first year of the project implementation will help to complete the list of the technologies. To ensure the sustainability of adaptation to the community level, the project will not only help develop these small technologies, it will also strengthen people's knowledge of the systems. Heavy duty drain, large drains, side drains will be built through PADY2, and with the GEF project, the capacity of communities will be strengthened to enable them to manage small technologies, and there will be a system to monitor these under funding from ADB and AFD and other donors involved in the implementation of ADB-Cameroon program required to extend beyond the GEF project and PADY2.</p>	
<p>5. STAP believes the linkage of the project with "technology transfer" is rather tenuous. What "technologies "hard or soft are proposed to be transferred? Much of the project deals with institutional and community-level capacity building, this is welcome, but it is hard to see this as "technology transfer".</p>	<p>The project will focus on promoting a small control system of water around households by implementing small infrastructures around homes for harvesting water, small draining, and the implementation of green areas around the canal to absorb rain water and the establishment of a system of water retention and waste management that ensures water will go to the drains. The identified adaptive technologies are not exhaustive and the study to be carried out during the first year of the project implementation will help to complete the list of the technologies. Also, to ensure the sustainability of adaptation to the community level, the project will not only help develop these small technologies, it will also strengthen people's knowledge for managing the system.</p>	<p>Please see section and section B1 Also, please see Annex A</p>
<p>6. In the project framework, STAP recommends specifying the outcome and output indicators. Doing so, will assist the African Development Bank to measure and monitor the intended activity. This will include assigning indicators on what will be measured (example of number of community adaptation plans</p>	<p>The project results framework specifies the outcomes and outputs indicators</p>	<p>Please see section Annex A</p>

<p>developed). Additionally, the project developers may wish to review the output "local communities are promoted", given this statement appears to be miswritten.</p>		
<p>7. In the project overview, it would be helpful to describe the general climate in Yaounde, and provide some data on trends or projections on climate change. This information could be obtained at the IPCC Data Distribution Centre, and the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. http://sedac.ipcc-ata.org/ddc/baseline/index.html http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm Similarly, the project developers are recommended to include socio-economic data describing Yaounde's population. Together, the climate change and socio-economic data will strengthen the proposal description and the barriers it intends to address, and buttress further the rationale of the proposed interventions.</p>	<p>The general climate in Yaoundé and trends on climate change are described. Also, the socio-economic data describing Yaoundé's population and measures on related issues are included.</p>	<p>Please see section A4 and section B2</p>
<p>8. Additionally, STAP recommends detailing further the proposed adaptation measures, and their rationale for selection based on their effectiveness as an adaptation measure in the proposed socio-economic and climate risk context.</p>	<p>Adaptation measures are already discussed at consultation meetings with stakeholders and will continue to be discussed and selected throughout the project. This is an ongoing consultation process: as and when the implementation of the project, we will see how the identified measures are walking and will be gradually improved</p>	<p>Please see section</p>
<p>9. To strengthen further the rationale for the additional cost reasoning and define more clearly the adaptation benefits, STAP recommends specifying further the following aspects: i) define more explicitly the communities facing climate change risks (flooding risks) within Yaoundé; ii) why are these communities vulnerable to climate change risks (flooding); iii) how will each proposed adaptation measures (flood risk management, others) reduce the communities' vulnerability to flooding and/or increase their adaptive capacity to address climate risks.</p>	<p>Images flood in document give an idea of the degree of vulnerability of Yaoundé's populations to climate change. Also, the project is explaining the flooding risks, is explaining how communities are vulnerable to climate change, and how the proposed adaptation measures can reduce the communities vulnerability.</p>	<p>Please see section A4 and Section A5</p>
<p>10. Additionally, this data will assist the project's monitoring, evaluation and knowledge learning on the effects of the interventions (example on community based adaptation) on reducing climate change vulnerability. During the proposal development, STAP recommends establishing, therefore, more explicit links between the proposed adaptation measures and the project's monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management</p>	<p>More explanations are given in the project proposal.</p>	<p>Please see section A5</p>

activities.		
11. STAP is pleased to see the proposal aims to contribute to mainstreaming adaptation measures into Yaounde's urban planning. Doing so will help address the different factors influencing risks (e.g. flood hazards, and deficiencies in response mechanisms) across a spectrum of sectors (social, economic, cultural, institutional) that can help strengthen Yaounde's resilience to climate risks. One source of information the project developers may wish to consider when developing this section further is as follows – Wamsler, C. et al. "Planning for change in urban areas: from theory to practice". 2013. Journal of Cleaner Production. The document includes a framework for urban planning on adaptation (figure 2) based on a meta-analysis of studies on urban adaptation measures and their implementation in developing and developed countries.	No consideration. More explanations are already given on the issues.	Please see section A4 and the evaluation report on floods prevention in Yaoundé (annex of the CEO endorsement request)
12. Furthermore, STAP recommends specifying the stakeholders' (identified in section A.2) roles in relation to mainstreaming adaptation in Yaounde's urban development planning, and in relation to the project's components specifying the stakeholders comparative advantages.	Reports of meetings and consultations summarized in the section B1 of the proposed project are given more specific details on institutional arrangements taken into account the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the project.	Please see section B1 Please see also the consultative meetings reports
13. Finally, one of the key questions in urban vulnerability & resilience is the sustainability of the interventions and their contribution to long-term resilience. Integrated approaches are indeed required, but unfortunately, while the project makes the (correct) argument for integrated approaches, it does not clearly spell out the way in which integration will be achieved.	The project provides a budget for the maintenance of the drain. The appropriation process is guaranteed at all levels: Yaoundé Urban council (CUI), Yaoundé subdivision councils, Populations, public administrations, private sector, NGOs, associations, users, etc.	Please see section B1 Please see also the consultative meetings reports

ANNEX B. 2: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEW SHEET (from GEF at CEO Endorsement (FSP))

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
Strategic Alignment : 4. Is the project aligned with the focal area/multifocal areas/ LDCE/SCCF/NPIF results framework and strategic objectives? For BD	NOT CLEAR. The Focal Area Strategy Framework (Table A) has been revised significantly from the Council Approved PIF without any justification in Section A.2 of the Request for CEO Endorsement.	The Focal Area Strategy Framework and the Project Results Framework have been revised consequently. The project covers CCA3.1 and CCA3.2	Kindly see Table A on page 1 and Annex A

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
<i>projects: Has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track progress toward achieving the Aichi target(s).</i>	While the proposed focus on strategic objective CCA-3, outcome 3.1 seems appropriate given that the project seeks funds from SCCF-B, the project would also seem to contribute towards CCA-2 and outcomes 2.1 and 2.3 in particular. In addition, the project would seem highly relevant for outcome 3.2, 'Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer'. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under sections 7 and 8 below, please revisit the Focal Area Strategy Framework and ensure that all relevant strategic objectives and associated outcomes are identified.		
5. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, including NPFE, NAPA, NCSA, NBSAP or NAP?	YES. No change from PIF. The proposed project is aligned with the Cameroon's National Strategy for Waste Management, the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, the findings of the country's Initial National Communications and its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.		
Project Design: 6. Is (are) the baseline project(s) , including problem(s) that the baseline project(s) seek/s to address, sufficiently described and based on sound data and assumptions?	NOT CLEAR. The Request for CEO Endorsement provides a concise description of the baseline situation, the associated climate change risks, the achievements and shortcomings of past measures to enhance flood protection and drainage, and the baseline project (PADY 2). For clarity, the Request for CEO Endorsement could provide the intended duration of PADY 2, and clarify whether and how the baseline activities would be sequenced in order for the SCCF-financed assessments and guidelines to provide the greatest possible value added. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please (i) clarify the intended duration of PADY 2 and	The duration of the GEF project is 4 years (2014-2017) and aligns with the expected duration of the PADY project. The GEF Project activities are sequenced with the PADY 2 activities	Please see section A4

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
	(ii) whether and how the baseline activities would be sequenced.		
7. Are the components, outcomes and outputs in the project framework (Table B) clear, sound and appropriately detailed?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 below. There appears to be some inconsistency in the description of SCCF-financed activities. The components, outcomes and outputs described in the project framework (Table B) and the project results framework (Annex A) are not clearly reflected in the description of the additional reasoning (Section A.5) or the Appraisal Report (Section III).</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 8, please ensure that the proposed, SCCF-financed activities are clearly and consistently described in the project framework and other relevant sections of the Request for CEO Endorsement and Appraisal Report.</p>	Description SCCF-financed activities was revised for taking account the Secretariat comment	Please see table B, section A5 and annex A
8. (a) Are global environmental/adaptation benefits identified? (b) Is the description of the incremental/additional reasoning sound and appropriate?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 6 above. It would seem important that the baseline activities are timed in such a manner that allows the SCCF-financed assessments and guidelines to inform and guide their design and implementation.</p> <p>Moreover, the activities proposed for SCCF-financing are somewhat inconsistently described. Section A.5 of the Request for CEO Endorsement is focused on information, education and communication activities and provides little information as to the tangible adaptation measures that would be carried out. It also seems that a baseline study and/or vulnerability assessment has yet to be carried out, the reasons for which are not well understood given that a PPG of \$125,000 was approved in April 2013 (see also Section 19 below).</p>	<p>It is clarified how the proposed SCCF-financed activities would inform, guide and complement the baseline PADY 2</p> <p>Also, a clear description of each component, the relevant gaps and vulnerabilities identified in the baseline scenario, and the additional activities proposed for SCCF financing is done; A study on vulnerability has been done during PADY and should be fulfilled during the project implementation.</p> <p>Also, community-based technologies have been identified during consultations and should be completed during the project implementation.</p>	<p>Please see section A5</p> <p>Please see also section A5 and section B1 and</p>

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
	<p>The proposed project seeks funds under SCCF-B, but it remains unclear what technologies the project would transfer. The Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool refers to landscaping, green spaces and grassing river banks, but it is unclear in what sense the targeted households (1,000 according to AMAT) would adopt the proposed technologies. It is also not clear whether this list of technologies is exhaustive, noting that the project would promote a community-based approach to planning, identifying and implementing appropriate technologies to reduce flood risks.</p> <p>As for the expected adaptation benefits, the project results framework could provide more specific targets and metrics (e.g. number of people trained [share of whom are women], clear baselines and metrics for flood frequency and water pollution, and measurable baselines and targets for losses under Outcome 2.1; as well as measurable targets and baselines for "natural adaptation" and "improved infiltration", and number of households or individuals that adopt more resilient technologies under Outcome3.1).</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 6, please (i) clarify how the proposed SCCF-financed activities would inform, guide and complement the baseline PADY 2 with a view to addressing the additional cost of climate change adaptation; (ii) in Section A.5 of the Request for CEO Endorsement, please provide a clear description of each component, the relevant gaps and vulnerabilities identified</p>		<p>refer to notes of consultation dated 06 February 2014 and 28 March 2014</p>

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
	in the baseline scenario, and the additional activities proposed for SCCF financing; (iii) justify the need for/ relevance of a baseline study and/or vulnerability assessment given the activities financed through the PPG; (iv) identify more specifically what technologies the proposed project will transfer, and clarify to what extent the relevant technologies will be selected on the basis of community-level planning; (v) define more clearly the expected adaptation benefits, with measurable baselines and targets, where applicable.		
9. Is there a clear description of: a) the socio-economic benefits , including gender dimensions, to be delivered by the project, and b) how will the delivery of such benefits support the achievement of incremental/ additional benefits?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 above.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 8, please clarify and the expected socio-economic benefits and gender dimensions of the proposed project, with measurable targets, where applicable.</p>	Already described in section B2	Please see section B2
10. Is the role of public participation, including CSOs, and indigenous peoples where relevant, identified and explicit means for their engagement explained?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 above. It is not clear to what extent local communities have been consulted during project preparation and whether such consultations were supported by the PPG. See also Section 19 below.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 8, please (i) clarify whether and how local communities would carry out adaptation planning with a view to identifying the most appropriate technologies and measures for reducing vulnerability, in addition to the pre-identified technologies (landscaping, green spaces and grassing river banks); and describe</p>	Issue addressed in section B1 and Notes of meeting of consultations annexed	Please see section B1

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
	(ii) how and to what extent local communities have been consulted during project preparation.		
13. Comment on the project's innovative aspects, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess whether the project is innovative and if so, how, and if not, why not. • Assess the project's strategy for sustainability, and the likelihood of achieving this based on GEF and Agency experience. • Assess the potential for scaling up the project's intervention. 	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 above. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 8, please clarify how the proposed project would promote innovation, sustainability and scaling up.	Responses already given in relation with section 8	A4, A5, B1, B2
14. Is the project structure/design sufficiently close to what was presented at PIF, with clear justifications for changes?	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 4 above. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please ensure that all relevant changes from PIF are adequately justified in Section A of the Request for CEO Endorsement.	Reponses addressed – see section 4	
15. Has the cost-effectiveness of the project been sufficiently demonstrated, including the cost-effectiveness of the project design as compared to alternative approaches to achieve similar benefits?	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 above. In absence further information regarding the technologies that the proposed project would transfer and their relative cost-effectiveness; along with clear, measurable baselines and targets to capture the expected adaptation benefits, the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project has not been adequately demonstrated. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 8, please demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project, including through a comparison of the proposed technologies with alternative approaches to achieve similar benefits.	Some socioeconomic benefits resulting from PADY 1 and some forecasted socioeconomic benefits associated with PADY 2 are described in section B2. At PPG phase the focus was more on establishing a list of viable technologies to be used in the context of Yaounde and outline the resulting socio-economic benefits of the project as well as analyzing socio-economic impacts related to the proposed adaptation measures. The exact technology to be used in the different localities will be determined during the project implementation phase	See Section B2

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
		through consultations at community level and with relevant technical assistance.	
16. Is the GEF funding and co-financing as indicated in Table B appropriate and adequate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 8 above. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section, please adjust the grant and co-financing amounts in Table B accordingly, if necessary.	Co-financing addressed in Table B	
17. At PIF: Is the indicated amount and composition of co-financing as indicated in Table C adequate? Is the amount that the Agency bringing to the project in line with its role? At CEO endorsement: Has co-financing been confirmed?	NOT CLEAR. There is no confirmation of AfDB co-financing. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide appropriate confirmation of AfDB co-financing.	Confirmation provided – see annexed document	
18. Is the funding level for project management cost appropriate?	YES. The proposed SCCF funding level for project management is appropriate at \$190,000 or less than 5 per cent of the sub-total for components 1 through 4.		
19. At PIF, is PPG requested? If the requested amount deviates from the norm, has the Agency provided adequate justification that the level requested is in line with project design needs? At CEO endorsement/ approval, if PPG is completed, did Agency report on the activities using the PPG fund?	NO. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide a report on status of the PPG.	PPG not fully utilized. Reference is made to the Guidance and Procedures for Project Preparation Grant (PPG) distributed by GEF Sec to the Agencies on January 2013. As stated in section <u>Unused PPG at CEO Approval/Endorsement:</u> <i>At CEO approval/endorsement, if the approved PPG has not been fully utilized (which is the case for this project) , Agency does not need to fill in Annex C: Status of Implementation of Project Preparation Activities and the Use of Funds in the CEO Approval/Endorsement Template and can continue undertake the PPG activities into project implementation. <u>In</u></i>	

	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	Actions taken	Sections in the Document
		<i>this case.</i> Agencies only have to provide the following information in Annex C: <i>PPG not yet completed.</i>	
21. Have the appropriate Tracking Tools been included with information for all relevant indicators, as applicable?	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 4 above. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 4 above, please ensure that the AMAT is completed with baselines and targets for all relevant indicators	Tracking tool has been updated	
23. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments from:			
• STAP?	NOT CLEAR. Annex B lacks a response to the STAP review and recommendations. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide a response to the STAP review.	STAP responses are addressed in Table B.1.	
• Convention Secretariat?			
• The Council?	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to the recommendations made in Section 8 above. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations made in Section 8, please adjust the responses to Council comments accordingly, as necessary.	Recommendations of Section 8 addressed	

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁵

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG not yet completed.

⁵If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: ALIGNMENT WITH THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Developed in 2012, the second version of NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cm/cm-nbsap-v2-fr.pdf>) serves as a general framework of biodiversity conservation in Cameroon. The objective # 10 of the NBSAP is to reduce significantly by 2020 the adverse effects of climate change, climate change on ecosystems and the well-being of people, through adaptation to climate change. SCCF project activities are well aligned with this goal.

The planned IEC campaigns in PADY2 are consistent with the National Strategy for Waste Management developed and validated by the MINEPDED. Indeed, the management of household waste in the context of this strategy will be based on the implementation of the household awareness policy, for optimal management of their waste and public participation in waste management.

Cameroon's Growth and Employment Strategy Paper for the period 2010-2019 (GESP-2010/2019) aims to promote sustained development with the creation of wealth and employment so as become an emerging country by 2035. The GESP document (2010-2020) identifies sustainable management of natural resources growth areas, in line with the SCCF project (See: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2010/cr10257.pdf>). The development of green spaces and the study on the design of landscaping which will be granted by the GEF, fit into this framework.

In order to achieve the objective of the Millennium Development No.7 (ensuring environmental sustainability) in 2020, the 2012 national progress report on the Millennium Development (http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/downloads/OMD/Rapport_national_OMD_2012.pdf) recommends, among other things: (i) awareness population on the protection of the environment through compliance with health and safety rules; (ii) improvement of land property right assignment; (iii) the fight against the pollution of surface waters. The activities supported by the GEF under the PADY2 fit perfectly in this perspective and contribute to achieving the MDGs by 2020.

Activities funded by the GEF refer to the First National Communication to the UNFCCC in January 2005 (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/cmrc1f.pdf>). 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 planning tool is 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 mainstreamed into the national development planning and address the main impacts in the country such as those related to sea level rise, floods and yield. The GEF planned activities are in line with this Plan.

One of the goals of the national communication strategy on adaptation to climate change is to promote attitudes and practices adapted to climate change, in order to facilitate the adaptation for 30% of the most vulnerable populations by 2014. IEC campaigns on adaptation to climate change to be supported by the GEF under the PADY2 meet perfectly this goal.