



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT / APPROVAL

Project Type: Full-sized project

Type of trust fund: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I : PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and environmentally sound management of municipal solid waste project in Cameroon			
Country (ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID¹	9234
GEF Agency (ies):	AfDB	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing partners(s):	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) Cameroon	Submission date:	2017-12-09
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project duration (Months)	30
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program		Agency Fee (\$)	716,120

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Other Program Strategies²

Focal Area Objective/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in\$)	
			GEF project Financing	Co- financing
CCM-2 Program 3	Program 3: Promote integrated low-emission urban systems	GEFTF	1,734,862	47,877,496
CW-2 Program 3	Program 3: Reduction and elimination of POPs.	GEFTF	6,222,018	67,122,504
Total project costs			7,956,880	115,000,000

B. Project Description Summary

Project Objective: To strengthen integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Cameroon by improving sustainable land use and waste management systems, resulting in reduced pollution, GHGs, and uPOPs emissions						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund		
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Sustainable and integrated urban planning and management	TA	1.1 Strengthened capacity of Douala and Yaoundé to plan and manage low-emission urban systems in a sustainable and integrated manner	1.1.1 Municipal coordination mechanisms established to enhance integrated and participatory urban planning (for urban infrastructure development, waste management, land use, and transport)	GEFTF	2,095,871	35,728,750
			1.1.2 Creation of observatories with operational and technical units for GHG and waste measurement in Douala and Yaounde resulting in the establishment of a database on GHG emissions and			

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number

² When Completing Table A, refer to the excerpt on GEF 6 results framework for GETF, LDCF, and CBIT programming directions

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			waste hotspots to guide urban planning and management			
			1.1.3 Empowerment of urban councils of Douala and Yaoundé in elaboration and implementation of integrated sustainable land use, waste management, urban mobility and transport planning			
			1.1.4 Initiatives conducted at municipal level to increase environmental, economic and social benefits by integrating infrastructure development with sustainable land use planning and waste management resulting in circular economy promotion			
		1.2 Enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate a low GHG development path and encourage sound waste management in urban settings	1.2.1 Legal framework gap analysis conducted at national and city scales to identify compliance & gaps in legal provisions, policies and practices to tackle GHG emissions and waste management issues			
			1.2.2 Elaboration of new national legislation and control mechanisms addressing the sound management of municipal and hazardous waste, specifically targeting the reduction of uPOPs emissions, resulting in strengthened national control mechanisms, law reform measures and procedural guidelines for hazardous waste			
			1.2.3 Local-level policies designed and operational measures implemented to reduce avoidable waste production (healthcare, e-waste and other municipal solid wastes) and limit the burden of excessive materials entering waste streams in Douala and Yaoundé			
			1.2.4 Urban development initiatives for low-carbon, low-emission, low chemical, and low-chlorine city development identified, assessed and enabled for Douala and Yaounde, and for eventual replication in six other cities			
			1.2.5 City-level action plans for the phasing out of			

			<p>unsound waste (including biomass residue), open burning, healthcare waste and ewaste reviewed, strengthened and implemented with regulatory measures formulated to discourage unsustainable practices</p> <p>1.2.6 Identification, assessment and demonstrative implementation of potential waste-to-energy options for Douala and Yaoundé, with a focus on landfill biogas collection and valorization at pilot sites (for electricity, cooking energy,...)</p>			
		1.3 Improved awareness, capacity and tools to accelerate the adoption of innovative technologies and practices (regulatory, economic, etc.) that reduce GHG emissions and harmful chemical exposure	<p>1.3.1 Awareness raising program implemented on the adverse effects of toxic chemicals and wastes to which formal and informal sector workers are exposed</p> <p>1.3.2 Capacity building program to enhance local knowledge on effective municipal and hazardous waste management, including measures to reduce health care waste generated at source</p> <p>1.3.3 Implementation of diversified strategies and financing options for solid waste management, including waste separation, collection, treatment, recycling and valuation initiatives in Douala and Yaoundé</p> <p>1.3.4 Development of private sector involvement in waste management through support to small and medium size enterprises/ industries involved in the value chain of the solid waste management resulting in an improved circular economy model</p>			
2. Environmentally sound waste management technologies	Inv	2.1 Knowledge increased on different waste streams (electronic, healthcare, and municipal solid waste) and use/management options	<p>2.1.1 Information on open burning hotspots, healthcare waste and e-waste dumping collected, mapped and monitored at the institutional level (to assist planning and new urban management approaches)</p> <p>2.1.2 National comprehensive inventory of uPOPs emissions (including PBDEs) from open burning</p>	GEFTF	4,861,009	67,122,504

			practices of municipal, healthcare and e-waste reviewed and updated			
			2.1.3 Specific e-waste products and plastics are assessed for waste valorization, with recycling business plans developed and implemented			
		2.2 Controlled landfill pilot demonstrations to reduce dioxin and furan emissions (POPs) and hazardous waste disposal at selected dump sites	2.2.1 Demonstrating BAT/BEP for municipal and hazardous waste management by establishing controlled dumpsites/landfills at select sites			
			2.2.2 Promote recycling practices and increase local skills in dumpsite/landfill management, and involve stakeholders that can share and replicate lessons learned in other Cameroonian cities			
			2.2.3 Empowerment of youth and women (micro-projects) through the identification and conception of sustainable waste management technologies and methodologies resulting in development and implementation of business plans			
		2.3 Best practices for waste management promoted in selected municipalities, resulting in improved waste valorization and in quantifiable and verifiable tons of POPs eliminated or reduced (including PBDEs released from e-waste)	2.3.1 BAT/BEP plans developed and implemented in select major dumpsites/landfills and at e-waste hotspots in Douala and Yaoundé, using PPP models in cooperation with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)			
			2.3.2 Harmonized methodology developed and tested at national level to set up release reduction targets for open burning, healthcare waste and e-waste streams			
			2.3.3 Socio-economic impacts of project intervention on private and informal sectors assessed			

			2.3.4 Improved e-waste handling trainings targeting informal sector workers, leading to a significant reduction of unsound dismantling practices			
3. Knowledge management and dissemination	TA	3.1 Project results monitored and documented	3.1.1 Proper project M&E mechanism and methodology established	GEFTF	700,000	10,348,746
			3.1.2 Project experiences documented and presented in periodic M&E reports			
		3.2 Project results disseminated to increase national knowledge of sustainable urban management in Cameroon	3.2.1 Knowledge products created and shared on formal website, following a strategy for KM			
			3.2.2 Relevant stakeholders engaged through a knowledge sharing platform			
Subtotal					7,656,880	113,200,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)⁴				GEFTF	300,000	1,800,000
Total project costs					7,956,880	115,000,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Loans	115,000,000
Total Co-financing			115,000,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(In \$)		
					GEF Project financing (a)	Agency Fee ⁵ (b)	Total (c) = a+b
AfDB	GEF TF	Cameroon	Climate Change	IAP-Commodities	1,734,862	156,138	1,891,000
AfDB	GEF TF	Cameroon	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	6,222,018	559,982	6,782,000
Total Grant Resources					7,956,880	716,120	8,673,000

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁶

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>2.5 millions metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>2.5 metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries :</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT? NO

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partners Agencies](#).

⁶ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

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

PART II : PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

This section provides additional information and details on the project design, complementing the PIF. The main changes lie in the identification of four key barriers to the implementation of actions for sustainable waste management and climate change mitigation at national and local level. Consequently, the project outputs were reformulated to take the identified issues into consideration.

As explained in section A1-1 below, resolving the challenges of integrated sustainable urban development and sound municipal waste management requires implementing an innovative urban development intervention with multi focal area targets focusing on addressing social, environmental and economic issues in an integrated and effective way. Such an approach has been proven to effectively integrate solutions that connect the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable urban planning and development. An integrated urban planning approach comprising land use, transport and sound waste management needs: i) the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, including local, national, decentralized collectivities, civil society and the private sector; ii) to promote sound waste management by encouraging innovative technologies and methodologies to reduce GHG emissions and waste production (including healthcare waste, e-waste, POPS, municipal solid waste) at source; and iii) to empower strategic initiatives at national and city level focused on a circular economy approach with waste to energy valorization.

However, the adoption of these strategies is hampered by numerous barriers which have been highlighted and better captured during the participative consultations which took place as part of the PPG phase. These barriers can be presented under four main dimensions:

Barrier 1: Inadequate technical skills and experience for promoting an integrated sustainable urban planning approach to enhance environmental benefits through a sound waste management system and efficient reduction of GHG emissions.

Barrier 2: Unavailability of appropriate tools, technologies, methods, databases and technical units for sustainable waste management.

Barrier 3: Insufficient or inappropriate legal, institutionnal and strategic frameworks to phase out unsound waste management practices and reduce GHG emissions.

Barrier 4: Poor local and national abilities to implement innovative strategies for waste valorization in the context of a circular economy approach.

The new proposed structure is described in section A1-7 below.

A.1. Project Description. Elaborate on : 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be adressed ; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and coponents of the project, 4) [incremental additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#) ; 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and /or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF) ; and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potentiel for scaling up.

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi target (s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Correction of demographic statistics

Between 1998 and 2010, Cameroon's population nearly doubled, resulting in increasing anthropogenic pressures on rural and urban landscapes, and in increasing urbanization, waste management and pollution issues, and environmental degradation, leading to increased GHG emissions. Rapid, uncontrolled and mismanaged urban growth puts more pressures on already strained urban infrastructure and resources and is inevitably accompanied by geographical and social segregation and fragmentation of urban space, resulting in urban development patterns which are highly detrimental to the environment and fragile ecosystems. It also exposes urban communities to precarious and unhealthy living conditions which are increasingly exacerbated by a changing climate, particularly in the two main cities of Douala and Yaoundé. In these two cities, the two main urban planning and infrastructure problems that need to be urgently addressed include waste management and transport, both of which contribute greatly to an increase in hazardous air, water, and soil pollution, to human health problems, including the proliferation of water-borne diseases resulting from flooding due to poorly planned roadways; and to an increase in Persistent Organic Pollutants.

In the PIF, demographic data for Yaoundé and Douala depicted lower numbers than the reality. In fact, according to the last general population census in Cameroon, the population of Yaounde in 2015 is estimated around 2.3 million inhabitants whereas the population of Douala is estimated around 2.5 millions inhabitants. The annual population growth is 5.7% per year in Yaounde and 4.7% in Douala. These statistics portray a clearer picture of the rapid evolution of the population of Cameroon, and consequently, the underlying problems associated with integrated urban planning issues, especially those concerning sound waste management, transport and GHG emissions. The proposed project takes these statistics into consideration.

About waste management issues in Douala and Yaoundé

As stated in the PIF, rapid urbanization in Cameroon is worsening already difficult waste collection and management issues. Cities are traditionally engines for social transformation and economic growth. For Cameroon, demographic changes and urbanization have led to deeper urban problems and challenges, in particular as regards municipal solid waste management and its impact on health and the environment. The increase in flows of goods and services, and a change in lifestyle and consumption patterns, have affected the waste sector both directly and indirectly. Municipal solid waste management constitutes a critical human and environmental health need. The largest cities in Cameroon produce an average 4,200 tons of waste per day, in addition to 500 tons of industrial waste. Annual production for Cameroon is around 483,902 tons, with Douala and Yaoundé producing almost 60% of that.

On average, almost 70% of household waste is composed by easily biodegradable materials. Even though these cities are using 30 percent of their budget for solid waste management, only 20-50 percent of waste is collected. Illegal dumping is widespread and contributes to 50 percent of health problems and environmental degradation.



Uncontrolled dumping site in Yaoundé



Plastic bottles blocking a canal stream in Douala

The adoption of integrated waste management practices, including the management of healthcare waste, industrial waste, household waste and e-waste, is generally still new. Indeed, hightech waste treatment facilities (such as properly managed incinerators, industrial waste recycling facilities or sanitary landfills) are scarce, and sound reuse/recycling practices uncommon. Therefore, municipal and other types of waste are usually dumped in open dumpsites and eliminated by highly polluting open burning practices. Even e-waste is subjected to crude discarding methods involving open burning and unregulated dumping that additionally result in the poor recovery and loss of valuable materials. In urban areas, municipal waste is mainly composed of food residues, packaging of goods, and some hazardous wastes (such as healthcare waste, batteries including used acid lead batteries (ULABs), and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)), whereas in sub-urban or rural zones, agricultural wastes is more widespread. The hazardousness of waste is generally ignored or

unknown by a large part of the population, and their potential economic and industrial value is not considered as a valuable secondary raw material that can be processed using environment friendly techniques. Non-skilled, uninformed and poorly equipped people under socio-economic stress, including women, unemployed young and children, handle different kinds of waste daily in various unsound manners that expose them and the environment to hazardous chemicals, including unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs), newly listed industrial POPs like polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), heavy metals, including mercury, and various other toxic substances.

Since the validation of the PIF, a number of strategic documents have been elaborated at national and city level that address unsound waste management in Cameroon in general and in the project targeted cities in particular. Moreover, in 2017 the collection and treatment of municipal waste has been liberalized in Cameroon, which opens the door to competitive waste management services among different actors.

Circular economy: an emerging paradigm in Cameroon

The first National workshops on Waste took place in April 2016 with the theme: "Waste management: towards a circular economy". These meetings laid the foundation for considering waste management in Cameroon an economic potential which can generate income and opportunity at several levels along the value chain. This new approach is in accordance with the project objectives identified at PIF stage concerning the socio-economic benefits to be promoted during project implementation.

Therefore, the primary project challenges have been reformulated to take into account: (i) the new national and local policies and strategies concerning sound waste management and reduction of GHG emissions within an integrated innovative approach, (ii) the multiplicity and complexity of operators in waste management, (iii) the necessity of a more decentralized approach in implementation at city and sub-city levels and (iv) the need to seize opportunities for developing and empowering initiatives and actors based on a circular economy approach.

Climate Change and integrated urban planning issues

In June 2014 Douala was hit by massive flooding following large storms attributed to changing climatic patterns. The impact of strong rains in a context of unregulated urban housing development resulted in widespread and unprecedented devastation that forced more than 80,000 people from their homes. Although this is not an adaptation intervention, the project addresses urban planning and sustainability issues in an integrated, holistic manner, such that urban emissions will be addressed concurrently to mobility and sound planning. In this way, the project addresses urban planning issues, including for waste management practices and their relation to sanitation problems, a sector (transport) that is one of the highest contributors of national GHG emissions, and climate adaptation by reducing vulnerability of urban infrastructure and communities.

In addition to the role of the transport sector in GHG emissions as presented in the PIF, the energy sector (through thermal power plants) is more and more responsible for the release of GHGs in Yaounde and Douala. Temperature increases are being felt by the population of the two cities. This situation is discussed in the country's two national communications on climate change, its National Adaptation Plan to Climate change and in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) from 2015. Energy is the source of 13.78% of GHGs in Cameroon, against 7.3% for transport, 6.81% for waste, and 5.76% for industries, according to the INDC.

Other types of risks related to climate change which are becoming increasing concerns for Cameroonian cities are sea level rise (namely in Douala), landslides and dust storms during dry seasons (namely in Yaounde) resulting in more health problems.

Cameroon's INDC has set up baseline data on GHG emissions and factors. It has also provided a target for the country in terms of reductions (by 32% in 2035). The achievement of this goal is strictly

associated to mitigating measures comprising better urban planning and management, reduction of urban vulnerabilities, and the design of a more efficient and sustainable transport system.

Taking the above into consideration, it was necessary to ensure coherence between the proposed project activities to tackle GHG emission reductions within the umbrella of an integrated sustainable urban development program and the national and local strategic orientations on climate change mitigation.

Resolving the challenges of integrated sustainable urban development and sound municipal waste management requires implementing an innovative urban development project with a multi focal area perspective and targets focused on concurrently addressing in social, environmental and economic issues. This approach has been proven to effectively integrate solutions that connect the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable urban planning and development. An integrated urban planning approach comprising land use, transport and sound waste management needs: i) the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, including local, national, decentralized collectivities, civil society and the private sector; ii) to promote sound waste management by encouraging innovative technologies and methodologies to reduce GHG emissions and waste production (including healthcare waste, e-waste, POPS, municipal solid waste) at source; and iii) to empower strategic initiatives at national and city level focused on a circular economy approach with waste to energy valorization.

The majority of the stakeholders (local and national actors, development partners and local communities) have strong political will and interest in adopting the proposed approach which integrates land use with sustainable urban planning, sound waste management and climate change mitigation to enhance resilient economic development and livelihoods.

However, the adoption of such a strategy is hampered by many barriers as presented in the PIF, which have been highlighted and better understood during consultations. These barriers are elaborated below.

Barrier 1: Inadequate technical skills and experience for promoting an integrated sustainable urban planning approach to enhance environmental benefits through a sound waste management system and efficient reduction of GHG emissions. Serious insufficiencies in institutional capacities for effective and long-term urban planning in Cameroon are a major barrier to sustainable urban and other land use planning. They are also a barrier to the collection of reliable data on motorization, GHG baseline data and GHG emissions factors, and to technical know-how on international best practices for approaching urban planning and management in an integrated way, thereby taking into consideration environmental issues while tackling challenges of spatial development, infrastructure (transport, waste facilities, etc.), and social development (sanitation, etc.)

Barrier 2: Unavailability of appropriate tools, technologies, methods, databases and technical units for sustainable waste management. This barrier relates to the limited knowledge, capacity and facilities for the sound management of waste at both disposal and source stages, and to the financial resources and market-based mechanisms for collection, re-use or disposal.

Barrier 3: Insufficient or inappropriate legal, institutional and strategic frameworks to phase out unsound waste management practices and reduce GHG emissions. This includes unclear and overlapping responsibilities, with planning agencies often limited to the implementation of their activities; inefficiencies in the transport system regulation that are considered normal; insufficient political will to implement change; and lack of appropriate local examples of best practice. Urban planners and local institutions in Cameroon are limited in their capacity to design, plan and implement effective and integrated sustainable transportation programs and policy. Furthermore, they are limited by scarce financial resources, inadequate regulatory frameworks, lack of coordination in policy development and planning, and inadequate learning and scaling up from other interventions in the regions.

Barrier 4: Poor local and national abilities to implement innovative strategies for waste valorization in the context of circular economy. The hazardousness of waste is generally ignored or unknown by a large part of the population, and their potential economic and industrial value is also not considered.

Non-skilled, uninformed and poorly equipped people under socio-economic stress, including women, unemployed young and children, handle different kinds of waste daily in various ways that expose them and the environment to the adverse effects of hazardous chemicals, including unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs), newly listed industrial POPs like polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), heavy metals, including mercury, and various other toxic substances. The proper collection, sorting and re-use of waste can therefore generate additional revenue sources, which, in turn, may have a positive impact on poverty reduction, economic diversification and resilience to climate change and other shocks. Also, the set up of a waste stock exchange can help to create a favorable context for sound waste management constituting income sources.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

The National Urban Development Program (NUDP) is an infrastructure investment program financed by the African Development Bank with a loan of \$168 million, with the aim of improving urban infrastructure and services to support strong and continued economic growth in the country.

The AfDB's baseline investment will be used to provide financing for urban infrastructure projects, support a consolidated decentralization process to ensure effective urban governance, and offer support to the private sector to provide essential urban services of high quality. It will also put in place urban planning and management tools in target cities and assist the elaboration and realization of national urban development programs in Cameroon's two largest cities, Douala and Yaounde, and six other mid-size cities focused on road work and land use planning. The baseline project has an urban component and an environmental component.

The specific sector objectives of the NUDP are to foster within Cameroonian towns and cities: (i) a healthy and productive space for work and play; (ii) a competitive and bankable environment with real potential for development, and (iii) urban entities which are well managed and under strong administrative control. The project also aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities of relevant ministries involved in local/urban planning and development in order to support the strategic and sustainable management of future urban development. This will be achieved by:

- Providing financing for urban infrastructure that supports good urban planning practices;
- Promoting good urban governance through consolidated decentralization; and
- Supporting the private sector to provide high-quality essential urban service.

The main areas of integrated urban development that will be addressed through the baseline project include: waste management, land use planning, transportation, and policy development/governance. The project is organized into two broad components (one focused on an integrated urban development program in six target cities, and the second focused on the establishment of urban planning and management tools in four mid-sized cities, including new road work and land use plans).

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

As stated in the PIF, the GEF financed activities will be structured around 3 components, 8 outcomes and 28 outputs. At this stage, many outputs have been reformulated and a new one created in order to better address the barriers presented above and ensure the achievement of the targeted global environmental benefits. This re-organization of project outputs was also necessary considering the issues emerging from the STAP review. The components and outputs are presented below.

Component 1: Sustainable and integrated urban planning and management

Component 1 focuses on identifying methods for ensuring sustainable, low-emission urban development in Yaoundé and Douala. This will be achieved through the identification and introduction of new integrated urban planning practices in the target cities. Particular attention will be dedicated to increasing awareness about using comprehensive land use plans as a tool for protecting against environmental degradation and uncontrolled urbanization. Other activities under this component will aim to increase the capacity of relevant authorities to use integrated urban planning tools in their respective jurisdictions in order to promote sustainable urban development. Additional activities will be dedicated to updating important legal texts and legislation related to waste management policies and low-carbon development practices. Transportation is included as an element in this component given it is an integral part of urban planning and development, along with land use and waste management.

The principal aim of this component is to create the requisite foundation to facilitate the transfer to more sustainable integrated urban management practices which will decrease or eliminate the proliferation of hazardous waste and chemicals, and decrease GHG emissions from Cameroonian cities. Appropriate policy and planning measures will be identified with the aim of mitigating GHG emissions directly, while also creating the policy framework which will indirectly assist the mitigation of carbon dioxide emissions within the urban context. Given that AfDB is involved in the Sustainable Cities IAP with a project in Abidjan, knowledge and lessons from this project can be used to inform component 1, laying a stronger basis for sustainable urban planning and development.

Additionally, as part of the work undertaken in this component, a formal coordination mechanism between local governments, particularly the Urban Councils of respective participating cities, will be established to ensure that there is strong coordination between national planning and local action. Since urban development processes are often fragmented and characterized by the involvement of multiple stakeholders, overlapping responsibilities and jurisdictions can make coordinating joint action challenging, particularly when there are disconnects between national and local priorities and policies. The aforementioned coordination mechanism is conceived as a solution for surmounting these obstacles and will help ensure that there is strong coordination between local and national policymaking throughout the lifecycle of this project, and beyond.

The component will assist in putting in place a regulatory framework for the development of renewable energy and identify strategies for lifting up barriers related to its investment. In summary, under Component 1, a policy and legislative framework to encourage sustainable municipal and hazardous waste management will be established. A number of legislation/regulation/standards and interventions to improve human resources capacity in implementing BAT/BEP will be developed with the aim of curbing open burning and establishing healthcare waste and e-waste management practices based on risk assessment. New tools and regulatory measures will be identified along with economic approaches to manage harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner.

Outputs for outcome 1.1 include:

- Municipal coordination mechanisms established to enhance integrated and participatory urban planning (for transport, waste management, land use, etc.)

- Creation of observatories with operational and technical units for GHG and waste measurement in Douala and Yaounde resulting in the establishment of a database on GHG emissions and waste hotspots to guide future sustainable urban management (this includes setting up the operational units and equipping the units with measurement tools and other relevant equipment; capacity building of operational units in waste measurement tools and methodologies; a study on air quality in Yaoundé and Douala and GIS databases; elaboration of a low-carbon development strategy and action plan for managing the various pollutants identified; procurement of equipment / infrastructure for monitoring air quality and POPs emission in Douala and Yaoundé);
- Empowerment of urban councils of Douala and Yaoundé in elaboration and implementation of integrated sustainable land use, waste management, urban mobility and transport planning within the framework of decentralization (this includes workshops on integrated land use planning, sound waste management, and transport to improve technical capacity of ministry staff in urban planning and decentralization, empowerment of activities implemented within urban mobility and transport planning in Douala and Yaoundé, technical assistance for implementation of activities within the ‘Mobilise your city initiatives’ in Douala and Yaoundé) ;
- Initiatives conducted at municipal level to increase environmental, economic and social benefits by integrating infrastructure development with sustainable land use planning and waste management resulting in circular economy promotion.

Outputs for outcome 1.2 include:

- Legal framework gap analysis conducted at national and city scales to identify compliance & gaps in legal provisions, policies and practices to tackle GHG emissions and waste management issues (this includes a Gap analysis of the legal framework for promoting a low GHG development path and sound waste management at national and city scales, workshops on legal provisions, policies and practices to tackle GHG emissions and waste management issues, set up of a platform of stakeholders to promote law reforms in GHG emissions and waste management issues);
- Elaboration of new national legislation and control mechanisms addressing the sound management of municipal and hazardous waste, specifically targeting the reduction of uPOPs emissions, resulting in strengthened national control mechanisms, law reform measures and procedural guidelines for hazardous waste (this will include study trips in three countries with similar contexts on existing relevant legislations in assistance with international consultants);
- Local-level policies designed and operational measures implemented to reduce avoidable waste production (healthcare, e-waste and other municipal solid wastes) and limit the burden of excessive materials entering waste streams in Douala and Yaoundé;
- Urban sustainable development initiatives for low-carbon, low-emission, low chemical, and low-chlorine city development identified, assessed and empowered for Douala and Yaounde, and for eventual replication in six other cities (this includes identification and assessment of urban planning strategies for low-carbon, low-emission, low-chemical, and low-chlorine city development, setup of Sustainable and Integrated Waste Stock Exchange (WSEX) system, an updated National Strategy for Waste and Chemicals Management, setting up a pyramidal structure for the rational management of waste in Douala and Yaoundé, integrating the local Common Initiatives Groups coordinated by the MINEPDED, setting up collection networks at household level with sorting at source in four pilot neighborhoods in the cities of Yaoundé and Douala involving Civil Society Organizations, Decentralized Territorial Communities (CTD) for remuneration, or by households, businesses, municipalities and / or the state;

- City-level action for the phasing out of unsound waste (including biomass residue), open burning, healthcare waste and e-waste reviewed and strengthened, with regulatory measures formulated to discourage unsustainable practices;
- Identification, assessment and demonstrative implementation of potential waste-to-energy options for Douala and Yaoundé, with a focus on landfill biogas collection and valorization at pilot sites (for electricity, cooking energy,...)

Outputs for outcome 1.3 include:

- Awareness raising program implemented on the adverse effects of toxic chemicals and wastes to which formal and informal sector workers are exposed;
- Capacity building program to enhance local knowledge on effective municipal and hazardous waste management, including measures to reduce health care waste generated at source;
- Implementation of diversified strategies and financing options for solid waste management, including waste separation, collection, treatment, recycling and valuation initiatives (this includes the promotion of waste stock exchange initiative in Yaoundé and Douala, innovative mechanisms for waste separation and collection at household level);
- Development of private sector involvement in waste management through empowerment and support to small and medium size enterprises/industries involved in the value chain of the solid waste resulting in an improved circular economy model.

Component 2: Environmentally sound waste management technologies

Component 2 aims to address waste management challenges and concerns in Yaoundé and Douala. Under this component, important baseline information on various waste streams (electronic, healthcare, hazardous, and municipal solid waste) and a data inventory will be established. This data will be used to inform actions for improving waste collection processes and establishing controlled dumpsites and landfills in order to reduce the proliferation of hazardous waste and reduce uPOPs emissions.

Under this component, most of the GEF resources will be devoted to promoting Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for the sound management of the waste streams mentioned above. Particular attention will be paid to selected dumpsites in Yaoundé and Douala. Options for waste valorization will be explored, including composting, recycling, and biogas capture at dumpsites/landfills. Initiatives to encourage waste sorting will be supported. Also during the PPG, feasibility assessments will be made on waste separation and re-use opportunities and clean alternative technologies, such as the installation of landfill gas systems at select sites. Such assessments will inform the type of investments that can and will be pursued during project implementation.

Biodegradable material comprises an estimated 60% of the total volume of the municipal waste stream, so value capture from composting initiatives is a viable option in Cameroon. However, the current market is dominated by competition from chemical fertilizers. This reality could be addressed with taxation and limits on the usage of pesticides combined with awareness raising on the damaging effects on soil in order to spur growth in the compost sector. The activities under component 2 will address this need.

Although recyclable materials form a relatively small percentage of the municipal waste stream volume in Cameroon's cities, they currently pose a real threat to the environment in the form of

uPOPs, due to widespread waste burning. Moreover, the presence of plastics in the waste stream is likely to rise in the future. Therefore, as part of this component's activities, particular attention will be dedicated to identifying and developing safe disposal options for plastics and for outlining strategies for reducing their presence in the municipal waste stream.

In its INDC document, the government of Cameroon expressed its intention to dedicate 25% of its electricity portfolio to renewable energy sources by 2035. This is expected to be comprised of the following sources: 11% micro-hydro sources, 7% biomass, 6% solar photovoltaic, and 1% wind. Therefore, the alternative biomass waste processing proposed under this component offers an important contribution to the government's wider development objectives.

Outputs for outcome 2.1 include:

- Information on open burning hotspots, healthcare waste and e-waste dumping collected, mapped and monitored at the institutional level to assist planning and new urban management approaches (this include a GIS database on actors, production, stockage and treatment sites, waste quantities and types; a waste management system from collection to valorization diagnosis; capacity building of actors involved in the waste management value chain; elaboration of capacity building program for the informal sector);
- National comprehensive inventory of uPOPs emissions (including PBDEs) from open burning practices of municipal, healthcare and e-waste reviewed and updated;
- Specific e-waste products and plastics are assessed for waste valorization, with recycling business plans developed and implemented (this includes an analysis of the legislative framework for import/export of e-waste products/materials and plastics; gap analysis of existing local industries for e-waste recycling needs; selection through research and development of recycling technologies that could be adapted to the specificities of the local context; development of an e-waste mangement business plan).

Outputs for outcome 2.2 include:

- Demonstrating BAT/BEP for municipal and hazardous waste management by establishing controlled dumpsites/landfills at select sites (this includes identification of pilot sites in Yaoundé and Douala; design of a collection system; testing of the collection system at small to medium level with extension of the activity at a larger scale);
- Promote recycling practices and increase local skills in dumpsite/landfill management, and involve stakeholders that can share and replicate lessons learned in other Cameroonian cities (this includes promotion of recycling practices among professionals as well as residents, and assessment of skills on selected pilot sites per type of waste, empowerment of controlled landfill initiatives in Yaoundé and Douala, increased skills and equipment for handling dangerous waste, training stakeholders to share and replicate lessons learned in other Cameroonian cities);
- Empowerment of youth and women (micro-projects) through the identification and conception of sustainable waste management technologies and methodologies resulting in the development and implementation of business plans and the promotion of a circular economy (this includes the set up, financing, and monitoring of a unit for the recycling and valorization of used tires).

Outputs for outcome 2.3 include:

- BAT/BEP plans developed and implemented in select major dumpsites/landfills and at e-waste hotspots in Douala and Yaoundé, using PPP models in cooperation with Original Equipment Manufacturers (this includes improving the e-waste collection system in Yaoundé and Douala (with up to 1 collection point per district), setting up a national scale e-waste recycling facility in Douala (building, equipment), implementing the BAT/BEP and recycling processes previously selected, setting up an activity for manufacturing biological fertiliser in Cameroon, elaboration of sound waste management information, an education and communication plan,, implementation of a PPP model to operate the facility);
- Harmonized methodology developed and tested at national level to set up release reduction targets for open burning, healthcare waste and e-waste streams (this includes testing the national harmonized methodology in selected pilot sites in Douala and Yaoundé)
- Socio-economic impacts of project interventions on private and informal sectors assessed (this includes elaboration and implementation of a partnership strategy between the project and local private & informal sectors, assessment of results and socio-economic impacts);
- Improved e-waste handling trainings targeting informal sector workers, leading to a significant reduction of unsound dismantling practices (this includes workshops with informal workers and relevant stakeholders to identify risks/bad practices and to promote skills aiming at reducing them, awareness raising for informal sector workers to phase out unsound practices, development of an active cooperation with informal workers to promote those practices on the long run.)

Component 3: Knowledge management and dissemination

This component will oversee the creation of knowledge products which relay information and data generated by the project, M&E documentation, and a dissemination mechanism for such knowledge products, including an online platform dedicated to project results which will serve as a portal for urban planning officials and practitioners across Cameroon to coordinate on current interventions and share experiences and best practices.

Outputs for outcome 3.1 include:

- Proper project M&E mechanism and methodology established;
- Project experiences documented and presented in periodic M&E reports;
- Elaboration and implementation of a communication, education and information plan.

Outputs for outcome 3.2 include:

- Knowledge products created and shared on formal website, following a strategy for KM (this comprises workshops to share project experiences and products with six other cities);
- Relevant stakeholders engaged through a knowledge sharing platform aiming to promote the project experience replication in six other cities.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The GEF financing will complement the infrastructure and services developed in the baseline project by putting in place the requisite policy and regulatory framework to ensure that they are developed, used, and maintained sustainably. The GEF financing, which will be primarily directed to Douala and Yaoundé, will help support cohesive, integrated long-term urban planning practices, and will also

promote sharing of best practices between cities across Cameroon. In the spirit of GEF-6's push toward more integrated approaches to addressing environmental problems at the systemic level, the project will focus on decoupling environmental degradation from urban development through the identification and implementation of appropriate sustainable urban development and management practices across multiple sectors, including integrated land use planning, transportation planning, and waste management (municipal waste, e-waste, hazardous waste, and healthcare waste). Transportation is an integral part of sustainable urban development and must therefore also be considered in a project centered on improving integrated, low-emission, sustainable urban planning mechanisms.

The first component of the proposed GEF project (“Sustainable and integrated urban planning and management”) aims to promote an inclusive urban development model in Cameroon that takes into account the interactions between various facets of urban development, rather than addressing them as independent ventures (for example, transportation planning, land use planning, development of waste management services, renewable energy development, etc.). By developing and implementing new, integrated approaches to urban planning and governance, designed with sustainability in mind, the project will help address the urban development challenges currently plaguing Cameroonian cities.

The second component of the project (“Environmentally sound waste management technologies”) delves more deeply into the complex challenge of waste management in cities. This will be achieved through a combined approach including updated data collection, data analysis, and business plan development; pilot demonstrations to showcase improved waste disposal, recycling, and value-capture programs; and sharing of best practices through improved communication, trainings, research and program development between implicated government agencies and other stakeholders. Project activities will aim to discourage open waste burning practices, promote waste separation, improve disposal of dangerous materials, and reduce unnecessary consumption at its source (especially for healthcare waste). This project component also frames waste as a resource whose value may be captured through strategic planning and technology transfer (through practices such as composting, trapping biogas, and separating and recycling plastics and metals).

The third component of the project (“Knowledge management and dissemination”) aims to promote project transparency and ensure that activities are being carried out properly. Effective knowledge management and information dissemination will assist project partners in determining ways to capitalize on lessons learned during future integrated urban development ventures.

Overall, the project aims to promote economic growth while protecting urban environmental assets and preserving quality of life in the target cities. The effective implementation of project activities is expected to result in direct and indirect mitigation of GHG emissions and the reduction and/or elimination of hazardous chemicals and waste reduction of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants (uPOPs).

5) Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)

CO₂ emissions reductions

The baseline project with GEF cofinancing will strongly contribute to Cameroon’sNDC goal as regards the reduction of CO₂ and other GHG emissions (-32% by 2035) in accordance with the Paris agreement and other decisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This reduction will specifically concern sources from waste (with emissions constituting 3,36% of GHG in 2035 against 6,81 in 2010) and energy (6,49% of GHG in 2035 against 13,78% in 2010).

The baseline project with GEF cofinancing will have significant global environmental benefit in terms of CO₂ emission reductions resulting from the promotion of low carbon transport and sound waste management. Interventions under the baseline project are expected to replicate low carbon

urban development models. With the various interventions that will be carried out under this proposed project and the expected outputs, it is estimated that the proposed project will result in 2.5 million tCO₂e direct emission reductions in Douala and Yaoundé over a period of 10 years (project life). Of this amount, it is conservatively estimated that 30-50% is directly attributable to the GEF incremental activities. This estimate will be validated and expanded upon during project implementation, during which reliable baseline data will be collected from clear mitigation activities and measures.

The Transport Emissions Evaluation Models for Projects (TEEMP) bottom-up approach for calculating indirect GHG reductions was utilized, which generally provides a lower range of possible indirect impacts from a project. It starts with the direct impacts of the investments under a project, and multiplies that number by a factor representing the number of times the project is likely to be replicated in other places/markets. For example, policy improvements and sustainable transport and urban planning measures developed through this GEF project, which include pedestrian improvements and which, according to existing literature, can save 15-20% of CO₂ over the lifetime of the infrastructure. Considering the local context, one could assume that within 10 years after the project ends, at least 5 additional cities will adopt similar urban planning and development models which will achieve similar CO₂ reductions. The direct GHG emissions reductions are then multiplied by the assumed factor of replication (five) to find the Bottom-up indirect reduction.

uPOPs, healthcare waste, e-waste and mercury reductions:

This project will help to reduce uPOPs emissions from open burning at dump sites and therefore assist Cameroon to meet the mandates of the Stockholm Convention. The uPOPs emissions in Cameroon in 2013 have been estimated at 596 g-TEQ/Y, with six sources identified as needing urgent action: savannah and forest fires (54% of emissions), medical waste incineration (18.3% of emissions), burning of municipal waste (15.2% of emissions) and the uncontrolled burning of household waste, agricultural residues (11% of emissions).

Methodology of projection of the emissions reduced from the reference scenario

The inventory of the reference year (2017) was drawn from the conclusions of the mercury inventory for Cameroon: 2017, calculated on the basis of the Level 2 UNEP Toolkit, which was published in April 2013. This methodology was applied using the following general approach:

1. Reviews of the information given in the updated Toolkit for each source category.
2. Contacts with government agencies, importers, manufacturers, industry, as appropriate, to obtain up to date activity data and/or release information.
3. Input/output calculations using the Toolkit spreadsheet and drafting of the relevant subsections of the inventory report, including overall summary and analysis sections.

The overall socio-economic benefit of the project is ultimately derived from the increased capability of the country to capture, contain and eliminate POPs that would otherwise be released into the general environment with impact on environmental and human health. The associated risk reduction at both local and global levels will positively impact the productivity of populations, the health of urban and natural systems, and a reduced financial burden imposed by a degraded public health, as well as contributing to general wellness and quality of life. This is particularly true for vulnerable sections of the population and for maternal health.

The specific estimated GEBs of the project will consist of the following:

- 20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans (uPOPs) resulting from the improved management of municipal solid waste, healthcare waste and e-waste.
- Reduction of 2.5 tons of mercury release from sound management of waste including used mercury-contained devices (thermometers, blood pressure meters, etc).

This same methodology based on the Level 2 UNEP Toolkit will be used to monitor periodic milestones during project implementation.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The proposed project is innovative as a result of a number of aspects:

- Its integrated approach. The project combines urban planning, land use planning, infrastructure development and waste management to ensure impact and results.
- The project contributes to the implementation of a number of conventions (Stockholm, UNFCCC, Minamata Convention) by creating linkages and co-benefits;
- The project combines capacity building activities (soft activities with indirect environmental benefits) with operational investments (hard activities with direct and quantitative environmental benefits);
- The project addresses waste management as an urban sector that can contribute to creating employment and incomes for the populations at different levels along its value chain, promoting the circular economy of waste in Cameroon.

Sustainability is ensured throughout based on a model for sustained and green urban planning and management, comprising the enabling framework, the needed capacity development, and the investment to make it a reality. None of the activities contribute to damaging the environment. The project comprises an important number of outputs and activities with both environmental and socio-economic benefits. The project targets young men and women at local level as prime stakeholders.

The knowledge management outputs will help in sharing the project results and replicate them in the 6 other cities under the urban development programme as well as in other Cameroonian cities. Many outputs and activities are planned as demonstration and pilots; experience will serve to determine good examples to be replicated in other towns. It is also important to note the project support to small and medium enterprises in the waste management sector. In case of success, these stakeholders will be able to scale up and replicate activities in other cities.

A.2. Child project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact

NA

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)⁸

Key stakeholders were involved in the preparation of the project at many levels (collection of data, formulation of objectives, activities and results framework, validation of the project documents, etc.).

⁸As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicator in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organisation and indigenous peoples and gender).

A list of different stakeholders involved in waste management and GHG emission reductions with their contacts information was made at the beginning of the PPG phase and shared by the Ministry of Environment. During the preparation of the project, consultations with these stakeholders was pursued to gather information, documents and opinions on projects aspects. Fieldwork visits in Douala and Yaoundé were pursued in order to make direct observations, interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders. The visits in the urban communities of Douala and Yaoundé mainly contributed to the collection of documents on waste management, urban planing and climate change issues. A targetted workshop was organized to collect information from public administration officials, private sector, civil society organizations, communities, etc.. During a second workshop, stakeholders discussed the content of the CEO endorsement document, enriching it and thereafter validating it. The specific report on field work and workshops is available for consultation. It is important to note the role of the technical working group (constituted by the GEF Focal point, Stockholm Convention Focal point, sub-director in charge of waste, and other experts from the Ministry of Environnment and from the Ministry of Urban Planing), which accompanied the elaboration of this document.

The project will consolidate the different stakeholder roles during the initial implementation phases, as stated in the PIF.

Civil society organizations will be involved in project implementation at all levels. In addition to those presented in the PIF, below are some key civil society organizations whose activities are aligned with those of the proposed project, and which could be enhanced during project implementation. They were involved in the preparation of the proposed project and their specific roles will be determined during roll-out of project phases:

- ✓ PAN Environmental Control Center working on management of dangerous and non dangerous waste in the two cities, especially plastics and e-waste;
- ✓ CIPRE (Centre international de promotion de la récupération) which has a site for waste treatment in Yaoundé ;
- ✓ ENVIROPROTECT which has been conducting sensitisation and capacity building activities on waste management;
- ✓ OICC (Observateurs Indépendants des Changements Climatiques, environnementaux et sociaux au Cameroun) which is working on climate change, GHG emissions, waste management and waste valorization in Cameroonian cities;
- ✓ Green Cartridge;
- ✓ The french NGOs Guilde Européenne du Raid and Solidarité Technologique which has been implementing pilot e-waste recycling projects (within the framework of the project WEEECAM-Sustainable E-waste recycling in Cameroon) in Yaoundé and Douala, and is a co-financing partner in the proposed project.

In addition to the stakeholders presented in the PIF, indigenous peoples and local communities are involved in the project through the local chiefs (in Douala and Yaounde) and their cultural associations. Their perceptions and representations related to the environment and especially to waste are taken into account at the level of the preparation of the project. They will also be implicated in the implementation phase.

STECY, a recently certified collective transport company in Yaounde, will be involved in the project as will SOCATUR in Douala.

In addition to HYSACAM, many other private enterprises (more than 50) which are certified for waste management are involved in the project. About 66% of these enterprises are focused on the selection, collection, transport, stockage, recycling and valorization of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes of different nature and sources whereas others deal with activities such as importing and selling plastic ambers. Among them, we can single out SABC, TOTAL, BOCOM, BOCAM, NETTOYCAM, and FONCHAM International.

FONCHAM International is a co-financing partner in the project. It is a Cameroonian company involved in waste management, water management, peri-urban agriculture and food security, especially in urban contexts.

In addition to public sector stakeholders mentioned in the PIF, the ministries in charge of livestock, fishery and forest, posts and telecommunications (in charge of the Backbone project with a dimension on e-waste management pilot site) are associated to the project.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women’s empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes / no) ? did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes / no ?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)

According to the results of Cameroon’s third population and housing census, women constitute 50.6% of the Cameroonian population and are increasing in number at a rate of 10.1%, compared to 9.9% for men. Women headed households are 25% in Cameroon (COMIFAC 2012). Women constitute a large part of the workforce, particularly in the agricultural sector, and depend largely on natural resources, which are increasingly under threat from a rapidly changing climate, contamination of soils and aquifers by hazardous chemicals and waste, and habitat loss. Small scale businesses, particularly in the non-timber forest and fisheries sectors, are largely carried out by women with a focus on specific species for food and medicine (Lorena Aguilar, 2010 IUCN Report).

Keys sectors where gender disparities can be seen have been identified as education, health, employment and the environment. Women in Cameroon are largely excluded from land and natural resource ownership: possession of landed property is at only 1-7% and income earned is 1/3 compared to men (COMIFAC, 2012). Environmental planning and decision making processes do not fairly represent women which results in the exclusion of the priorities and needs of women. Environmental planning does not adequately benefit from the knowledge of women on conservation and the use of resources. Urban planning, projects and programs give little attention to the specific needs of women and this project will make sure gender-sensitive planning is pursued.

Improving waste management is relevant not only to environmental protection, but also to public health and sanitation. Vulnerable social groups involved in waste recycling include women and young people under poverty stress, who strongly rely on this activity to secure main or additional income. This project will upgrade waste recycling sites (dump site for municipal and hazardous wastes as well as used lead acid batteries, e-waste, plastic waste, healthcare waste). It will then enhance job opportunities both for women and men while reducing/eliminating exposure risk to uPOPs, lead, and other toxics. Training of workers (women and men) on selected project sites will lead to diversification of waste recycling concepts in the country, by then preventing much more hazardous waste from open-burning, source of uPOPs and harmful substances like lead. The interventions of the project will help alleviate social and economic burdens for both men and women in the sector of waste management. Gender analysis will be carried out as part of the project implementation to set proper indicators and goals.

A.5.Risks

In addition to the risks stated in the PIF, 5 more risks can be identified. The table below presents these risks and states the measures to mitigate them.

Description of risk	Ranking	Mitigation measures
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<p>1) More climate change hazards (such as floods, storms, drought, landslides, high temperatures) and their negative impacts before and during project implementation. These risks may impact the perception of the project by the population and even by the different stakeholders concerned.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The sensitizaion of the population and the stakeholders involved in the project will be the measure to mitigate these risks. Long term benefits are expected to decrease the very impact from these events.</p>
<p>2) Poor or insufficient political commitment which can impact project performance, especially in terms of coordination, respect of the implementation calendar, and co-financing commitments. It can also demobilize other stakeholders involved in the project.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The institutional arrangement is meant to prevent this risk, especially by avoiding administrative burdens by setting up a coordination mechanism under the MINH DU and MINEPDED authority, involving key government institutions concerned by the project and assuring stakeholder participation.</p>
<p>3) Insufficient financial and material resources. This risk is directly linked to the non respect of the project financial arrangements in terms of releasing expected contributions in time.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>This risk can be mitigated through the operationalization of the financial arrangements below. Preventively, the strong involvement implication of co-financing institutions in the project preparation help to deal with this risk.</p>
<p>4) Insufficient technical and human resources. This risk is related to the insufficiency of technical and human resources to implement the project activities. It also refers to the risk linked to some governance practices generally observed in the administration (irrational distribution of tasks, cumulation of incompatible functions, non availability of staff with mastery of AfDB procedures...).</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The M&E mechanism, the institutional and the financial arrangement of the proposed project are ment to prevent and to mitigate this risk.</p>

5) Inappropriate institutional arrangements due to a non coherent, operational nor relevant institutional and coordination mechanism.	High	Participative discussions during project implementation with key actors (MINEPDED, MINH DU and AfDB) are likely to prevent this risk. In addition, a strong M&E mechanism based on monitoring milestones elaborated is meant to further mitigate this risk.
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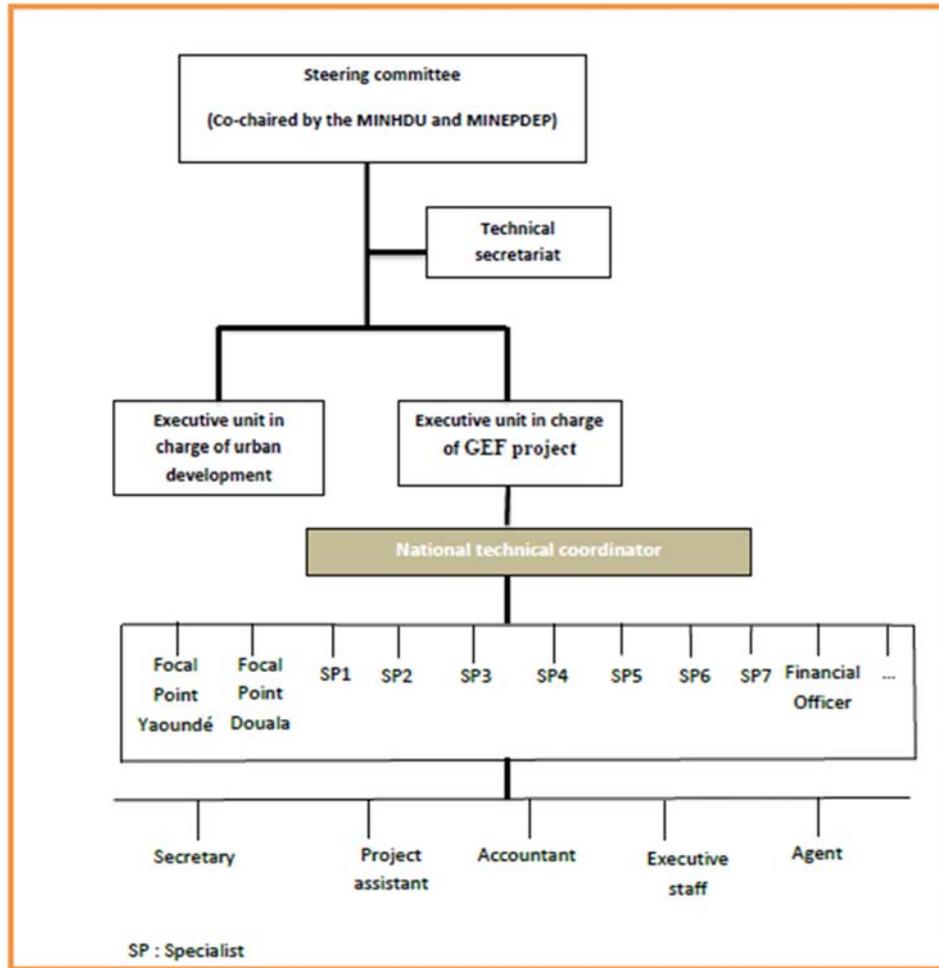
A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for the project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant Gef-financed projects and other initiatives.

This GEF project is conceived as a component of the National Urban Development Program (NUDP) being formulated. The NUDP derives from the transport sector support program phase 1: development of the Batchenga - Ntui - Yoko - Lena road, and is financed by the AfDB. Furthermore, the project idea was initiated by the GEF operational focal point and the Stockholm Convention focal point who are highly involved in GEF project formulation in Cameroon.

Given the multiplicity of sectoral actors involved, it is necessary to set up an interministerial coordination to oversee the management of NUDP in general and the integrated and sustainable urban development and environmentally sound management of municipal solid waste project in particular.

Hence, the project coordination will be organised at two levels (strategic and operational) and will be supported by the financial arrangement.

Intuitional arrangement proposition



At strategic level, the Minister of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU) and the Minister of Environment, Protection of Nature, and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) co-presides over the proposed inter ministerial committee. This committee will be in charge of general policy orientation and supervision of the project implementation, validating the project activities, plans and reports. It comprises the representatives of the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD), the Ministry of Land (MINDCAF), the Urban Community of Douala (CUD) and the Urban Community of Yaoundé (CUY). The steering committee shall comprise the focal points of the concerned conventions (Stockholm, Climate change, etc.), representatives of the private sector, Civil society organizations, the municipalities of Yaoundé and Douala, the administrative and traditional authorities of the cities concerned, and the co-funders.

This steering committee shall be operationalized by a technical secretariat unit that shall be instituted following a text signed by the two co-presidents. The members of this secretariat will come from the main institutions in charge of the project implementation. They will be the technical resource persons in charge of project affairs in their respective ministries. The GEF focal point and the AfDB project unit within MINTP are also members of this Secretariat.

At the operational level, the project will be implemented by an Executive Unit (EU) based at MINEPDED. This operational unit will be headed by a national coordinator. In addition to the project coordinator, the executive unit comprises at minimum a monitoring and evaluation specialist, a waste

management specialist with vast experience in uPOPs, a climate change specialist, an urban and sustainable development specialist, a communications specialist, a capacity building specialist and a specialist for public contracts. The National Coordinator and the different specialists will be recruited for the 30 months project period by an open tender process of MINEPDED and MINH DU. Technical assistants and agents will complement the EU.

The project's financial arrangements suppose that the identified co-financing institutions should respect their financial commitment in the project period. The AfDB will validate the final specific co-financing and release both the expected AfDB and GEF funds as planned. The Cameroon Government through the MINEPDED and MINH DU should respect their co-financing commitment and plan the continuation/replication of the project through their own budget. The financial arrangement of the project aims at mobilizing and coordinating the co-financing system supporting the project. The present financial arrangement should assure the continuation/replication of the project after the GEF grant period (30 months) through additive or self-financing.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The overall socioeconomic benefits promoted by the project will ultimately derive from the increased capability of the country to promote and pursue a more sustainable and environmentally-friendly urban development model, which leads to the capture, containment and elimination of POPs that would otherwise be released into the environment with impact on environmental and human health. The associated risk reduction at both local and global level will positively impact the productivity of populations, the health of urban and natural systems, and reduce the burden imposed by a degraded public health, as well as contributing to a general increase in wellness and quality of life. This is particularly true for vulnerable sections of the population and for maternal health.

During project implementation, women and children who are often involved in e-waste management activities in Cameroon will be the recipients of IEC and trainings on health impact of improper e-waste handling. Children will be discouraged from participating in e-waste processing. Furthermore, successful models for sound management of health care waste that reduce POPs emission at local level will be extended to other health care facilities. Public-Private Partnership models will also be assessed and extended, thus reducing public expenditures on health care waste and improving effectiveness of public investment as well as offering alternatives to those at local level involved in waste handling.

The project will support the informal recycling sectors and people working at the dump sites by providing proper safety training as well as mitigation measures of the socio-economic impacts, including vocational training for those who are required to shift income source. Exposures to toxic fumes at the dump sites will be reduced and lead recovery processing enhanced at the e-waste recycling facilities.

With GEF support, both cities of Douala and Yaoundé will be able to set up a comprehensive and holistic enabling framework for more integrated urban planning, more sustainable urban waste management, and more awareness of chemicals and waste safety practices. The ultimate aim is to help Cameroon to meet obligations under the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention and the Convention on climate change.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project's third component is devoted to Knowledge Management (KM). A KM strategy will be developed and will focus on collecting project level data, results, and lessons, and collating them in accessible and open databases. Open data will be a key feature so that project results will be available to urban planners, policy officials, and development partners, who will also be able to add to the growing body of data on sustainable urban development in Cameroon.

Given the project's focus on sustainable and low-emission urban development, particularly component 1 activities on sustainable urban planning and management, strong links can be made with the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP). As such, when and as appropriate, an effort will be made to link the learning from this project in Cameroon to other experiences in the African SC-IAP sites (Abidjan, Dakar, Johannesburg), feeding into the learning and knowledge management processes and products of the SC-IAP program.

For waste management, among the most important factors in these strategies is the recovery of hazardous wastes and their transformation into useful material. Technology application, modification and development of new clean technologies are therefore currently a central focus of hazardous waste minimization.

- a) Integration of cleaner production approaches and hazardous waste minimization in all planning, and the adoption of specific goals ;
- b) Promotion of the use of regulatory and market mechanisms ;
- c) Establishment of an intermediate goal for the stabilization of the quantity of hazardous waste generated ;
- d) Establishment of long-term programs and policies including targets where appropriate for reducing the amount of hazardous waste produced per unit of manufacture ;
- e) Achievement of a qualitative improvement of waste streams, mainly through activities aimed at reducing their hazardous characteristics ;
- f) Facilitation of the establishment of cost-effective policies and approaches to hazardous waste prevention and management, taking into consideration the state of development of each city.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH :

BI. Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

In addition to the national priorities and documents mentioned in the PIF, the proposed project is in line with three national policy documents recently adopted in Cameroon (NAP of 2015, INDC of 2015/ NDC, updated NIP of 2016).

National Communication (2005 and 2015)

The initial and second National Communication (NC) of Cameroon clearly state the main sources of GHGs of the country comprising emission from waste and the measures to reduce them. They also comprise adaptation strategies and actions against climate change.

National Capacity Self-Assessment - NCSAs (2007)

This strategic document aim to ensure a coordinated and participatory implementation of environmental conventions in Cameroon by setting up legal and systemic capacities; putting in place institutional capacities ; putting in place individual capacities through training in the priority fields ; the organization of seminars targeted for the training of actors in needs for the three conventions; the organization of targeted and untargeted public awareness campaigns (general public, radio, television, newspapers); setting up of an information exchange plan between actors, stakeholders and the concerned. Doing this, the NCSA will contribute to instill a synergy between the proposed project and the implementation of environmental conventions in Cameroon, specifically in Yaoundé and Douala. It is important to underline that the proposed project is a transconventional project focused on capacity building.

NAP (2015) :

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to climate change of Cameroon comprises many programmes and measures concerning town planning and town management which can turn Douala and Yaounde into climate smart towns. The project number 8 of the NAP concerns the reduction of the vulnerability of the urban population to the impacts of climate change, whereas project number 12 recommends the diversification of energy sources, laying emphasis on renewable energy. The project number 11 focuses on climate change and the integrated management of waste. Other projects have co-benefits for urban and waste management. The Cameroon NAP recommends the town and municipalities to mainstream climate change adaptation into their policies, strategies, programs, projects, budgets and M&E framework.

INDC (2015) Transformed into NDC after COP 21 :

The INDC of Cameroon aims to reduce GHG emissions to 32% in 2035. This reduction will specifically concern sources like waste (which emission will constitute 3,36% of GHG in 2035 against 6,81 in 2010) and energy (which emission will constitute 6,49% of GHG in 2035 against 13,78% in 2010). Adaptation to climate change is an important aspect of this climate strategy wich is presented as an opportunity for the development of Cameroon.

Updated NIP of the Stockholm convention (2016)

The proposed project aims at contributing to Cameroon's NIP implementation. In 2016 Cameroon updated its National Implementation Plan (NIP)⁹ in order to take into consideration new information and dispositions under the Stockholm convention based on new POPs (namely the inscription of 11 new POPs in the Annex A, B and C from 2009-2013). In the NIP updated version of 2016, five action plans (listed below) were formulated to address new identified POPs from eleven additive sources :

- Strengthening the institutional and legal framework, communication and awareness raising activities;
- Elimination and monitoring of sites contaminated by POP pesticides (supplement to the NIP of 2012);
- Elimination and prohibition of waste containing POPs, PBDEs and other flame retardant POPs;
- Reduction of unintentional emissions of dioxins and furans;
- Elimination of articles, products and waste containing PFOS in Cameroon.

The new identified POPs will be specifically adressed in the proposed project.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN

The Project management team under the supervision of the project coordinator will be responsible for managing the mid-term review/evaluation and the terminal evaluation. The Project management team and stakeholders will participate actively in the process.

⁹ In the PIF, this information was given on the basis of the NIP 2012.

The project will be reviewed at mid-term (tentatively in July 2019). The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools. The project Steering Committee will validate the MTR or MTE reports and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an orientation of implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the agency task manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation. The project management team will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the AfDB Agency task manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned.

While a TE should review use of project funds against budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the project coordinator in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the the AFDB agency task manager when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

All project measures relating to M&E are summarized in the table below :

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	Project coordinator (PC) and Project Executive Unit (PEU)	25,000	30,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	PC and POU		5,000	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	Gef agency PC PEU	20,000	10,000	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget) GEF tracking tools: annually

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Semi-annual Progress report	PC PEU	30,000	5,000	Every six months after project start (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Project Steering Committee (PSC : inter ministerial committee) meetings	PSC PC	60,000		Twice a year after the reception of the semi annual report
Reports of PSC meetings	PC	5,000	5,000	Annually
The Project Implementation Reports (PIR)	PC PEU	10,000	5,000	Every 10 months, part of reporting routine to be submitted to the PSC and Agency task manager (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Monitoring visits to field sites	PEU	20,000		As appropriate
MTR/MTE	Independent Consultant PC PEU	30,000		At mid-point of project implementation (15 months)
Final Evaluation	Independent Consultant PC PEU	40,000		Within 3 months of end of project implementation
Financial Audit	Independent Auditor PC PEU	40,000		At mid-point of project implementation And within 6 months of end of project implementation
Project Final Report	Independent Consultant PC PEU	45,000	5,000	Within 2 months of the project completion date (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Co-financing report	PC PEU Co-Financing stakeholders		20,000	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	PSC PC PEU	30,000	15,000	Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report and on project website
Total M&E Plan Budget		455,000		

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY (IES)

A. GEF Agency (ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mahamat Assouyouiti African Development Bank		12/08/2017	Pierre MORENDONG	+22520267331	P.MORENDONG@afdb.org

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely : GEFTF, LCDF, SCCF and CBIT

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (Either copy and paste here the framework from the agency document, or provide references to the page in the project document where the framework could be found)

Project Objective	Objective level indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
To strengthen integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Cameroon by improving sustainable land use and waste management systems, resulting in reduced pollution, GHGs, and uPOPs emissions	<p>Number of activities implemented to strengthen integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Douala and Yaoundé</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries impacted (by gender)</p> <p>Number of reports produced</p> <p>Number of documents produced and available</p> <p>Percentage of project GEBs targets achieved</p>	Poor integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Cameroon specifically concerning sustainable land use, waste management systems, reduction of pollution, GHGs, and uPOPs emissions	<p>More integrated and environmentally sound urban planning and management in Cameroon specifically concerning sustainable land use, waste management systems, reduction of pollution, GHGs, and uPOPs emissions at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p> <p>FE 30 months after start of the project</p>	<p>Documents and reports produced within the project</p> <p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p> <p>Final Evaluation Report</p>	<p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>

Project Outcomes	Outcomes Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
1.1 Strengthened capacity of Douala and Yaoundé to plan and manage low-emission urban systems in a sustainable and integrated manner	<p>Number of beneficiaries impacted by activities implemented to strengthen capacity of Douala and Yaoundé to plan and manage low-emission urban systems in a sustainable and integrated manner</p> <p>Number of reports produced</p> <p>Number of documents produced and available</p>	Insufficient capacity of Douala and Yaounde to plan and manage low-emission urban systems in a sustainable and integrated manner in 2017	<p>Action plans implemented to manage low-emission urban systems in a sustainable and integrated manner at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p> <p>FE 30 months after start of the project</p>	<p>Capacity building activities reports</p> <p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p> <p>Final Evaluation Report</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> the project is funded and launched in 2016</p> <p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>
1.2 Enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate a low GHG development path and encourage sound waste management in urban settings	Number of new policy and regulatory document formulated within the project implementation	Less efficient policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate a low GHG development path and encourage sound waste management in	More efficient policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate a low GHG development path and encourage sound waste management in urban settings at the end of the project	<p>Policies and regulatory documents elaborated</p> <p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p>	<p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>

		urban settings in 2017	implementation (tentatively end of 2020) MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project FE 30 months after start of the project	Final Evaluation Report	
1.3 Improved awareness, capacity and tools to accelerate the adoption of innovative technologies and practices (regulatory, economic, etc.) that reduce GHG emissions and harmful chemical exposure	Number of innovative technologies and practices adopted Number of capacity building activities Number of tools produced Number of beneficiaries impacted by capacity building activities	Less efficient awareness, capacity and tools to accelerate the adoption of innovative technologies and practices in 2017	More efficient awareness, capacity and tools to accelerate the adoption of innovative technologies and practices at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020) MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project FE 30 months after start of the project	Reports and other documents produced Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report Final Evaluation Report	Poor or insufficient Political commitment Poor implication of key stakeholders Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources

<p>2.1 Knowledge increased on different waste streams (electronic, healthcare, and municipal solid waste) and use/management options</p>	<p>Number of activities to increase knowledge on different waste streams and use/management options</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries impacted</p>	<p>Poor knowledge on different waste streams (electronic, healthcare, and municipal solid waste) and use/management options in 2017</p>	<p>More knowledge disseminated on different waste streams and use/management options at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p> <p>FE 30 months after start of the project</p>	<p>Reports and other documents produced</p> <p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p> <p>Final Evaluation Report</p>	<p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>
<p>2.2 Controlled landfill pilot demonstrations to reduce dioxin and furan emissions (POPs) and hazardous waste disposal at selected dump sites</p>	<p>Number of controlled landfill pilot demonstrations to reduce dioxin and furan emissions (POPs) and hazardous waste</p>	<p>Non existence of controlled landfill pilot to reduce dioxin and furan emissions (POPs) and hazardous waste in 2017</p>	<p>Existence of controlled landfill pilot to reduce dioxin and furan emissions (POPs) and hazardous waste at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p>	<p>Visit of controlled landfill pilot sites</p> <p>Reports and other documents produced</p> <p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p>	<p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>

			FE 30 months after start of the project	Final Evaluation Report	
2.3 Best practices for waste management promoted in selected municipalities, resulting in improved waste valorization and in quantifiable and verifiable tons of POPs eliminated or reduced (including PBDEs released from e-waste)	Number of best practices for waste management promoted in selected municipalities	Poor promotion of waste management best practices in selected cities in 2017	Efficient and sustainable promotion of waste management practices in selected cities in 2017 at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020) MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project FE 30 months after start of the project	Reports and other documents produced Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report Final Evaluation Report	Poor or insufficient Political commitment Poor implication of key stakeholders Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources
3.1 Project results monitored and documented	Number of monitoring activities Number of document produced on project results	Existence of project Monitoring and evaluation mechanism at project preparation in 2017	Existence of operationalized and validated project monitoring and evaluation mechanism at project start Existence of documents and information on project results at the	Reports and other documents produced Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report	Poor or insufficient Political commitment Poor implication of key stakeholders Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources

			<p>end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p> <p>FE 30 months after start of the project</p>	Final Evaluation Report	
<p>3.2 Project results disseminated to increase national knowledge of sustainable urban management in Cameroon</p>	<p>Number of activities to disseminate project results</p> <p>Number of documents produced to increase national knowledge of sustainable urban management in Cameroon</p>	-	<p>Existence of national knowledge dissemination tools and reports of sustainable urban management in Cameroon at the end of the project implementation (tentatively end of 2020)</p> <p>MTE/MTR 15 months after start of the project</p> <p>FE 30 months after start of the project</p>	<p>Mid Term Evaluation /Mid Term Review report</p> <p>Final Evaluation Report</p>	<p>Poor or insufficient Political commitment</p> <p>Poor implication of key stakeholders</p> <p>Insufficient financial, material, technical and human resources</p>

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

STAP Comments	How the issue was addressed
<p>The United States supports the objectives of this GEF concept, which will address the root causes of critical urban environmental issues in Yaounde at the systems level through integrated and environmentally sound urban management practices. The United States expresses support to the STAP recommendations to help the AfDB further strengthen the project prior to CEO endorsement.</p> <p>Additionally, if possible, we welcome additional discussion in the full proposal for how risks to project implementation will be mitigated and how this proposal will build on or enhance other related investments in Cameroon being undertaken by other institutions.</p>	<p>A full assessment of risks to project implementation have been analyzed and a list of complementary mitigation measures was developed, in line also with the AfDB integrated safeguards system. In addition, the link between the proposed project other related investments in Cameroon being undertaken by other institutions was made</p>
<p>2 Germany welcomes that climate change is being taken up in the context of urban planning in Cameroon, where the demographic changes, rapid urbanization and unsustainable settlement practices are placing the population at risk and contributing to environmental decay and avoidable GHG emissions. Issues of waste management, sustainable transport and safe settlements are certainly at the heart of Cameroon’s urban development challenges.</p> <p>However, the proposal as it stands could benefit from a more coherent and concrete description of project priorities, proposed activities and outcomes. The STAP comments are very helpful in terms of making concrete suggestions for improving technical aspects of the proposal. In addition, Germany recommends revisiting the objective of the proposed project and restructuring the components to clearly state how project priorities will be addressed in an “integrated” way.</p>	<p>Please note that the PIF was substantially revised based on this feedback, and re-approved by the GEF. The structure was revised to make the project components and activities more integrated, the objective was reformulated, and a more coherent description of activities and outcomes was provided based on the revised structure. STAP comments were therefore taken into account during the development of the full proposal.</p> <p>In response to the STAP’s comments, several changes were made to improve the technical aspects of the proposal, including the addition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerations for low-chemical and low-chlorine urban development strategies • Measures to address and slow the production of waste, to complement the proposed measures to capture the value of waste and dispose of it properly • Consideration of the potential presence of PBDEs in plastics and acknowledgement that these levels must be assessed prior to launching initiatives to transform plastics into new products for human use <p>In response to Germany’s recommendations to revisit the PIF, the project objective, outcomes, and outputs were revised extensively prior to CEO endorsement. Revisions were made to the Indicative Project Description Summary table (Table B in the CEO), with revisions and additions of outputs that respond directly to the STAP’s recommendations, for example, to address</p>

	<p>the input side of waste production in order to prevent the production of avoidable waste and limit its presence in the waste stream.</p> <p>More detail was added to the CEO text and explanation of activities under project Components in order to better clarify how multiple development strategies (related to policy development, program implementation, and capacity building) may be carried out in combination to promote the idea of “Sustainable and integrated urban planning and management”.</p> <p>Also, the CEO phase permitted to describe how the proposed project will promote circular waste economy and empower the set up of a waste stock exchange project</p>
<p>Current wording is often vague and the resolution of challenges (i.e. at-risk population in the face of floods and climate change) does not seem to always be reflected in the proposed actions. For instance it remains unclear whether the project will support the development of specific national-level environmental directives, which will subsequently need to be implemented and monitored at the city level. (“The focus within this urban planning and management program will be to identify the most appropriate and feasible entry points to create good urban planning policies which are applicable at the national level as part of a larger sustainable development program, but be specified at the local level, focusing on sustainable integrated land use and urban planning as a key pillar around which broader urban planning activities will be centered.”)</p>	<p>As mentioned, the PIF and CEO text was substantially revised to improve wording and concepts, with better alignment of text to table B. In response to Council comments, relevant Outputs were more clearly phrased in order to distinguish between national and city-level policies and directives. Precisions were made about which interventions would take place and where. In addition, the CEO’s text was reviewed and edited for clarity.</p>
<p>In general, the proposal would benefit from a more structured description of its components and a more coherent description of specific activities to be implemented in support of project priorities (e.g. waste management, reduced GHGs, and improved urban transport).</p>	<p>AfDB thanks Germany for this suggestion and took note and action. In response, Table B was reorganized under different and fewer components and restructured in order to group similar outputs under common Project Outcomes. For example, all regulation and policy issues were moved under Component 1, and all activities related to infrastructure investments and the sound management of waste were grouped under Component 2.</p> <p>To alleviate any concerns about unnecessary project overlap, the PIF’s text was edited to reflect these changes and make clearer distinctions about where the baseline activities would be held, and where the proposed GEF-financed activities would take place.</p>
<p>GEF Council Comments</p>	<p>How the issue was addressed</p>

ANNEX C : STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹¹

A. Provide detailed amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below :

PPG GRANT Approved at PIF			
Project preparation activities implemented	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent to date	Amount Committed
Local consultants	75,000	75,000	75,000
International consultant	120,000	120,000	120,000
Local consultant's travel	25,000	25,000	25,000
International consultant travel	50,000	50,000	50,000
Stakeholder meetings/conferences	15,000	15,000	15,000
ProDoc workshop	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000

¹¹ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to 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 for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.