CAMEROON : TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME – PHASE III – CONSTRUCTION OF THE RING ROAD.

SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Leader</th>
<th>Project Team Members</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. S. MORE NDONG, Senior Transport Engineer</td>
<td>J. P. KALALA, Chief Socio-Economist</td>
<td>PICU.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. KARANGA, Chief Transport Economist</td>
<td>RDGC.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. M. T. DIALLO, Regional Financial Management Coordinator</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. N’KODIA, Chief Country Economist</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. BEZABEH, Road Safety Specialist</td>
<td>PICU.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. L. DJEUFO, Procurement Specialist</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. KAMGA, Disbursement Specialist</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. MBA, Transport Engineer, Consultant</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. BAKIA, Chief Environmentalist</td>
<td>RDGC.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director-General</td>
<td>Ousmane DORE</td>
<td>RDGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Director</td>
<td>Amadou OUMAROU</td>
<td>PICU.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Manager</td>
<td>Solomane KONE</td>
<td>COCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Division Manager</td>
<td>Jean Kizito KABANGUKA</td>
<td>PICU.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The transport sector is a key link of the Cameroonian economy and an essential support to the country’s accelerated growth strategy, particularly through its significant support to the implementation of productive sectors strategies (i.e. in agriculture and rural development, mines, industry, urban development, trade, etc.). In keeping with the medium and long-term thrusts defined in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), the Government undertook to scale up the share of the paved road network from 10% in 2010, to 17 % by 2020. It is in this context that AfDB responded favourably to the Cameroon Government’s request to finance the rehabilitation of the Ring Road: Bamenda-Babungo-Kumbo-Misaje-Mungong-Kimbi-Nyos-Weh-Wum-Bamenda-Misaje-Frontière Nigeria, under the Transport Sector Support Program-Phase III.

The implementation of this project is even more justified because it is fully in line with the process to develop the North-West region, which has great economic potential in agriculture, fishing and tourism, etc. By virtue of its geographic location and the enormous amount of trade with neighbouring Nigeria, the project will promote regional and sub-regional integration.

The development of the Ring Road, as well as ancillary facilities, will have significant positive effects and impacts. Therefore, programme will contribute to improving the living conditions of the area’s population while facilitating trade between Cameroon and neighbouring Nigeria.

However, the construction of the road requires a right-of-way of approximately 40 m, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 74-2 of 6 July 1974. This will certainly induce negative effects and impacts on the biophysical and human environment. That is why an ESIA (subject of the main report) has been prepared. The specific impacts related to the involuntary displacement and disruption of life of the area’s population and communities was the subject of a resettlement plan, summarized herein.

I. Project Description

The key project components include:

Road works: (1) construction of the main road for approximately 355 km; (2) development of parking areas along the road; (3) works control and supervision; and (4) raising public awareness of HIV / AIDS and other pandemics, environmental protection, and road safety in the project impact area;

Ancillary facilities: (1) rehabilitation of urban roads in the project impact area; (2) construction of rural roads; (3) rehabilitation of basic infrastructure;

Support to women's economic empowerment in the Project Impact Area (PIA): (i) rehabilitation and equipping of socio-economic infrastructure; (ii) supply of production equipment; and (ii) capacity building in business management;

Support to job creation (labour intensive) and improving youth employability;

Project management and monitoring: (1) operation of the project implementation monitoring unit; (2) communication / visibility; (3) monitoring and evaluation of project’s socio-economic impact; (4) financial and accounting audit; (5) road safety audit;
The basic geometric characteristics of the road are, inter alia:

- Life span: 20 years;
- Width of right-of-way, including brush-cutting: 40m;
- Width of the pavement = 7.00 m, i.e. a 2x3.5m roadway, possibly with overhangs if necessary;
- Shoulder = 2 x 1.50 m, to be replaced in a residential areas by a sidewalk and an appropriate sanitation network;
- Reference speed Rs = 80 km/h.

The main activities related to implementation of the rehabilitation project are grouped according to the different phases of the project, as follows:

- Site installations (technical bases, base camps)
- Transportation of materials / movement of earthmoving equipment;
- Development works;
- Opening up/use of borrow pits and mining of quarries.

The project owner is the Ministry of Public Works.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project is administratively located in the North-West region. The ring road crosses 6 of the 7 divisions of this region, namely the Mezam, Boyo, Donga-Mantung, Bui, Menchum and Ngoketundja Divisions. The Ring Road starts at "Finance Junction" in Bamenda Town, Mezam Division, and ends at "Hospital Round About" in Bamenda Town. It is expected to link up with the already functional Bamenda-Enugu Trans-African Highway. The main localities that this road infrastructure will immediately impact are listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
<th>Localities Crossed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamenda-Ndop</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Tubah (Bambui); Bambili; Sabga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndop-Kumbo</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>Babungo; Baba 1; Babessi; Jakiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbo-Nkambe</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Mbot; Binka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkambe-Wum</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Bansobi; Kamine; Misaje; Kimbi (Bum); Subum; Nyos; Ma; Weh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wum-Bamenda</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>Befang; Obang; Mbakong; Tingoh; Bafut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bafut-Bambui</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mforya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misaje-Babungo</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Lassin; Nkor; Oku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biophysical characteristics

The project’s impact area (PIA) is located at an average altitude of 900 m. Mount Oku, located in Bui Division and 3011 m high, is the highest point. The lowest point is located in the Mbembe Plain in Donga Mantung Division at an altitude of 211 m. Such a mountainous terrain means that some villages in the region are not accessible by dirt roads during the rainy season.

The soils are predominantly lateritic. There are also ferruginous soils in some areas and soils formed from alluvial materials, as well as organic soils or andosols.

The climate is of the tropical Sudano-Guinean type at high altitude, with two seasons: a short dry season of 4 months from mid-November to mid-March and a long rainy season of about 8 months from mid-March to mid-November. Rainfall varies between 1500 mm and 3000 mm of rainfall per year with a peak in September. The average number of rainy days is around 175 days a year. Mean annual temperatures range from 14 °C to 28 °C. The months of August and February are respectively the coldest and the hottest.

The area has a multitude of rivers and streams with permanent or temporary flow, which are used by the local population both for fishing activities or growing food crops on the banks. With the exception of Mount Oku which is over 3000 m high and rich in biodiversity, the vegetation consists mainly of savannas and secondary forests that can be seen along the project route and result from multiple human activities. The main tree and shrub species in the area are: Prunus africana, Nuxia congesta, Polyscias fulva, Albizia gummiifera, Coffea arabica, Maesa lanceolata.

With the decline in purchasing power due to the economic crisis, residents are increasingly resorting to flora (buds, leaves, bark, bulbs, roots, tubers, fruits, etc.) for food, rituals, as well as for traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia.

The project’s impact area is traversed by numerous parks and reserves, the largest of which is the Kimbi Fungon National Park, which covers an area of 95,980 ha. It is home to species such as the buffalo, duggas, monkeys, bush pigs etc. The Kom-Wum and Weh Forest Reserves are also found in the project’s impact area.
Socio-economic aspects

With an area of 17,600 km², the North-West Region is one of the most densely populated regions of Cameroon, with an average of 99.9 inhabitants per km² for a total population estimated at 1,728,953 inhabitants in 2010. The urban population is growing at a rate of 7.95%, and the rural population at 1.16%. Bamenda Town, the Region’s capital, is home to nearly 38% of the urban population. This population is relatively young with 44.7% of people under the age of 15, 49.9% aged between 15 and 59 years, and 5.4% between 60 and over. (BUCREP, 2010). Migratory movements have resulted in heterogeneity of the PIA in terms of ethnic groups. Consequently, the region has a mix of Bamilekes, Bassas, Bakwerians, Hausas, and Bororo nomads. Almost 90% of towns and villages along the Ring Road are connected to an electricity network. However, only urban centres have water supply networks.

More than 60% of the region’s population lives mainly on agriculture. There are food crops of all types, as well as cash crops such as coffee, rice, cocoa, banana, pineapple and palm oil. The region has enormous agricultural potential that can play an important role in the country's self-sufficiency and food security. However, the challenges facing agriculture are many, including:

- Poor road conditions that end up rendering some production basins landlocked;
- Insufficient local labour;
- High cost of inputs,
- Low level of mechanization, etc.

Cattle rearing is widespread in the project impact area. Almost all the local population rears cattle on a relatively large or small scale. Food trade has developed along the access roads.

The most common conflicts recorded are those between pastoralists and farmers in rural areas. Farmers often complain about the invasion of their fields by pastoralists after planting and before harvest. The cattle breeders, on their part, complain that farmers have gradually invaded mountain tops and hillsides, which used to be pastureland. The security situation is also of great concern in the North-West Region.

The rural society is organized around a local leader called "Fon". Depending on the level of hierarchy, there are three categories of Fons in the area, namely: the first-degree Fon (head of the group having several villages), second degree Fon (chief of the village having several quarters) and third degree Fon (neighbourhood leader). They are guarantors of tradition and auxiliaries of the administration.

Moreover, according to the Fourth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the third Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in Cameroon in 2004, 35% of people between the ages of 15 and 49 in the North-West region live a polygamous life. Women marry at a relatively young age in the North-West in general, and in the Menchum Division in particular.

In the rural areas, women carry out farming, especially sowing. In addition to these activities, they take care of daily household chores (cooking, cleaning, etc.), children (education, care), supply (fetching water, collecting wood), etc.
In general, the lands belong to the chiefdoms placed under the authority of the Fon. The woman has very little prerogative in the matter of land ownership. She only has the right to use it. There are, however, exceptions, among the Wum and Kom. The wife holds the right to succession and can even take ownership of the land.

Investigations conducted during the study revealed that there are two categories of vulnerable groups in the region, namely women heads of households and the elderly.

As concerns the socio-demographic characteristics of the PAPs, we note that 34 women heads of household are affected by the project, against 206 men.

III. POSSIBLE POTENTIAL IMPACTS THAT MAY CAUSE RESETTLEMENT

The project plans to carry out the development (asphalting) of the section of National Road No. 11 (RN11) (Ring Road), over a distance of about 357 km in the North-West region of Cameroon. The width of the current road varies from 6 to 7 m, depending on the sections. To properly lay out the road and its shoulders, a 40 m right-of-way is provided for by the law on National Roads. The definition of this right-of-way has made provision for the development of ancillary facilities for the road such as rest areas or car parks. It has also made provision for enough space to create deviations that serve as a safety provision for inhabitants of the area and road users.

Network relocation (CDE, AEP, AES SONEL, CAMTEL) and the security of fire hydrants is expected during the clearance of the rights-of-way. Other land acquisitions will depend on the needs for setting up the site, base camp, quarry, lateritic borrow and waste disposal sites.

Therefore, the source activities of the said impacts relate to: (i) site installations (industrial bases, camp facilities); (ii) clearance of rights-of-way and expropriations; (iii) transportation of materials and movement of machinery; (iv) development work proper; (v) opening and mining of borrow pits and quarries; (vi) implementation of ancillary support projects, etc.

In general, road construction leads to the clearing and cleaning of rights-of-way (clearing and deforestation), the demolition of existing structures and expropriation of buildings located on the right-of-way. Depending on the location and initial condition of the identified borrow pit and quarry site, their operation may also require their release by the rightful owners (expropriation, or destruction of existing crops and goods), etc.

Besides the rural areas, approximately 26 establishments of different sizes are crossed by road. Therefore, the road development in line with the norms involving a widening of the platform will entail the destruction and/or the expropriation of socio-economic and cultural properties located on the right-of-way (houses, cultivated areas, commercial structures, market, hangar, metal workshop, public spaces, prayer areas, etc.).

The project affected persons (PAP) are estimated at 240, hence the rationale of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) being prepared to reduce and mitigate the project’s negative social impacts. The RAP has been developed in accordance with national legislation and SO2 Involuntary Resettlement (Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation of Populations) of the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

As concerns the aspects related to the identification of resettlement sites and the integration of host communities, it should be underscored that this project will not undertake actions mentioned above since investigations concluded that land is available and no physical
displacement will be necessary. As a result, property owners likely to be impacted could notice some inroad into their concessions. In view of the above, no particular resettlement site or special preparation will be required.

IV. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The resettlement plan will make it possible to clarify the applicable rules and outline the principles and procedures to be followed in order to assess, compensate and assist those negatively impacted by a project. It also provides information on expropriation and compensation regulations and procedures, methods of assessing the properties affected, eligibility criteria and categories of eligible persons, etc.

As concerns eligibility for resettlement, all project affected persons (PAP) will be eligible for compensation or allowance for damages in accordance with Cameroon’s national legislation on expropriation and Bank policy as described in the Integrated Safeguards System and environmental and social assessment procedures, especially SO2. The resettlement programme should be seen as a sustainable development programme, and efforts should be made to inform and consult PAPs and afford them the opportunity to participate in all stages of the process, from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Vulnerable and/or marginalized affected populations should also be consulted and involved in the process, and their views taken into account.

Compensation must be determined in relation to the impacts incurred so that no person affected by the project is disproportionately penalized. The project must ensure fair and equitable compensation for losses and provide any assistance required for resettlement. The principle is that a person who unintentionally loses or yields property for public utility or for the benefit of the community should not be impoverished.

A deadline, which is the eligibility time limit corresponding to the end of the counting period of persons affected, shall be determined. Beyond this date, the occupation and/or exploitation of a piece of land or resource covered by the project shall no longer be compensated. Persons occupying areas to be moved/compensated after the deadline shall not be eligible for compensation or other forms of assistance. For this purpose, the said deadline in Cameroon refers to the issuance of the Order declaring the public utility of works (DUP), the date from which expropriation inquiries can be conducted by the Property Assessment and Evaluation Commission (PAEC) set up for that purpose. It is worth noting that any improvements or constructions made after the report marking the end of the work of the said Commission shall not give right to any compensation. It should be specified here that the request relating to the DUP, and dated 05 February 2018, has already been addressed to the Minister in charge of Lands, Survey and State Property.

V. ALTERNATIVES AND MECHANISMS TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

Each project must avoid any relocation and when this is not possible, minimize it. All technical, economic, environmental and social considerations must be considered and taken into account to minimize land and property expropriation and access to resources, as far as possible. Where inhabited buildings are likely to be affected, project design teams should endeavour, as much as possible, to search for variants that cause less physical displacement, and avoid the resulting impacts on inhabited buildings, relocation and resettlement. As far as it is technically possible, equipment and infrastructure should be located on public spaces or existing rights-of-way, free of any occupation. The choice of sites must be on locations with no impact on and significant
risks to people and the environment. The review reducing the 40 m right-of-way to a “useful right-of-way” (URW) ranging from 30 to 20 meters may also be an option to minimize relocation.

Anyone who loses land (regardless of tenure) or is otherwise affected by project activities should be compensated. A well-conducted information and awareness campaign will also help to reduce conflict or litigation risks, and make the people join and take ownership of the project.

VI. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

In Cameroon, several laws and texts regulate land acquisition and involuntary displacement. The Constitution states in its preamble that no person shall be deprived of his/her property, save for public purposes and subject to the payment of compensation under conditions determined by law. These constitutional provisions are reproduced by Ordinance No. 74/1 of 6 July 1974 laying down the land tenure system, which states that the State is the sole owner of lands. Article 12 of said Ordinance stipulates: "in order to achieve goals of general interest, the State may resort to expropriation."

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 85/009 of 4 July 1985 on expropriation for utility purposes and the terms of compensation, expropriation shall give right to pecuniary or in-kind compensation. The compensation relates to direct, immediate and certain material damages caused by eviction. It covers bare grounds, crops, buildings and all other enhancements whatever the nature, duly noted by a commission known as the observation and evaluation commission.

Decree No. 2003/418 / PM of 25 February 2003 fixing the rates of compensation to be paid to owners who are victims of destruction of cultivated crops and trees, for reasons of public utility, determines the amounts to be granted to victims of destruction of crops and cultivated trees, by crop type and age (adult or young).

As concerns the institutional framework, several institutions in Cameroon intervene in the population resettlement process within the framework of development projects. The Ministry of Lands, Survey and State Property (MINDCAF), which is in charge of the management of state property, is the only body authorized to promulgate orders declaring the public utility of works (DUP) by any ministry wishing to undertake an operation that may require expropriation. Its officials are members of the divisional expropriation commissions and are responsible for evaluating the real estate heritage (lands and housing).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), responsible for government agricultural policy, is a member of the Property Assessment and Appraisal Commission. Its North-West divisional officials will be responsible for fixing the rates for crop compensations.

The Ministry of Public Works (MINTP), Project Manager, which is responsible for road assets maintenance and protection, as well as supervision and technical control, will also be heavily involved in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

The Property Assessment and Evaluation Commission (PAEC) is responsible for the identification, evaluation of disputed property and reporting thereon, in accordance with the regulatory provisions. The Facilitation Committee (COFAC) and the Local Committees (COLOC) have been created to facilitate and support the resettlement process.
Governors and Senior Divisional Officers ("Préfets"), chair the expropriation commissions, at the regional and divisional levels, respectively. Divisional Officers ("Sous-Préfets"), as well as mayors of the communities concerned, are ex-officio members of the various compensation commissions set up.

Traditional rulers (canton and village chiefs) are auxiliaries of the administration involved in the day-to-day management of affairs, including land affairs, for which they often settle disputes. Other actors, such as chiefs ("Fons"), who are responsible for land management according to traditional law, will also be involved in the resettlement process. So too will civil society organizations involved in moderating, supervising and training communities and eventually other actors in terms of support and advice, etc.

VII. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Through a participatory approach, eight (8) public consultation meetings were organized, i.e. four (4) for PAPs and four (4) others, with inhabitants of the project area. Thus, in addition to potential PAPs, these consultations were attended by people with diverse profiles, notably: traditional rulers, communal authorities and religious leaders, traders, farmers, breeders, elites, etc.

Discussions focused on the project, a reminder of the regulatory context in matters of involuntary displacement, the expropriation / compensation process, the collection of stakeholder views, etc.

Following these exchanges, the main observations and suggestions focused on the following axes:

- Precede the works with compensations to avoid conflicts between residents and the contractor;
- Invite the Census Commission to work with traditional rulers who have a better knowledge of the area;
- Thoroughly disseminate information on the compensation plan among the population concerned;
- Sensitize and inform PAPs about the Commission's visit while respecting the predefined schedule;
- Preserve sacred sites and, where necessary, perform appropriate rituals for their transfer;
- Consider the fate of affected persons who are absent or not residing in the project area;
- Compensate the PAPs on the basis of the land and its extent of development;
- Will the project be implemented? It is not part of the senatorial campaign?
To these concerns, the following answers were given:

- Strict application of the regulations on resettlement procedures;
- Information and involvement of PAPs and all stakeholders in the whole process;
- Involvement of traditional rulers, etc.

This consultation process initiated during the study must be pursued during project implementation. In accordance with the rules and procedures in force, the resettlement plan will be widely disseminated at different levels, through appropriate channels (websites, paper versions posted at the Senior Divisional Office and the Councils concerned, etc.), where they could be consulted freely by all the actors, the people, civil society and any other persons.

VIII. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS

Involuntary land withdrawal and compensation may give rise to grievances or disagreements which, if appropriate solutions are not forthcoming, can negatively impact relationships between the project stakeholders and hence the project activity schedule.

Without being exhaustive, these disagreements may be due to:

- Errors in property identification and valuation, or the frivolous identification of the expropriation victims and the resulting compensation beneficiaries;
- Disagreements over parcel boundaries, either between the affected person and the Assessment and Evaluation Committee, or between members of the same family or between neighbours;
- Disputes over ownership of property (two or more affected persons claim to be the owner of the same property);
- Disagreements over the valuation of a plot or other property;
- Successions, divorces, and other family problems, resulting in disputes between heirs or members of the same family, over property or parts of the property or a particular property;
- Undervaluation of the goods involved in application of the scales unilaterally set by the expropriating authority, and not taking into account the actual prices of the goods and services on the market;
- Slowness in the conduct of preliminary investigations;
- Under-valuation and partiality of members of the commission in charge of the preliminary investigations, whose integrity is sometimes challenged;
- Dispatching land in the project base declared as a public utility, followed by the eviction of the victims before actual payment of compensation and/or completion of pending litigation proceedings; etc.
Dispute management will be based on complaints made by the interested parties, according to a precise pattern known in advance by the communities. The plaintiffs must formulate and file their complaints with the Assessment and Findings Commission, under the aegis of its President, the Senior Divisional Officer. The addressees of the complaints will in return send a reasoned reply to the complainants within 10 days after receipt of the complaint. This means that the addresses of all resettlement management bodies will be given to the population in anticipation of this eventuality. The complaint will first be examined by the commission within 14 days. If it determines that the request is well-founded, the affected person will receive the rest of his/her compensation, and given the appropriate reparation. A second review will be conducted by third parties and involving local authorities working within a body (the "conciliation commission"). This informal body will intervene if the commission’s assessment remains unchanged or if the reasons are complex and/or go beyond the scope of the project (family dissensions around the division of property, for example). The third parties solicited may be the traditional conflict resolution bodies, and persons identified and chosen by the people by virtue of their qualities and popularity. The conciliation results will lead either to compensation or provision of additional information to the PAPs to avail them with a good understanding of the calculation methods used or the eligibility criteria, etc., depending on the reason mentioned.

If at the end of this process the dissatisfaction of the complainant persists, he/she will be free to resort to the courts according to the provisions of the law. However, PAPs will need to be made aware that procedures at this level are often costly and time-consuming, and can therefore disrupt their activities, without necessarily guaranteeing success.

In any event, to minimize complaints situations, intense grassroots outreach by NGOs and other consultations will have to be conducted. This may require the preparation of documentary materials to be left with the people.

By consulting PAPs from the beginning on the fundamental principles that will underpin all compensation decisions, in particular disclosure and consultation on eligibility criteria and compensation principles that involve making known to PAPs the eligibility criteria adopted and the compensation principles that will guide the estimation of losses, it will be possible to reduce and anticipate possible disputes. The establishment of a broad consensus on the basic assumptions, when considered fair and just, facilitates the acceptance of the indemnities estimated from these assumptions. This whole process should also be accompanied by an appropriate information and awareness programme.

IX. EVALUATION OF LOSSES AND COMPENSATIONS

The outcomes of the surveys carried out on the section’s right-of-way show that there are 240 PAPs. The number of farmers affected is estimated at 115 out of 240. The rest are PAPs that will lose structural assets.

The method of calculating compensation is the replacement cost method, i.e. the asset valuation method, which helps to determine an amount sufficient to replace the losses incurred and cover transaction costs.

In accordance with the provisions of Order No. 0832/Y.15.1/MINUH/D000 of 20 November 1987 fixing the terms and conditions for valuating property, the amount of compensation for property used for residential purposes is estimated at CFAF 896,572,933.
Table of Cost of Housing per Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Donga Mantung</th>
<th>Menchum</th>
<th>Mezam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost Of Housing</td>
<td>354,576,137</td>
<td>461,537,507</td>
<td>80,459,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (CFAF)</strong></td>
<td><strong>896,572,933</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the prevailing unit prices in the project area, the amount of compensation for cultivated areas, social facilities and public infrastructure (tombs, public buildings, boreholes and places of worship) is estimated at CFAF **645,344,031**.

Table of Cost of Cultivated Areas, Social Facilities and Public Infrastructure by Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Donga Mantung</th>
<th>Menchum</th>
<th>Mezam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated areas and communal-use facilities</td>
<td>877,657,095</td>
<td>220,595,205</td>
<td>416,119,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>645,344,031</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People likely to be affected were consulted to determine the form of compensation that suits them best and which guarantees their well-being compared to their previous situation. They expressed a strong preference for monetary compensation.

X. MONITORING/EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will make it possible to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of actions prescribed, and to identify the general and specific difficulties of the people affected. Thus, the following objectives must be achieved, among others:

- Follow-up of specific situations and difficulties during implementation, compliance of implementation with the objectives and methods defined by AfDB and Cameroonian regulations;
- Assessment of medium- and long-term resettlement impacts on affected households, their livelihoods, income and economic conditions, environment, local capacity, housing, etc.

The follow-up will focus on the following aspects, among others:

- Social and economic monitoring: monitoring of the situation of resettled persons and changes in their standard of living;
- Monitoring of vulnerable people;
- Follow-up of the complaints management system;
- Assistance with restoration of means of livelihood: agriculture, commercial activities, and monitoring of any assistance measures implemented in this area.

The following overall indicators are suggested (indicative only):

- Number and types of information sessions for PAPs at the sites/before the start of work;
• Compensations and indemnities paid to PAPs and payment dates;
• Compensation paid to women affected by the project and payment dates;
• Support, compensation and indemnities paid;
• Number of complaints;
• Number of complaints from PAPs; etc.

An annual monitoring report specific to resettlement actions will be prepared by the project management unit, with the support of consultants and NGOs.

As concerns evaluation, the following aspects will be addressed, among others:

• Overall assessment of implementation compliance with the objectives and methods specified under the Resettlement Policy;
• Evaluation of execution compliance with national laws and regulations, and AfDB policy;
• Evaluation of compensation implementation procedures;
• Assessment of adequacy of compensation and resettlement measures in relation to losses incurred;
• Assessment of living standards, livelihoods, maintaining standards of living at their previous level;
• Evaluation of corrective measures to be taken as part of follow-up, and evaluation of changes to the strategies and methods used for resettlement.

The evaluation will use the documents and materials from the internal monitoring. In addition, the evaluators will conduct field analyses through a census of stakeholders and project affected persons.

The evaluation of each programme undertaken under the project shall be conducted by external auditors with good experience of the issue and, if possible, of Cameroon’s specificities. The evaluation should be carried out in two phases:

• Immediately after completion of the compensation operations;
• If possible, two years after completion of the compensation operations.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RESPONSIBILITY

Once the RAP is approved, its implementation must become effective so that resettlement operations are completed before work begins. Road development work may only be carried out on a given section once all PAPs concerned have been compensated.
As an indication, the following table presents the list of tasks and responsibilities for planning the implementation of the resettlement plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of operations</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining of DUP (application to MINDCAF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up of the PAEC in accordance with the DUP requested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building of Government services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitization of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plot surveys and work of the technical sub-committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report validation and publication (verification of PAPs and rapid updating of socio-economic data on work commencement areas, verification of compensation amounts per PAP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission of report and draft compensation and expropriation decrees (MINDCAF, Prime Ministry, Presidency of the Republic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of compensations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of houses, where necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to vulnerable people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving of people, where necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAR Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XII. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

The budget, including all the compensations according to their nature, and the other measures adopted within the framework of this Plan (cost of operation implementation and monitoring/evaluation) amounts to **CAF 1,730,416,964 (One Billion Seven Hundred and Thirty Million Four hundred and Sixteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four CFA Francs)**.
### Table of Total Cost of Measures Envisaged and Local Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost in CFAF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Compensations for cultivated areas and socio-communal facilities</td>
<td>645,344,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Compensations for homes and sundry buildings</td>
<td>896,572,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Financial assistance to vulnerable households, support for the creation of income-generating activities per household</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Recruitment of NGO for social support</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>RAP IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Functioning of Property Assessment and Evaluation Commissions for 1 year, including the Complaints Management Unit</td>
<td>FOR THE RECORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Capacity building at Divisional level</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Communication: social mobilization, sensitization, information of displaced people and area’s inhabitants</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Facilitation by Government staff, elected officials and chieftaincies</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Internal monitoring by the RAP Management Unit</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>External evaluation</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OVERALL TOTAL</td>
<td>1,730,416,964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contacts

- P. MORE NDONG, Transport Engineer, PICU1  
  E-mail: p.morendong@afdb.org
- P. HORUGAVYE, Chief Socio-Economist, SNSC  
  E-mail: p.horugavye@afdb.org
- F. KAYIGAMBA, Environmentalist, Consultant, SNSC  
  E-mail: f.kayigamba@afdb.org
- M.BAKIA, Chief Environmentalist, SNSC  
  E-mail: m.bakia@afdb.org
- O. NDIAYE, Consultant, SNSC  
  E-mail: o.ndiaye@afdb.org