## PROJECT: TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME

### PHASE 1: BATSCHENGA-NTUI–YOKO ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

### COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

### SUMMARY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (CRP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Team</th>
<th>Team Members</th>
<th>Job Title/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Kouassi N’GUESSAN, Chief Transport Engineer</td>
<td>OITC.1/CMFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jean-Pierre KALALA, Chief Socio-economist</td>
<td>OITC.1/CDFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modeste KINANE, Senior Environmentalist</td>
<td>ONEC.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jean Paterne MEGNE EKOYA, Transport Economist</td>
<td>OITC.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. BISSAKONOU, Socio-economist</td>
<td>OSHD.2/CMFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel MBA, Transport Engineer</td>
<td>OITC.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>José Yaovi Didier TONATO, Chief Urban Development Specialist</td>
<td>OITC.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pierre Hassan SANON, Consulting Socio-economist</td>
<td>ONEC.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sector Division Manager | J.K. KABANGUKA | OITC.1 |
| Sector Director         | A. OUMAROU    | OITC.1 |
| Regional Director        | M. KANGA     | ORCE  |
SUMMARY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (CRP)

| Project Name: Transport Sector Support Programme - Phase 1: Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko Road Improvement | Project No.: P-CM-DB0-012 |
| Country: Cameroon | Division: OITC-1 |

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Cameroonian authorities, the African Development Bank will support the implementation of the “Transport Sector Support Programme,” Phase 1 of which consists in constructing the 200.4-km-long Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko road.

From an environmental and social perspective, the project is classified in Category 1, taking into consideration the nature of the works to be carried out, the size and scale of the project, and its potential direct and indirect impacts.

The implementation of the Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko road construction project requires expropriation for reasons of public interest buildings, lands, crops and trees along the road right-of-way (road and easements). It will also affect the livelihoods of people leaving in the right of way. In accordance with the policy of the African Development Bank on Involuntary Resettlement, the Government of Cameroon should develop a Comprehensive Resettlement Plan (CRP) for the compensation and resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This Plan aims to: (i) minimize involuntary displacement as much as possible; (ii) avoid, as far as possible, the destruction of property; and (iii) compensate affected persons for the loss of residential plots, farmlands, buildings and equipment, as well as loss of income.

This document summarizes the Comprehensive Resettlement Plan (CRP). It also defines the principles and arrangements for implementing measures designed to compensate and resettle project affected persons, and establish an approximate budget and an indicative timetable for its implementation.

1. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE, PROGRAMME AREA AND PROGRAMME IMPACT AREA

1.1 Project Description and Rationale

As part of its strategy to strengthen its national road network, the Government of Cameroon intends to develop the approximately 595-km-long Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko-Tibati-Ngaoundéré road in 3 phases. Phase 1 covers the section between Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko, with a total length of 203.7 km; Phase 2 covers the stretch between Yoko-Doumé Tibati, with a total length of about 180 km; Phase 3 covers section between Tibati-Mambil-Lewa-Ngaoundere, with a total length of about 214 km.

Phase 1 of this important programme will focus on the construction of the 200.4-km-long Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko road, including the construction of the bridge on River Sanaga at Nachtigal. The overall objective of Phase 1 is to contribute to the expansion and modernization of the road network with a view to supporting economic diversification in Cameroon. The specific objectives are to: (i) improve the conditions for the transport and movement of goods and persons in Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko to enable the development and exploitation of the potential of the grand Mbam-Sanaga agricultural basin; and (ii) strengthen the governance of the sector.
The project consists of the following components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Component Name and Amount in UA Million</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ROAD WORKS (218.511)</td>
<td>A.1 - Development of the approximately 200.7-km-long Batschenga-Yoko road, with a 7-metre-wide carriageway, coated with a 5-cm-thick layer of bituminous concrete + Construction of a 400-metre-long double girder bridge on River Sanaga; A.2 - Actions and measures for mitigating adverse impacts on the environment; A.3 – Awareness-raising concerning environmental protection, road safety, prevention of AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and malaria; and A.4 - Control and supervision of road works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT WORKS (10.12)</td>
<td>B.1 - Development of 120 km of rural roads; B.2 – Development of 15 km of urban roads; B.3.- Rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure (warehouses, health centres, classrooms, security fencing around schools, youth development centre); B.3 – Support for women-specific and entrepreneurial activities; and B.4 – Control and supervision of ancillary works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2.40)</td>
<td>C.1- Formulation of the national urban development programme; C.2- Feasibility study for the establishment of urban planning agencies; C.3- Development/update of urban planning documents (+POS + PIP + PEP); and C.4-Support for the re-organization and building of the institutional and technical capacity of municipal services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>ROAD SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT (1.22)</td>
<td>D.1- Preparation of a priority programme for the development and security of transport infrastructure in Cameroon, in line with the 2035 vision; D.2- Support for road maintenance mechanisms through a review of weighing stations and the axle-load control system existing in Cameroon; D.3- Organizational and skills audit of the AfDB – WB Unit; and D.4- Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1.11)</td>
<td>D.1- Support of the functioning of the Road Project Monitoring Coordination Unit; D.2 - Monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic and environmental impacts; D.3- Accounting and financial audit of the project; and D.4- Technical audit of the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Batchenga - Ntui - Yoko road project has been divided into four (4) separate lots as follow:

- Lot I: Batschenga - Natchinga - Ntui (24.8 km) including the bridge over the River Sanaga.
- Lot II: Ntui-Nguila - Mankin (96.8 km)
- Lot III: Mankin - Mangai - Yoko (82.1 km)
- Lot IV: Ancillary works.

Costing a total of UA 233.351 million, the project will be co-financed by the Government of Cameroon, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Development Bank of Central African States (BDEAC). The French Development Agency (AFD) will finance the construction of the bridge on the Sanaga.

1.2 Main characteristics of the direct and extended project impact areas

Geographic and administrative situation

The project covers the Lekié Division with headquarters at Monatélé and the Mbam-et-Kim Division whose headquarters is Ntui. The two divisions belong to the Centre Region whose headquarters is Yaoundé. They cover a surface area of 28,995 km ².
Demography

According to the figures for 2012, the direct impact area (Lékié and Mbam-et-Kim/Batschenga, Ntui and Yoko Divisions) has a population of 489,000, representing an average density of 14.46 inhabitants per km². These aggregate data conceal a wide disparity between the Lékié Division, which is densely populated, and the sparsely populated Mbam-et-Kim Division.

Spanning the territory of the Centre and Adamawa Regions, the extended project impact area is home to a population estimated in 2010 at 4.4 million inhabitants, or 22.6% of Cameroon’s population, and covers an area of 131,000 km², corresponding to 27% of the country’s surface area. The population of the Centre Region is 75% urban, ranking the region second in the country after the Littoral. As for the Adamawa Region, 60% of its population lived in rural areas in 2010, depending mostly on the primary sector.

The population of the area is very young: nearly 41% of the inhabitants are under 14 and 49% are aged between 15 and 49.

The direct project impact area is home to a multitude of indigenous peoples on account of its geographical location at the crossroads of cultures and traditions. The area is inhabited by the Eton, the Peul (Fulbe), the Mboum, the Gbaya, the Douro Us, the Koutine, Baboute, Nyem-Nyem, the Tikar, etc.

This population is predominantly Christian (Catholics, Protestants, Evangelicals, Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists, Gallicans, Jehovah’s Witnesses and members of the Full Gospel Mission) from Batschenga up to Tibati, but from Tibati Muslims are in the majority including the Hausa, Fulani and the Fulbe.

Access to basic infrastructure and services

The situation in terms of access to basic infrastructure and social services in the project area cause for concern, as shown by the following presentation:

- **Drinking water:** in the project area, the number of infrastructure remains inadequate and, overall, the water flow is extremely low due either to the drying-up of surface water bodies in the dry season or lack of maintenance. It is important to note that in several villages many of the existing boreholes are out of order and the inhabitants are without water, especially in the villages after Yoko where water is increasingly scarce. Access to clean water remains a major problem even in the best-supplied urban centres, especially as the boreholes that should have mitigated this problem have never been fully operational.

- **Electricity:** in the project area, electricity connection is uneven although there is a medium-voltage line between Batschenga and Ntui. The unavailability of medium-to-low voltage transformers accounts for the lack of electricity in the villages. Other urban areas within the project area are supplied electricity by ACTIS-Sonel, which operates thermal power plants.

- **Education:** In Batchenga, there are ten primary schools and one secondary school. Many people wish the opening of a technical college as well as private schools. In Ntui, there are 19 public schools, two high schools (one general education and one technical) and a general education teachers training college (ENIEG). Most teachers serving in these institutions are resident in Yaoundé and shuttle between their place of residence and their place of work. Due to the poor state of National Road 15 (RN15) and the malfunction of the ferry, means of transport is scare and costs have escalated. This has led to irregular appearance of teachers in classrooms. In the Yoko Commune, there four full cycle French-language primary schools, two of which are public schools and two denominational schools, as well as two kindergartens.
Health: the project area is covered by two district hospitals (HD) (Ntui and Yoko), integrated health centres (CSI), a number of sub-divisional healthcare centres (CMA) and urban dispensaries. In Batchenga there are three health centers. The area covered by the “Batschenga” Project also runs from the Mbam River where filariasis is endemic. The most widespread type of filariasis is Onchocerciasis or river blindness, caused by *Onchocerca volvula*.

On these aspects, people interviewed did not fail to emphasize the unpleasantness of everyday life: difficult access to drinking water, frequent power cuts, bad roads, lack of jobs for young people. The land issue is a recurring concern.

**Organization and management of local affairs**

The inhabitants of the project area are organized in villages and cantons. Each village is headed by a village chief ranking as third-degree chief. Several villages make up a canton headed by a second-degree chief. The land belongs to the community (clan). Land occupation is the most common mode of property access. Tenure is characterized by the coexistence of the traditional or “customary” and “modern” tenure systems. Property rights are governed by the 1972 Constitution, as amended in 1996, which establishes the basic principles for the protection of individual rights, including property rights.

**Socio-economic activities**

In the project area, agriculture is the mainstay of the population. The inhabitants practise the slash-and-burn shifting cultivation method without fertilizer. Polycropping is the most widespread farming system. Agricultural tools remain rudimentary and labour is provided essentially by the family. The most important crops, by commune, are:

- **Batschenga Commune**: Agriculture is by far the main activity in this area. Agricultural production is diversify, including tubers such as cassava, yams and a wide range of vegetables;

- **Ntui Commune**: cocoa is the most important crop (60.26%) and food crops include amaranth and black nightshade (20.51%), cassava (12.82%), maize (1.28%) and fruits and various vegetables (5.13%); and

- **Yoko Commune**: vegetables and fruits are the most important crops (29.08%), followed by cocoa (21.28%) and cassava (27.66%), black nightshade, amaranth and other minor vegetables (12.77%), and maize (9.22%).

Food processing is performed by most households since it adds value to food products. The processing activity is focused on cassava which farmers transform into more conservable cassava chips or flour (lasting up to one year). Fishing is practised in the Sanaga and Afamba rivers, as well as in other rivers and swamps, some of which are far from the villages. Fish commonly caught are: carp, silure, snakefish, threadfin, red-tail fish, catfish and studfish. Sometimes the catch includes crustaceans such as crabs. Logging remains the main industrial activity in the project area. This is attributable to the huge forest potential of the Centre Region (40% of the surface area is covered by forest). In addition to these activities, it is worth noting that there is a small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) engaged in sand extraction. Bauxite and sapphire exploitation projects are on-going.

2. **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

Given that the potential impacts on the human and the natural environment are presented in full in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), this section will deal with the impacts on the human environment in terms of expropriation for the release of the right-of-way and works implementation, while ensuring that the nuisance arising therefrom is reduced to the minimum. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable people to ensure they their situation does not become more precarious.
The development of the Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko road requires clearing the right-of-way, with a width averaging 30 metres that should be respected throughout the route, hence the need to displace and resettle people located in this right-of-way.

Positive impacts resulting from project activities: opening up of the region; regional integration with the opening of the region to Chad; reduction of travel time and cost; employment opportunities for local residents; creation of income-generating activities; improved drainage and flood control.

The project will produce the following main adverse impacts: land occupation, resettlement and compensation; impact on the soil; impact on borrow sites; clearing and loss of vegetation; impacts stemming from workers’ camps; impact on water resources; waste management; road safety and accident prevention.

The release of this right-of-way will affect 758 households, comprising about 6064 persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pertes</th>
<th>Lot 1</th>
<th>Lot 2</th>
<th>Lot 3</th>
<th>Total 3 lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of houses</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other losses: commercial, graves, equipments</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total or partial loss of activities of crossing barges, traders, watertaxi, etc.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this regard, the State will proceed with the expropriation of residents along the right-of-way for reasons of public utility, as provided for in the relevant instruments. A declaration of public interest (DUP) will be made by a presidential decree allowing the expropriation of the project affected persons. The Government will then take the necessary steps to enable project affected persons to relocate, where the expropriation affects land and buildings, or to resume agricultural activities or the growing of fruit trees, as the case may be.

In an effort to promote poverty reduction in the area, the Government will support the resettlement of the population deemed vulnerable and address the specific case of populations that do not have title deeds to their land even though they have lived there for several generations.

Lastly, the Government will ensure the mitigation of adverse environmental and social impacts before, during and after the works, as stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Comprehensive Resettlement Plan.

3. ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In Cameroon, responsibility for expropriation and compensation rests with the Ministry of Lands and Land Affairs (MINCAF). The Ministry of Public Works (MINTP) will be the project executing agency, in accordance with its mandate and in its capacity as contracting authority. To that end and to ensure greater efficiency, its Road Project Monitoring Coordination Unit seek the expertise of other administrative entities, such as MINEPAT, MINDCAF, MINPROF, MINAS, MINEDUB, MINEPDED and the relevant divisional delegations in Mbam-et- Kim and Lékié.

At the request of MINTP and after preliminary investigation followed by publication of a declaration of public interest, MINCAF will proceed with the establishment of a Divisional Property Assessment and Compensation Committee in each of the two divisions. Chaired by the Senior Divisional Officer,
the Committee will comprise representatives of the land registry, energy and water, agriculture, and roads services, as well as the relevant Member of Parliament, the Mayor and traditional authorities.

Locally, senior divisional officers will ensure the smooth conduct of the expropriation, compensation and resettlement operation in conjunction with sub-divisional officers, mayors and village chiefs of the communities crossed.

To ensure better ownership of the project and its facilities by the population living along the road, the Government will promote the support of these inhabitants before, during and after the works through information and awareness campaigns, and their involvement in the project. These initiatives could be carried out by locally-based NGOs under the responsibility of the relevant divisional services.

Pursuant to the statutory provisions on expropriation (particularly Law No. 85-09 of 4 July 1985), the main stages for implementing the plan for the resettlement of project affected persons are: (i) the declaration of public interest; (ii) prior investigation; (iii) land-holding investigation and assessment of the compensation value; (iv) compensation of affected persons; (v) resettlement of expropriated persons on their new site; (vi) requisitioning of the right-of-way; and (vii) monitoring of the CRP implementation.

Responsibility for implementing the CRP shall be assumed by the Cameroonian State, particularly the Ministry of Public Works (MINTP), which must ensure compliance with the relevant Bank rules, procedures and policies in force.

4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1 Public consultation

The population of the project area was informed at the preliminary design (APS) and detailed engineering study (APD) phases of the project. At the preliminary design phase, consultation sessions were held with the residents from February 17 to 1 March 2012 in 87 villages located in the direct impact area of the road. Residents were briefed on the conduct of the stages of the project and the consultant identified, in consultation with residents, local and regional authorities, a series of ancillary development works that had been proposed to ensure that the project addresses the social demands of the area.

During the APD phase and prior to holding public consultations, the delegation had a briefing meeting with the senior divisional officers of the divisions affected by the project. Then consultations sessions were held with the residents from 17 July to 29 July 2013, coupled with the drawing up of expropriation inventories that lasted up to 4 August 2013.

Under the responsibility of senior divisional officers of the divisions affected by the project, considering the people’s sensitivity about the loss of their property in some villages deemed "hesitant" in consenting to the project, these awareness and information campaigns were chaired by sub-divisional officers to ensure that the situation did not get out of hand. The meetings were attended by local authorities, community leaders and representatives of various population groups comprising representatives of women, farmers, herders and young people.

For the most part, these meetings took place in the village public square after the people had been informed by the village chief. The meeting began with a presentation by the sub-divisional officer. After stating the objectives of the public consultation, he introduced the project and its activities, and then the consultant responsible for carrying out the study began the discussion by presenting to them the plan of the project area. This plan uses colours and drawing to highlight the landmarks of the various areas concerned, in such a manner as to facilitate understanding for a public that is non-literate or not conversant with map reading. The fruitful and frank exchanges between the visiting team and the people produced interesting outcomes.
The following table summarizes meetings held as part of the public consultations that preceded the preparation of this Comprehensive Resettlement Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Meeting</th>
<th>Venue of Public Consultation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 July 2013</td>
<td>Meeting with the Senior Divisional Officer of Mbam-et- Kim at Ntui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 2013</td>
<td>Meeting with the Sub-Divisional Officer of Ntui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21 July 2013</td>
<td>Awareness and information sessions held between village chiefs and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Ntui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2013</td>
<td>Meeting with the Sub-Divisional Officer of Yoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2013</td>
<td>Meeting with the Deputy Mayor of Yoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 2013</td>
<td>Meeting with the First Deputy of the Senior Divisional Officer of Djerem at Tibati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 22 July to 4 August 2013</td>
<td>Inventories of the property and persons affected by the project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, in accordance with the African Development Bank’s policy and the regulations of Cameroon, ads were placed in the press.

Lastly, preference was given to the participatory approach during preparatory and appraisal missions conducted by the African Development Bank in November 2013 and June 2014, respectively.

4.2 Briefing of project affected persons

During the census conducted from July to August 2013, project affected persons (PAPs) were identified and identification cards established. On this occasion, they were briefed on the current compensation process.

The PAPs expressed concerns about the impacts of expropriations. Regarding the expropriation of homes and businesses, the respondents said they wished to be relocated in the same village. Their worry concerned the expropriation of farmland. They expressed fears that compensation from the State would be inadequate or take too long to come, which would have an adverse impact on their income and consequently their living standards.

It is noteworthy that as part of the Batschenga-Ntui-Yoko road construction project, a Consultation and Dialogue Plan (PCD) will be developed and implemented to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Resettlement Plan (CRP). This Plan provides for public consultation in two phases:

- A phase of public consultation through plenary meetings; and
- A phase of individual consultation forming part of the implementation of the CRP for compensation.

The participatory approach will be used in order to involve all affected persons, including heads of households, heads of businesses and landowners, as well as professional associations, civil society and local authorities. These activities will take place along the road section.

The Consultation and Dialogue Plan (PCD) aims mainly to inform the people and involve them in the implementation of the CRP and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), in accordance with national procedures and those of the AfDB on involuntary resettlement and environmental and social assessment.

As part of the PCD implementation, two types of facilitation and support structures will be set up: the Facilitation Committee (COFAC) and Local Committees (COLOC).

5. INTEGRATION WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES

The persons affected by the project will not need to go far from their place of residence since land is available; but will only need to move back. The low population density of the area guarantees the
availability of land. The administrative and traditional authorities have agreed to facilitate the movement of the affected persons backwards, a little deeper into their land from the road’s statutory right-of-way.

Therefore, there will be no problem of integration with host communities.

6. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES**

6.1 **Characteristics of project affected persons**

A total of 758 households affected by the project were identified, with a total population of 6064 individuals and an average size of about 8 persons per household. This households are generally headed by a male, with only 10.5% that are head by a female (78 out of 758 households). This significant proportion of displaced persons in the two communes is due to the narrow state of the road and the high number of houses adjacent to it.

Results of the census can be presented as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Number of farmers partially expropriated</th>
<th>Number of children below 15</th>
<th>Number of vulnerable people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 1</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 2</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 3</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing and rental situation of households: housing occupancy in the study area shows a high majority of rural households in the project area; (85%) own their homes. Only 7% of them are tenants, compared with 8% housed rent-free.

Housing type and building materials: in the project area, more than 75% of the homes are built in non-durable materials (mud and sand: 51%; other materials: 25%) and 23% have a cement floor, while of all the households surveyed, only 1% are built with modern materials and none of the respondent households is tiled.

The survey also shows that a large majority of rural households in the project area have simple latrines as toilets (84%), while 13% have improved latrines and only 2% have flush toilets. Therefore, the sanitation situation in the area is very precarious.

Vulnerable households: the following main categories affected by the loss of their property are poor or may become poor: physically or mentally disabled persons; sick people, especially people living with HIV/AIDS or other serious or incurable diseases; senior citizens and elderly persons, especially when they live alone; households headed by women; households headed by persons with little or no resources; widows and orphans, etc.

At the time of implementation of the CRP, special steps must be taken to ensure that households receive special assistance, namely: assistance during the compensation procedure (e.g., provide additional explanations on the process, ensure that the documents are understood, accompany the person to the bank to help cash the compensation check); assistance during the period following the payment to ensure the security of the compensation; assistance during reconstruction: provision of a bricklayer and materials, and even taking over the reconstruction, etc.; assistance during the period following the resettlement; medical assistance, if necessary, at critical times, especially during the relocation and the transition coming immediately after; assistance in filling out forms and other documents; assistance in formulating petitions.
Dominant economic activities: agriculture is the dominant activity of project affected persons (PAPs). It is essentially subsistence-based, with the cultivation of cash crops (cocoa) for sale. The farm area does not exceed 2 ha per farmer. Cassava, maize, cucumber and groundnuts are the main crops, supplemented by yams and fruits (mango, avocado, lemon, butter fruit, etc.). Food crops are planted in associations and the production system is extensive, characterized by low use of inputs, lack of agricultural mechanization and essentially family-provided labour. Cassava and maize are processed by women. Cassava is transformed into what is known locally as bobolo or miondo (“baton de manioc”) and cassava flour. The maize is shelled and sold in bags or in basins.

Food products are sold in the villages during periodic markets (once a week). These products are then resold by middlemen in cities.

7. **LEGAL FRAMEWORK, INCLUDING DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND APPEAL MECHANISM**

7.1 **National Regulatory Framework**

The project will apply Cameroonian laws on land tenure and expropriation.

The landed property ownership system in Cameroon is governed by Orders Nos. 74-1, 74-2 and 74-3 of 6 July 1974. Expropriation and procedures for expropriation are governed by Law No. 85-09 of 4 July 1985, coupled with several decrees of implementation.

As far as the management of land and expropriation are concerned, the responsibility devolves on the Ministry of Lands and Land Affairs (MINCAF), with its decentralized services in the regions and divisions.

However, the law of 22 July 2004 defines a role for local authorities in the management of land issues. Thus, with respect to land management, Article 13 (2) and (3) of Law of 22 July 2004 stipulates that “prior to making the decision to initiate projects or operations on national land, the State shall consult the municipal council of the commune concerned.”

In Cameroon, compensation is governed by various instruments: Decree No. 85/009 of 4 July 1985 on the expropriation for reasons of public interest and compensation arrangements, and its Decree of implementation No. 87/1872 of 18 December 1987: These instruments stipulate that expropriation shall be subject to prior compensation. The legal entity benefiting from expropriation shall be responsible for compensation thereof. Compensation shall be in respect bare land, crops, buildings, and other developments, whatever the nature, duly certified by an Identification and Assessment Commission. Compensation may be made in cash or in kind, provided that the land awarded in compensation is located within the same commune as the expropriated property.

To date, Cameroon does not have any legal instrument determining the content of and procedures for the resettlement of persons displaced for reasons of public interest.

7.2 **International regulatory framework in force in Cameroon**

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is also applied within the framework of the projects that it supports. The implementation of a resettlement action plan is a condition for its participation in development projects, where these projects entail involuntary displacement. The Bank Group's Involuntary Resettlement Policy aims to significantly reduce the resettlement impact and establish a viable economy and society.

7.3 **Process for handling complaints and conflicts**

The normative and institutional framework for handling complaints: the normative framework for handling complaints arising during the process of involuntary land withdrawal and compensation for
victims is the one relating to expropriation for reasons of public interest, to which should be added the laws and regulations governing judicial organization in Cameroon, namely:

- Decree No. 73/51 of 10 February 1973 relating to the defence of the State in court, as amended by Decree No. 73/648 of 18 October 1973;

- Law No. 2006/015 of 29 December 2006 relating to judicial organization;

- Law No. 2006/016 of 29 December 2006 to determine the organization and functioning of the Supreme Court;

- Law No. 2006/017 of 29 December 2006 to determine the organization, powers and functioning of Regional Courts of Auditors; and

- Law No. 2006/022 of 29 December 2006 to determine the organization and functioning of Administrative Tribunals.

Disputes relating to involuntary withdrawal of land: the involuntary withdrawal of land and the consequent compensation may lead to complaints or disagreements that may, if appropriate solutions are not provided, adversely impact relations between the stakeholders of a public utility project and the schedule of project activities.

In the first instance, latent conflicts that could cause victims to sue the State before competent courts are identified below. Secondly, attention is focused on the normative and institutional framework for handling complaints relating to involuntary withdrawal of land and compensation thereof.

Types of complaints and conflicts to be settled: in practice, complaints and conflicts may arise at various times in the project cycle:

**Before Resettlement**

Complaints and disputes may relate to the following issues:

- Errors in property identification and assessment;

- Disagreement over land boundaries either between the affected person and the expropriation agency or between two neighbours;

- Conflict over property ownership (two or more affected persons claiming ownership of the same property);

- Disagreement on the assessment of a plot of land or other property;

- Inheritance, divorce and other family issues, resulting in conflicts between heirs or members of the same family, over the ownership or partial ownership of a given property;

- Disagreement on resettlement measures, for example, the type of proposed housing or the characteristics of the resettlement plot; and

- Disagreement on collective measures for certain categories of people: herders, fishermen and gold washers.

**During the Resettlement**

Complaints and disputes may relate to the following issues:

- Moving problems;
• Poor allocation of houses (errors relating to the size, neighbourhood not provided); and

• Delay in implementing collective actions for certain categories of people: farmers, fishermen, and gold washers.

After Resettlement

Complaints and disputes may relate to the following:

• Lack of houses;

• Lack of services (water, school, health);

• Soil fertility; and

• Specific difficulties pertaining to certain professions (gold washers, herders).

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Institutional Responsibility

In view of the country's institutional framework relating to development, resettlement is managed by the Ministry of Public Works (MINTP) through the Road Project Monitoring Coordination Unit set up within the Ministry for that purpose. This Unit coordinates the project, while the relevant divisional services ensure its implementation. Thus, before the works, the senior divisional officer, sub-divisional officers and the relevant divisional services are mobilized alongside the company and control mission to facilitate the resettlement of expropriated persons.

Several institutions are involved in one way or another in involuntary resettlement. Public administrations, regional and local authorities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) are involved in the process. The description of public structures is based on Decree No. 2011/408 of 9 December 2011 relating to the organization of the Government. These are: Ministry of Land and Land Affairs (MINCAF); Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER); Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Planning (MINEPAT); Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE); Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD); Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS); Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; city councils; locally-based civil society organisations (CSOs); local professional organizations; traditional chiefdoms; and the Identification and Assessment Commission.

8.2 PAPs

These are persons affected by the project on the project site. They are represented in the Monitoring Committee whose composition and roles have been defined above.

9. ELIGIBILITY

9.1 Eligibility criteria for project affected persons

Eligible persons are men and women negatively affected by the implementation of the project who are located within the 30-metre right-of-way. By definition, a person is considered to be adversely affected by the project if, as a result of the project, that person loses sources of income, rights of ownership, use or other rights on a building, a portion of land or any other movable or immovable property, in whole or in part, permanently or temporarily.
In brief, within the purview of the requirements of Cameroonian law and the Bank, these people are those who:

a. Have legal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights;

b. Do not have legal rights to land at the time of the census but have recognized rights of enjoyment or certain claims to the land or property; and

c. Occupy land although they have no legal right to it.

Persons thus affected shall be entitled to indemnification and compensation, that is, they will be entitled to measures that will help to mitigate any damage caused. Such measures may be indemnification or compensation based on their status of occupancy of the affected area, rehabilitation, relocation allowance, or disturbance allowance.

Formally recognized rightful claimants of persons deceased during the time lapse between the property and the distribution of benefits and compensation shall also be eligible for compensation.

### 9.2 Eligibility date

People affected by activities under various project components shall be entitled to compensation calculated from a date called date of eligibility for entitlement to compensation.

An eligibility date shall be determined based on the likely timing of the implementation of the sub-project. The deadline will be the date:

- Of commencement of census operations to determine eligible households and assets, at which date households and property found in the right-of-way and which have to be moved are eligible for compensation; and

- After which households moving in to occupy the right-of-way will not be eligible.

With reference to the above, the eligibility date for all the lots is January 2014.

### 10. ASSESSMENT OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11 of Decree No. 87/1872 of 16 December 1987 on the implementation of Law No. 85/09 of 4 July 1985, the assessment of damages shall be done by the Identification and Assessment Committee, whose members are appointed by order of the senior divisional officer if the Committee is at divisional level, by order of the Governor if it is regional and by order of the Minister of Lands where it is national. It should be noted that the Committee receives its mandate from the date of publication of the order authorizing expropriation of the land to be used for the proposed work for public purposes.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of the above-mentioned Decree, the investigation will be conducted in all its phases under the responsibility of the ad hoc committee and in the presence of the owners of capital and property found on the required land, as well as of community leaders of the area of location of the property and of the populations concerned.

The value of the property in question shall be the estimated market value calculated as follows:

1 For bare and undeveloped land:

   a- In the case of land resulting from customary ownership, for which there is or there is no title deed, the estimated value may not exceed the official minimum rate of undeveloped State land for the area of location of the title deed;
b- In the case of a normal transaction under ordinary law, or acquisition of public land, the estimated value will be equal to the purchase price plus various acquisition costs; and

c- In the case of public land assigned for use, the estimated value may not exceed one-fifth of the official value of undeveloped State land in the locality.

2 For crops, the value will be determined according to the scale laid down by Decree No. 2003/418/PM of 25 February 2003 fixing the rates of compensation to be allocated to owners whose planted crops and trees are destroyed in the public interest. However, pursuant to the still-binding relevant provisions of Order No. 58/MINAGRI of 13 August 1981, expert commissions have all powers of appraisal and may allocate a lump sum, taking into account the actual damage suffered by the property owner.

3 For buildings and other developed property, the value will be determined by the Identification and Assessment Committee pursuant to Decree No. 2006/3023/PM of 29 December 2006. Order No. 832N.15.1/ MINUH/DOOO of 20 November 1987 laying down the bases for calculating the market value of buildings simply concerned the determination of the value of buildings and other developed property.

At the end of the investigation, assessment reports showing the value of the property in question will be forwarded to the Minister of Lands, for the ultimate approval of the President of the Republic at the behest of the Prime Minister, Head of Government.

Under Article 17 of Decree No. 87/1872 of 16 December 1987 referred to above, the compensation to be paid by the expropriating public entity shall be established by the expropriation decree that will not only list the persons affected but also determine the public authority responsible for authorizing the corresponding appropriations.

Regarding graves, the State shall not pay any compensation because they are not property. Graves affected will be moved (exhumation, burial with attendant ceremonies). MINTP will entrust this task to an appropriately qualified enterprise that will act under the guidance of a special graves assessment commission. The costs will be borne by the national counterpart.

Electricity (AES-SONEL), telephone and water networks will be shifted by accredited companies under the supervision of the management unit and the control of the control mission (MDC). The expenses will be borne by the project.

Lastly, public buildings affected will be rehabilitated by the project in conjunction with the relevant services and authorities.

In the context of assistance to vulnerable persons, the project may consider, on a case-by-case basis, the possibility of clearing and levelling the new resettlement sites off the road.

It is worth noting that under the provisions of Section 9 of Law No. 66/LF-4 of 10 June 1966, a resettlement allowance may be granted by the administration within limits of a quarter of the value of buildings and facilities.

Three forms of compensation may thus be distinguished:

a- Compensation: This is the payment in cash or in kind commensurate with the value of property lost at full replacement cost (homes, shelters and crops), to replace them. The cash payment is calculated based on instruments in force, possibly with adjustments for inflation to obtain the full replacement value. The payment in kind (land against land, that is to say land to replace the lost land, provision of agricultural inputs to increase production and equipment loans) could have the advantage of minimizing the inflation variable on compensation;
b- Resettlement assistance may take the form of transport allowances in the case of moving, or relocation allowances. These are a kind of compensation allocated to affected persons, be they owners or not, to compensate them for the inconvenience caused by the relocation to make way for the project. They need help at this transitional stage in compensation for the damage suffered.

c- The disturbance allowance is paid to those who lose resources or sources of income temporarily or permanently during project implementation.

The resettlement assistance and disturbance allowances are also considered as rehabilitation. They are separate from the compensation paid for lost property.

In any event, the affected persons will be consulted to determine the form of compensation that suits them best, and guarantees them better well-being than their previous state.
11. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT SITES, CHOICE OF SITE(S), SITE PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Under the project, houses belonging to the families concerned will be moved within the same village and be substantially enhanced (houses built with sustainable materials, sanitation facilities, roofing, etc.). Land issues were not raised in the community. No specific resettlement site is required. Access to a new plot will be facilitated by the right of use and full enjoyment granted to all members of the various villages to settle and build where they want, as long as the host plot is contiguous to the one previously occupied. *Stricto sensu*, individual private management does not exist as far as traditional land management methods are concerned, especially for building plots.

12. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PAPs will not have to be relocated on a specific relocation site. Therefore there are no particular measures to be taken in this regard.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection will be ensured in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) contained in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following table shows the general planning of the implementation of these various steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Implementation Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Preliminary Investigation</td>
<td>Checking the legitimacy of the declaration of land to be in the public interest and effective occupation by owners</td>
<td>July – August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Declaration of land to be in the public interest</td>
<td>Publication of the decree declaring the right-of-way to be in the public interest/Establishment of the committee responsible for investigating plots and assessing the value of property to be expropriated / Information and raising awareness of the affected population</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Parcel survey</td>
<td>Inventory of land owners for all real estate, intangible and agricultural property located in the right-of-way / Valuation of the property</td>
<td>September to end December 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Compensation of affected persons</td>
<td>Signing of final agreements with PAPs/Actual payment of compensation to expropriated persons</td>
<td>From January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Resettlement of affected persons in their new site</td>
<td>Moving / Identification of resettlement land / Construction of new building</td>
<td>After payment of compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Requisition of the right-of-way by the company recruited</td>
<td>Checking of evictions / Beginning of clearing, effective release of the right-of-way and earthmoving works</td>
<td>After PAP take-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Monitoring of implementation of CRP and evaluation</td>
<td>This involves stating the actual status of implementation of the CRP and assessing its impact</td>
<td>From January 2015 to the end of the project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. COSTS AND BUDGET

15.1 CRP Cost

The budget, including all resettlement and local development measures, costs related to the implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the operation stands at CFAF 1,702,700,000, that is, EUR 2,595,749.

This cost is broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lot 1</th>
<th>Lot 2</th>
<th>Lot 3</th>
<th>Total 3 lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indemnification for homes</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>405,4</td>
<td>126,3</td>
<td>753,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnification for crops</td>
<td>34,6</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>17,8</td>
<td>181,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indemnification : commercial, graves, equipment, etc</td>
<td>20,2</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>131,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossing barges, traders, watertaxi, etc. at the bridge on the Sanaga River</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>131,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/Total per Lot</td>
<td>316,8</td>
<td>640,4</td>
<td>149,6</td>
<td>1,106,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contenencies and or updating of the unit rates 30%</td>
<td>95,5</td>
<td>192,2</td>
<td>44,9</td>
<td>332,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/Total Indemnisation</td>
<td>412,3</td>
<td>832,6</td>
<td>194,5</td>
<td>1,439,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of the implementation of the RAP *</td>
<td>75,7</td>
<td>143,8</td>
<td>43,8</td>
<td>263,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of the RAP (in million CFAF)</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>976,4</td>
<td>238,3</td>
<td>1,702,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This line covers the following activities: Capacity building at the municipal level; Communication activities; Support vulnerable people (NGOs, travel expenses, etc.); operation for 1 year; Monitoring and evaluation.

15.2 Financing Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Amount (in CFAF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Cameroon</td>
<td>1,702,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation will include internal and external monitoring, AfDB supervision missions, a mid-term review and a final evaluation incorporating the completion report of the implementing agencies.

The AfDB/WB Road Projects Monitoring and Implementation Unit (CSPR) will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of CRP and its evaluation. The environmental expert who is a member of the Unit will be particularly responsible for this dimension. In addition, the management unit may bring on board experts from other relevant government departments.

Specifically, the monitoring and evaluation should help ensure that:

- Benefits/compensations previously earmarked have been paid;
- The resettlement is taking place as agreed;
- Support for vulnerable groups is appropriately conducted;
- All complaints are considered and the deliberations made known;
- The timeframe for the implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Plan (CRP) is respected; and
- Resettlement does not cause negative impacts or that they are well managed. This will include ensuring that the PAPs are well integrated in their host populations and their standard of living has not deteriorated.

Objective and verifiable indicators should be defined to ensure an effective and efficient monitoring of the PIR. In this regard, the following indicators can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Parameter</th>
<th>Authority Responsible</th>
<th>Indicators / Period</th>
<th>Performance Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Participation        | MINTP Divisional Offices Town Councils | • Number and type of PAPs  
• Number of PAPs taking part  
• Number of households and persons who have been physically displaced due to the construction of the right-of-way | All PAPs and their property have been identified |
| Negotiation and compensation | MINCAF MINTP Divisional Offices | • Nature and amount of compensation by PAPs  
• Number of reports of agreements signed | All PAPs entitled to compensation have been compensated  
A consensus has been reached on the compensation due all PAP |
| Moving and resettlement process | MINTP Divisional Offices Town Councils | • Number of PAPs made aware | All PAPs to be resettled have so been as planned |
| Resolution of all legitimate grievances | Divisional Offices Town Councils | • Number of conflicts  
• Types of conflicts  
• Reports of resolved cases (agreements) (monthly) | All disputes have been resolved amicably |
| Satisfaction of PAPs | MINTP Divisional Offices Town Councils | • Number of PAPs made aware  
• Type of support granted  
• Number of PAPs satisfied | All PAPs are satisfied with the resettlement conditions |

The impact assessment will involve conducting a comparative analysis based on a baseline situation study at project take-off, a situation study at mid-term and another at end of project. It will be entrusted to an external competent entity in Cameroon. Terms of reference for service delivery will be developed for this purpose by the project management unit.

An external audit of the implementation of the PCR will be performed to verify the conformity of its implementation.