

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

**Appraisal Stage**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21062

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 09-May-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Cameroon	<b>Project ID:</b>	P156210
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	
<b>Project Name:</b>	Cameroon Inclusive Cities Development Project (P156210)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	09-May-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	27-Jul-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Republic of Cameroon		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MINDUH)		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			160.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			160.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Cameroon is a lower-middle income country, but does not match comparator countries in terms of poverty and other social indicators. Cameroon has a gross national income (GNI) per capita of US\$

1,330 in 2015 (Atlas method), compared to an average of US\$ 1,628 for all Sub-Saharan African countries. Yet none of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had been achieved in Cameroon by 2015. Indeed, Cameroon's scores in the Human Development Index (HDI) have deteriorated over the past two decades. Thirty-eight percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, and 27 percent fall below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day. Poverty in Cameroon is characterized by a deepening divide in spatial disparities between urban and rural areas, central and coastal areas in the South (where rates have declined somewhat) and northern regions, especially where the extremist Group Boko Haram is active and where poverty is increasingly concentrated. The quality of service delivery is less than what can be expected from a lower middle-income country.

Cameroon's economy benefits from its diversity, vast natural resources, and its position as a gateway to West and Central Africa. The country is endowed with oil, natural gas, iron bauxite, and abundant agricultural products including coffee, cocoa and cotton. It is one of the most diverse countries in Africa. The territory spans from Lake Chad in the north to the Congo basin rain forest and fertile livestock and crop areas in the south. Cameroon accounts for 44 percent of the total GDP in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). Ninety percent of goods bound for Central Africa pass through the port of Douala, while exports and imports to the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and the Republic of Congo all flow through Cameroon's national network of roads and rail.

Growth has been driven primarily by public investments and a growing labor force, rather than structural transformation of the economy. Natural resource rents have helped finance a highly centralized governance system that co-opts powerful elites. This system weighs down the economy with monopolies, state enterprises, and corruption. As a result, growth is hampered by poor infrastructure, an unfavorable business environment, and weak governance. Such a system comes at a cost of unmet economic development potential and limited poverty reduction. Today, macro-economic uncertainty is linked to falling commodities prices; there is a risk that much of the progress made over the last two decades may be lost during a recession, as happened in the 1980s.

Insecurity, internal displacement, and refugees exacerbate the widening north-south gap in economic and social terms. Impoverished communities in the North are particularly affected by insecurity and large flows of IDPs and refugees. Boko Haram has extended its territory from Northern Nigeria into Cameroon and began carrying out violent attacks in early 2014. In addition, the crisis in the CAR has spilled over the borders in the form of incursions by armed groups and a flow of refugees into Eastern Cameroon. As of August 2016, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that Cameroon was hosting 325,000 refugees from Nigeria and CAR, and was counting 157,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), due to conflict-related insecurity. The economic impact of insecurity is serious. Cross-border trade with Nigeria (one of the most important markets for products in the region) has virtually come to a standstill, leading to a sharp economic downturn.

Nevertheless, there exists a large untapped potential for economic growth and shared prosperity, notably in urban areas. Investments in more inclusive cities would increase access to basic services for poor households in underserved neighborhoods, improve social inclusion and access to jobs, boost cities' livability and resilience of cities. This will require a targeted approach that builds on past achievements in basic service delivery, balances investments across diverse regions, invests in resilient infrastructure, and promotes social inclusion and increased decentralization.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

More than half of the population of Cameroon lives in urban areas, and cities continue growing at a

rapid pace. With an urbanization rate of 54 percent, Cameroon is one of the most urbanized countries in sub-Saharan Africa. An estimated 75,000 new households settle in cities each year and the urban population is expected to grow by 8 million by 2030. The country benefits from a relatively good spatial distribution of 22 cities (with over 50,000 inhabitants) along key corridors for regional trade. Yaounde and Douala, the two largest cities, house nearly half of the urban population and are growing at 6 to 7 percent per year.

While urbanization in Cameroon seems to have contributed to poverty reduction, it has not been inclusive. Monetary poverty in cities has declined significantly in relative terms from 17.9 percent in 2001 to 8.9 percent in 2014. Yet, since the urban population has increased by 4.1 million over the same period, the absolute number of urban poor has declined by only 300,000. Moreover, disparities in terms of access to infrastructure, services, participation, and jobs are large within Cameroonian cities. In the absence of effective urban planning, most new urban dwellers have settled in underserved areas spreading from the edges of cities and in dense, precarious neighborhoods near city centers, where they remain excluded from many of the opportunities that cities offer. The challenges are particularly acute in the two metropolitan areas of Douala and Yaounde, as well as in the cities in northern Cameroon (the Far North, North, and Adamawa regions), which not only have the highest levels of poverty and unemployment and the lowest service coverage, but are also particularly vulnerable to attacks by extremist groups, which further contribute to the isolation of the area.

Spatial exclusion in Cameroonian cities has widened the gaps in access to urban infrastructure, basic services and amenities, and is exaggerated by the lack of access to secure land tenure. Fast urbanization without sound land use planning, concomitant public investments to maintain and expand urban infrastructure and basic services since the 1980s have resulted in urban pockets with poor infrastructure and service provision, in particular in sprawling peri-urban neighborhoods. Cities have not been able to provide the basic connections needed to anticipate growth, and chronically insufficient maintenance of infrastructure has led to a considerable reduction in the effectiveness of existing infrastructure. Provision is intermittent and of unreliable quality. While most urban residents have access to an improved water source, only 28 percent have a domestic connection; others rely on collective standpipes and vendors. High land tenure insecurity in cities, resulting from the complexity of the dual land tenure system in Cameroon, inefficiencies of the costly registration system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning land market, has contributed to the proliferation of under-served settlements in peri-urban areas.

These underserved neighborhoods are typically also more exposed to environmental hazards and other risks. In the absence of well-functioning land markets and effective urban planning, the poor tend to settle in areas with increased exposure to natural hazards, including recurrent flooding. Rainwater drainage in cities is insufficient and rarely extends to these neighborhoods. Sewerage systems and wastewater treatment in urban areas are quasi inexistent and on-site sanitation is the norm. People rely on manual and sometimes mechanical pit emptying services, which dispose fecal sludge without treatment in unprotected sites. The resulting environmental degradation and groundwater pollution pose serious health risks in densely populated areas. In recent years, severe flooding events have affected urban and rural areas, exacerbating these health risks and impacting productive assets, living conditions, and livelihoods.

Spatial segregation has also aggravated social exclusion in cities. The opportunities for individuals living in precarious settlements to take part in society are limited and the needs of these communities are not systematically considered in urban planning and management. The opportunities to effectively participate in local decision making are particularly limited for youth (the average age of the population in Cameroon is 19 years), women, and IDPs settling in these spatially disconnected

neighborhoods. The lack of participatory processes can further exacerbate social tension and instability.

Similarly, economic opportunities are limited for residents of spatially excluded neighborhoods. About 70 percent of jobs in Cameroonian cities are informal. Given the limited connectivity of poor neighborhoods, few formal jobs in the city are within reach for their residents. Unemployment in cities is particularly high for the youth and increases with the level of education (the unemployment rate for tertiary education graduates is about 25 percent). Well-educated young women in urban areas, of whom 40 percent are unemployed, struggle more to find jobs than well-educated young men, of whom 19 percent are unemployed.

Cameroon's national strategies for poverty reduction and its urban strategy highlight the need for more investments in infrastructure and services in urban areas. With the 2020 Growth and Employment Strategy (DSCE) and the Cameroon Vision 2035 plan, the GoC aims to achieve upper middle income status and reduce poverty to 10 percent by 2035. This would be achieved partly through intensified investments in roads, ICT, potable water, energy, and housing. The Vision 2035 plan also highlights increased support for decentralization, urban planning, and resilience to climate change. To support this, the GoC also adopted an Urban Strategy in 2014 to better manage urban growth, improve living conditions, increase efficiency of cities, and contribute to the competitiveness and economic, social and environmental efficiency of cities. Well-managed urban development will be a critical success factor for Cameroon to unleash its untapped economic potential and achieve upper-middle income status.

However, capacity of national agencies to develop and implement inclusive urban development strategies that tackle the multiple intertwined dimensions of urban poverty remains limited. Despite recent efforts to develop a variety of urban planning instruments at the city level, only few have been finalized and approved to date. The quality of the plans is usually poor with little attention given to precarious settlements, social or environmental and climate change considerations, and their implementation is questionable. Efforts to involve and engage marginalized urban communities remain scattered and ad-hoc. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU) has recently developed a slum upgrading strategy that needs to be operationalized and is looking to develop a pro-poor housing policy and technical guidelines. However, due to the lack of sufficient data on urban areas, urban strategies and investment choices remain ill informed. In order to address high land tenure insecurity, which poses a serious challenge to inclusive urban planning, the Ministry of Domain, Cadaster, and Land Tenure (MINDCAF) launched a broad program to modernize the cadaster and reform the land law in 2009, which is being supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB). However, the outcome of this reform, the elements of which are not well known, is uncertain and the modernization of land supply chains is advancing very slowly given the weak institutional and technical capacity. Lengthy and cumbersome resettlement and compensation procedures remain a serious bottleneck in any infrastructure development project.

The GoC has shown its commitment to implement decentralization, but progress to date has been relatively slow and most decentralized functions are ill defined. The 2004 Decentralization framework law, complemented by a new regime for local taxes and intergovernmental fiscal transfers in 2009, transferred substantial responsibilities and powers to local governments (CTDs), positioning them as key actors for urban development. Yet, CTDs are facing numerous institutional and financial constraints to fulfill their new roles and ensure proper service delivery to their population. Moreover, ambiguity regarding transferred competences remains, in particular in the case of the 14 main cities, where urban metropolitan community (communaute urbaine, CU) exist. These are mixed entities, managed by a centrally appointed government delegate and a council consisting of the representatives

of sub-divisional communes with elected mayors (commune d'arrondissement, CA). The CUs is the key entity in charge of urban planning and capital investment projects, as the CA is mainly responsible for local service delivery. Currently, about 50 percent of competencies are transferred to CTDs. However, the decisions taken by CTDs are still subject to heavy state control. To address these issues, the GoC has recently prepared a national strategy for decentralization that is currently being validated. In the meantime, municipal finances do comparatively a bit better than in other countries in the region, corresponding to around 5 percent of overall public resources and 1 percent of GDP. However, situations vary widely between Douala, Yaounde, and secondary cities; and cash management operated by the State Treasury and the FEICOM does not provide sufficient transparency. In addition, the amount of fiscal transfers to CTDs through the additional municipal cent taxes (CAC - centimes additionnels communaux) is not sufficiently predictable as they are not being allocated based on clear criteria, which complicates budget preparation and execution for the provision of services at the local level.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Development Objective(s)**

The proposed Development Objective is to improve urban management and access to infrastructure in selected urban areas, particularly for poor neighborhoods, and, in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

#### **Key Results**

The achievement of the PDO will be measured through, among others, the number of people provided with improved urban living conditions, hectares of urban area protected from recurrent flooding, the number of cities with improved livability, sustainability and/or management, and percentage of beneficiaries that feel project investments reflect their needs.

### **D. Project Description**

The project concept is based on the Inclusive Cities approach that recognizes the multi-dimensional and intertwined dimensions of urban poverty. Following this approach, the proposed Project aims to promote: (i) spatial inclusion by improving access to urban infrastructure and services for the residents of poor neighborhoods; (ii) economic inclusion by promoting access to economic opportunities for those residents (especially youth); and (iii) social inclusion by enhancing citizen engagement in urban development. The approach also favors in situ upgrading to minimize resettlement and reduce cost.

The key sector priorities that would be supported by the project include:

- (i) Developing the technical capacity of the national and local governments, through a pragmatic approach to (a) better plan urban development and develop integrated inclusive urban strategies in particular for vulnerable and underserved areas, (b) program, manage and maintain urban infrastructure and (c) improve local governance and coordination and citizen participation;
- (ii) Reducing spatial disparities by providing basic infrastructure in underserved areas, improve intra-city connectivity with these neighborhoods and supporting youth and communities-led initiatives to improve living conditions; and
- (iii) Improving environmental conditions and resilience of cities by supporting climate change adaptation initiatives, environmental sanitation and pedestrian mobility investments, and a mechanism to respond to disaster and emergency.

The proposed Project integrates lessons learned from the urban component under the Bank-financed

Urban and Water Development Support Project (PDUE, P084002), which closed on August 31, 2015. It will complement the intervention areas of the PDUE and of other externally-financed urban projects, including from AFD, UE, AfDB and the National Community Development Program (PNDP) financed jointly by the World Bank and AFD.

The following cities were selected with the GoC to benefit from the proposed Project considering regional disparities, economic development potential along trade corridors, and complementarity with other urban development projects: Ngaoundéré, Maroua, and Kousséri in the northern area, Kumba in the Anglophone West, Batouri in the East, and selected communes in the largest cities of Yaoundé and Douala. In a first phase, project implementation will focus on the cities of Douala, Yaoundé, Kumba, Ngaoundéré, and Batouri. The specific interventions and the implementation arrangements in the cities of Maroua and Kousséri in the Far North Region will be defined in more detail as the recommendations of the ongoing Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) will become available in fall 2017 and the AFD feasibility study for Maroua will be finalized.

**Component Name:**

Component 1: Strengthening capacity for inclusive urban management

**Comments ( optional)**

This component will provide technical assistance at both municipal and national levels to strengthen their capacity to develop and implement inclusive urban development programs and improve urban management in participating CTDs. It will have two sub-components: one providing support to CTDs for inclusive urban management, and another to provide support to national government to improve urban planning tools and land management for more inclusive cities.

**Component Name:**

Component 2: Improving connectivity and living environment in beneficiary cities

**Comments ( optional)**

This component will finance a range of investments to improve connectivity and integration of poor neighborhoods with the rest of the city, increase access to infrastructure and basic services in selected neighborhoods, and enhance the broader living environment of targeted cities. There will be four sub-components: (i) Inner-city connectivity and integration of poor neighborhoods through financing the construction and rehabilitation of urban roads; (ii) Neighborhood upgrading in selected poor areas to complement investments in trunk infrastructure; (iii) Support to local initiatives focusing on economic inclusion; and (iv) Improving the urban environment, including through construction of drainage and a fecal sludge treatment plant in Douala and improving pedestrian mobility in Yaoundé.

**Component Name:**

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component

**Comments ( optional)**

This component is included in accordance with OP/BP 10.00 Investment Project Financing, paragraphs 12 and 13, for situations of urgent need of assistance as a provision of immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. It will allow the Government of Cameroon to request the Bank rapid reallocation of project funds in order to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency or crisis, i.e. a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact.

**Component Name:**

Component 5: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

**Comments ( optional)**

This component will finance the costs of project management and coordination, including financial and technical audits, oversight of environmental and social safeguards compliance, communication activities, technical assistance and consultant services, training, and monitoring and evaluation of

the project (including beneficiary surveys).

**E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics (if known) relevant to the safeguard analysis**

With a view to balancing spatial disparities, strengthening economic development potential (including role of connector cities along strategic trade corridors), and complementarity with other ongoing or planned operations, seven cities in six of Cameroon's ten regions will benefit from project interventions. During a first phase, the Project will be implemented in Yaoundé in the Center Region (especially the sub-divisional communes (commune d'arrondissement) Yaoundé 5 and 7), Douala in the Littoral Region (especially the sub-divisional communes Douala 3 and 5), Kumba in the Southwest Region (especially sub-divisional commune Kumba 2), Ngaoundéré in the Adamawa Region (especially sub-divisional commune Ngaoundéré 2), and Batouri (urban commune) in the East. In a second phase, the cities of Maroua and Kousséri in the Far North region will also benefit from project interventions. The selection of the general intervention areas for trunk and neighborhood infrastructure within participating cities will be finalized based on criteria including population density, existing level of access to services, typology, and complementarity to other externally-financed interventions. In addition, poor neighborhoods within these larger general intervention areas will be selected for the neighborhood upgrading activities based on findings from urban audits and social studies that will be carried out prior to the start of works.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne( GEN07 )

Grace Muhimpundu( GSU01 )

Kristyna Bishop( GSU01 )

**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU) will be responsible for the implementation of the proposed Project. A Project Steering Committee (PSC), presided by the Minister of Urban Development and Housing, will be established, to: (i) provide general strategic direction and oversight of project implementation; (ii) ensure communication and cooperation among stakeholders; (iii) approve annual work programs and budgets; and (iv) review progress and audit reports. The PSC will meet on a semiannual basis.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU), established under MINHDU, will ensure overall project coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. It will report to and serve as the secretariat of the PSC. The PCU will be responsible for: (i) the coordination of project activities and implementation of activities under Component 1; (ii) the preparation of annual work plans and budgets (to be approved by the PSC); (iii) overall project reporting, monitoring and evaluation (including quarterly implementation progress reports); (iv) external project communication; (v) coordination of internal and external audits; (vi) supervision and reporting of safeguards compliance; and (vii) liaising with IDA and other donors. PCU staff will include, inter alia: a coordinator, a civil engineer, a procurement specialist, an administrative and financial officer assisted by an accountant, an internal auditor, a municipal development specialist, a social development specialist, an environmental safeguards specialist, a monitoring and evaluation specialist, and a communication specialist.

The PCU will be complemented with the establishment of Technical Liaison Units (TLU) in each beneficiary city to implement the activities under Component 2 (except sub-component

2.3) on behalf of the CTD administrations (CU, CA and urban communes) and ensure overall coordination at the local level. It will prepare the technical documentation for the infrastructure investment projects, which it will submit to the Government Delegate or Mayor, as the case may be. Each TLU will monitor the proper execution of the activities, for which it is responsible, including reporting. It will support the PCU in the execution of Component 1 for those activities delegated by the Coordinator and in accordance with the respective city contract. In the case of Yaounde and Douala, which already have some experience with externally-financed projects, the TLUs will also have fiduciary responsibilities for the activities entrusted to them (special imprest account for investment). For the other cities, the PCU will maintain fiduciary responsibilities. Each TLU will be composed of dedicated staff drawn from the CTD. The TLU personnel will benefit from an additional premium, indexed on performance and results. There will be annual audits of the TLUs.

Specific implementation arrangements for project activities in the northern cities (Maroua and Kousseri), will be defined in coordination with other donors intervening in these areas. The project's intervention in these cities will require conflict-sensitive approaches, specific implementation arrangements and possibly adapted project activities. A fragility assessment in Northern Cameroon currently being carried out will inform the definition of project activities in the northern cities during project preparation.

As under the PDUE, the project activities will continue to be implemented on the basis of city contracts. The definition of reciprocal engagements in the city contracts in terms of funding that the GoC will make available for participating CTDs and performance improvements that the latter commit to undertake in return is based on prior urban, financial, and organizational assessments of the CTDs. Project activities will also be closely coordinated with the PNDP, which is being implemented in parallel at the communal level, to ensure that the community participation processes and planning instruments in urban communes are well articulated and avoid duplication.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project triggers OP4.01 Environmental Assessment due to the infrastructure investments to be financed under Component 2, including rehabilitation/construction of roads, drainage, other urban infrastructure at the neighborhood level, and a fecal sludge treatment plant. The project is classified as Category B as the potential environmental and social impacts from the proposed civil works are expected to be site-specific and not be large scale, significant or irreversible. At this point, the exact location of the infrastructures in the beneficiary cities is still to be determined and detailed designs still have to be completed. To address any potential

		<p>negative impact, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared, consulted upon in-country, and disclosed in Cameroon on April 27, 2017, and in the Bank's Infoshop on April 27, 2017. The ESMF provides guidelines and procedures for the environmental and social screening process and the preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for sub-projects as they will be identified, including Environmental and social management plans (ESMPs).</p> <p>For the sludge treatment plant at the Ngombe site, an ESIA was prepared, approved and disclosed in Cameroon on May 9, 2017, and in the Bank's InfoShop on May 9, 2017.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This OP is not triggered, as there will be no potential impact on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The proposed project will not affect forests, nor will it involve reforestation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	There will be no use of pesticides or health-related concerns with respect to vector management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered as the proposed works will involve dredging and excavation in inhabited areas, which may result in chance finds of physical cultural resources. In order to mitigate potential adverse impacts, the ESMF includes guidance and procedures for handling chance finds. During the preparation of ESIA's and ESMPs for specific sub-projects, particular attention will be paid to physical cultural resources and relevant mitigation measures will be proposed, if needed. The chance find procedure will then be updated as part of the ESIA reports, embedded in the overall ESMPs, and inserted in each civil work contract. No separate safeguards instrument is needed.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy is not triggered as a screening carried out during project preparation confirmed that there are no indigenous people in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered as the proposed investments under Component 2 (rehabilitation and/or construction of urban infrastructure and facilities) may induce

		<p>temporary and/or permanent land acquisition. At this point, the exact location of the infrastructures in the beneficiary cities is still to be determined and detailed designs still have to be completed. To address any potential negative impact, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared, consulted upon in-country and published in Cameroon on April 21, 2017, and in the Bank's Infoshop on April 24, 2017. The RPF outlines the basic principles and guidelines for mitigating any potential impact that may require compensation in the event of land acquisition resulting in economic or physical displacement. The RPF also puts in place measures to provide livelihood restoration in case of loss of income or resources. Once the sites for sub-projects are clearly identified, Resettlement Action Plans (RAP or ARAP) will be prepared and implemented in line with the RPF prior to commencement of any civil works.</p> <p>For the sludge treatment plant at the Ngombe site, an ARAP had already been prepared and approved by the Bank as part of the Cameroon Sanitation Project (P117102) and cash compensations for five PAPs were completed in March 2016.</p> <p>Efforts will be made during identification of investments to proactively address the resettlement challenges in Cameroon, which are both context and capacity-related. Specialized training to enhance the capacity of the PCU will be provided in a continuous manner, and the project is in the process of recruiting a dedicated social safeguards staff.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not finance any dam construction or rehabilitation.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	There are no international waterways in the project sites.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	TBD	None of the intervention sites are in disputed areas.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

**1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:**

No large scale, significant or irreversible adverse impacts are expected from the

implementation of proposed project activities. Most of the adverse social and environmental impacts related to the proposed investments will be small-scale and site-specific, and hence manageable in an acceptable manner. The project is therefore classified as EA Category B. It triggers three safeguards policies: OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. An ESMF (which includes specific guidance for any chance discovery of physical cultural resources) and a RPF have been prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed in Cameroon and via the Bank's Infoshop on April 27 and April 24, 2017, respectively.

Given that the proposed infrastructure investments under Components 2 will mostly take place in densely populated urban areas, the main potential negative impacts expected are involuntary and permanent displacement of persons, loss of property in the rights-of-way of the planned investments, and economic displacement. It is likely that some activities under sub-component 2.1 (Inner-city connectivity and integration of poor neighborhoods) will require land acquisition; however, the exact extent will be determined based on the results of the detailed technical studies for proposed trunk infrastructure in beneficiary cities. The investments under sub-components 2.2 (neighborhood upgrading) and 2.3 (support to local initiatives) will be small-scale urban infrastructures (such as local roads, pedestrian paths, street lightening, water and sanitation connections, public spaces, community facilities, etc.) that will be identified based on the needs of each beneficiary neighborhood using a participatory approach. Priority will be given to activities that offer gradual solutions and would avoid resettlement as much as possible. However, some sub-projects may require land acquisitions of limited scope. The same is the case for the proposed investments to improve pedestrian mobility in Yaounde. The project will ensure that all compensations and resettlements are completed prior to starting any civil works.

Finally, the construction of a sludge treatment plant at the Ngombe site in Douala, which was initially going to be financed under the Cameroon Sanitation Project (P117102), required compensation of five PAPs. An ARAP had already been prepared and approved under CamSan in January 2016. Cash compensation payments for the five PAPs were completed in accordance to the ARAP in March 2016. An ESIA was prepared, approved and disclosed in Cameroon on May 9, 2017, and in the Bank's InfoShop on May 9, 2017.

The construction/rehabilitation of the civil works under Components 2 could cause temporary nuisance and pollution during the works phase (noise, dust, construction waste), which will especially affect construction workers and residents of the work sites. Improper management of waste and residues from the construction sites could also endanger public health and pollute the environment. In addition, excavation works may lead to soil subsidence that could cause damage to neighboring properties and accidents. During the work phase, there will also be risks of accidents associated with the presence of construction equipment/instruments and inappropriately protected building materials in densely populated urban areas. There is also a risk of accidents related to road traffic for the delivery of building materials. Irreversible and large-scale potential environmental effects are not expected. To guide the environmental and social assessment, and management of potential impacts, an ESMF has been prepared for the project. It proposes a number of mitigation measures to be implemented to address potential environmental issues. It is anticipated that the project takes measures to minimize nuisances

during and after construction (including noise, dust, mud, disruption of drainage and water supply networks, traffic and access); ensure adequate drainage as a part of small roads and pedestrian paths; ensure safe handling, storage and disposal of waste. Measures will also be taken to control erosion and sedimentation, to ensure flood protection; raising awareness of the consequences of illegal dumping and discharging of gray water in ditches/drainage system will also be part of mitigation measures.

Overall, the proposed infrastructure investments are expected to bring long-term environmental and social benefits for the population of beneficiary neighborhoods. They will have better access to urban infrastructure and services. The protection against disaster risks arising from hydro-meteorological events (such as heavy rainfalls) is also expected to be improved as the technical design of proposed infrastructures take into account climate change aspects and include measures to improve drainage and erosion control.

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

This project aims to upgrade and improve connectivity and living conditions of residents in selected poor neighborhoods o targeted cities. Project investments are also expected to enhance climate change adaptation through improved rainwater drainage. No adverse long term or indirect environmental or social impacts are expected from these investments. However, the construction of the fecal sludge treatment plant at the Ngombe site poses a potential risk of pollution of soils and groundwater in case of malfunctioning. There is also a potential risk of proliferation of diseases in Ngombe specifically and in Douala more generally related to potential pollution of groundwater as well as related to the arrival of external workers and their relatives (such as HIV).

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

It was initially considered to include the construction of a second sludge treatment plant at the Bois des Singes site in Douala under the Project. However, due to the sensitive and complex nature of the proposed location in Bois des Singes (in a degraded mangrove and densely populated urban area), it was agreed with the Government to drop this activity and instead include the identification of a suitable site for a second sludge treatment plant in Douala and the preparation of the necessary technical and environmental studies under the proposed Project.

Regarding the other investments in urban infrastructure, detailed feasibility studies, including ESIA, will be conducted once specific locations are known. The findings of these ESIA will inform the technical design and propose alternatives with a view to minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts as much as possible, and maximizing social and environmental benefits to the extent possible.

**4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.**

Thanks to the experience gained through the implementation of the preceding Urban and Water Development Support Project (PDUE, P084002), which closed on August 31, 2015, the PCU has acquired significant experience in implementing World Bank Safeguards Policies. The PCU has an Environment Specialist, and is in the process of hiring a dedicated Social

Development Specialist. In an effort to ensure continuity of safeguards supervision at the local level, the project will hire at least one Environment and Social Development Specialist for each beneficiary city who will be placed in the Technical Liaison Units and work in close collaboration with the Social and Environment Specialists at the central PCU.

In addition, an in-depth environmental and social capacity assessment of the PCU, the participating municipalities (existence and functioning of safeguards units, etc.), divisional committees of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) in charge of monitoring compliance with ESMPs and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. Evaluation Committees) will be carried out in order to identify specific areas for improvement. The project will provide resources to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in environmental and social management.

To ensure safeguards implementation in a timely manner, a social and environmental safeguards implementation budget and calendar was submitted to the World Bank as part of the safeguards documents (ESMF, RPF, ESIA for Ngombe); this will help to ensure constant and regular supervision of social and environmental measures. The PCU will prepare quarterly reports of the implementation of the safeguards instruments; monitoring will be based on the indicators set forth in the safeguards instruments. To this end, the two safeguards specialists in the PCU will closely collaborate with the M&E specialist in the PCU and reflect the findings in the quarterly reports. Works and supervision contracts will include provision to also monitor progress on all aspects of ESMPs, and their reports will be consolidated in the PCU's progress reports.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

In preparation of the safeguards instruments, consultations with key stakeholders were conducted through individual interviews and public consultations. The consultations were held from August 30 to October 7, 2016, in the Districts of Douala 3 and 5, Yaoundé 5 and 7, Ngaoundéré, Kumba, Batouri, Maroua, and Kousséri. Key stakeholders that were consulted include community leaders, mayors, government delegates of metropolitan cities, regional and departmental delegates, representatives of relevant line ministries (including their deconcentrated agencies), local NGOs/associations, and committees representing beneficiaries. The project will continue to conduct consultations with these stakeholders and others in the preparation for the RAPs/ARAPs and ESIA/EMPs relying on the RPF and ESMF to ensure that the appropriate mitigation measures are taken into account in accordance with the Cameroonian and the Bank's safeguards policies.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	27-Apr-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	27-Apr-2017

<i>Comments:</i> The ESMF was disclosed on the website of MINHDU, as well as in local press (Cameroon Tribune) on Thursday, April 27, 2017. Hard copies of the RPF were also provided to all participating CTDs.	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	24-Apr-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	21-Apr-2017
<i>Comments:</i> The RPF was disclosed on the websites of MINHDU, as well as in local press (Cameroon Tribune) on Friday, April 21, 2017. Hard copies of the RPF were also provided to all participating CTDs.	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

### C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	[X]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	[X]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

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**VII. Approval**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name:Sylvie Debomy,Bontje Marie Zaengerling	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
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Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Meskerem Brhane (PMGR)	Date: 09-May-2017
Country Director:	Name:Doina Petrescu (CD)	Date:16-May-2017