

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA18557

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 29-Aug-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 30-Aug-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Cameroon	Project ID:	P154908
Project Name:	Livestock Development Project (P154908)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Omar Lyasse, Manievel Sene		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	22-Aug-2016	Estimated Board Date:	27-Oct-2016
Managing Unit:	GFA07	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	166.92	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			13.31
International Development Association (IDA)			100.00
Borrowing Country's Fin. Intermediary/ies			44.85
Municipalities of Borrowing Country			0.66
LOCAL BENEFICIARIES			8.10
Total			166.92
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve productivity of selected livestock production systems and the commercialization of their products for the targeted beneficiaries, and provide immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible livestock crisis or emergency.

3. Project Description

The project will be structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF) funded by an IDA credit in the amount of US\$100 million over six years. The project will be structured around four components : (i) Improving Livestock services access and delivery; (ii) Improving pastoral productivity, access to markets, and resilience of pastoral communities; (iii) Support to livestock value chains development; and (iv) Project coordination and management. The first component is crosscutting and designed to secure investments in livestock within the project by preventing and controlling livestock main diseases. The second component is designed to support productivity and marketing for the pastoral communities of smallholder households, while restoring the productive means of the poorest and vulnerable households in the North and Far North. The third component will support business between livestock producer organizations, buyers and financial institutions and value addition at producer organization levels where business opportunities exist. Components 2 and 3 will also promote the inclusion of women and improve nutrition. The fourth component will support implementation of the first three components, inform the project execution and performance and support studies that are essential to the project and for building the basic capacity of core public services.

Component 1: Improving Livestock services access and delivery (US\$24 million IDA). This component aims to improve access to key livestock services for livestock producers, especially animal health services, improved genetic material and high quality inputs. This component is structured around 4 sub-components as follows:

Sub-component 1.1: Access to Animal health services (US\$14 million IDA). Strengthening the Veterinary services, especially epidemio-surveillance and early detection systems, will enhance the early detection and rapid response to major animal diseases such as avian influenza, CBPP, FMD, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), African Swine Fever (ASF) and Newcastle Disease (NCD) in the long term. It will also contribute to the control of "productivity" - affecting diseases, such as parasitic, vector-born or bacteriological ones, through strengthening the private veterinary practices and services, and reinforcing links with the veterinary public authorities through their sanitary mandate. For this, the sub-component will build on the results from the evaluation of the quality of veterinary services conducted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) in 2008, as well as the "Performance of Veterinary Services" (PVS) tool developed by this organization and its subsequent "Gap Analysis" undertaken in 2011.

This sub-component will be implemented by: i) improving the service delivery capacity of Veterinary Services (VS), including both public and private veterinary services; and ii) supporting surveillance and control of animal diseases. In terms of the VS service delivery capacity, the project will finance: a) the development and operationalization of an animal health information system at the Directorate for Veterinary Services (DVS); b) the operationalization of the regulatory framework governing the animal health system (including the "Sanitary Mandate"), including support to the Government's field services (VZC), and private veterinary practices; c) strengthening the National Order of Veterinarians in Cameroon to ensure the quality of service delivery; and d) training and awareness building of producer organizations.

Support to surveillance and control of animal diseases will include financing for: a) surveillance activities ("passive" and "active"); b) a vaccination campaign for PPR, to vaccinate an incremental 15 percent of small ruminants, in line with Government's commitment to the global effort to eradicate PPR in the world ; and c) the update and field-testing of animal health emergency plans.

Sub-component 1.2: Access to high quality inputs (\$4 million). The sub-component will support: (i) access to improved genetic material, and (ii) access to improved feed, particularly improved fodder. To improve the availability of improved breeds and pasture seeds, the project will: (i) assist MINEPIA to develop strategy for improving the supply of improved animal genetic resources in the country and an associated investment plan, and (ii) partially finance the investment plan, particularly by providing support to five breeding and seed centers , pre-identified during the preparation , which will ensure supply of improved breeds and pasture seeds to the POs targeted under component 2 and 3. To improve feed quality, the project will: (i) promote good practices in feed production at farm level, and develop norms and quality standards for feed for the targeted value chains, and (ii) support MINEPIA's basic control activities to ensure the quality of breeds, feed and pasture seeds provided to the beneficiaries.

Sub-component 1.3: Institutional support, capacity building and communication (\$6 million). This sub-component will strengthen staff capacity in the ministry to carry out its core responsibilities including sector analysis, policy preparation and implementation, sector monitoring and evaluation. Activities include : (i) identification of short- and long-term training and education needs to increase the pool of specialized experts and financing of this plan for targeted trainings to build long-term capacity in the country , (ii) improvement of the MINEPIA's information system, (iii) development of a communication strategy and implementation plan on the sector to improve the relation between the ministry and key stakeholders involved in the targeted value chains, including private investors and financial institutions , (iv) support to the ongoing development of food-safety norms for livestock products, quality standards and their reinforcement, which will include the provision of specialized equipment, transportation, etc., (v) support (capacity building, equipment, and locally sourced technical assistance) to ten regional centers of information and promotion of livestock products ("maisons des Éleveurs"), (vi) strengthening of inter-professional livestock associations, and (vii) development of a contingency emergency response plan, to increase preparedness in the event of a crisis affecting the livestock sector.

Sub-component 1.4: Contingency emergency response (\$0 million). Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the government of Cameroon may request the Bank to reallocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. This component will draw resources from the unallocated expenditure category and /or allow the government to request the Bank to re-categorize and reallocate financing from other Project components to partially cover emergency response and costs. This component could also channel additional funds should they become available as a result of an eligible emergency. Detailed operational guidelines acceptable to the bank for their implementation of the Contingency Emergency Response Plan, developed under sub-Component 1.3 will be prepared during the first year of project implementation. Should this component be triggered, all expenditures will be made in accordance with paragraph 11 of OP 10.00 and will be reviewed and accepted by the Bank before any disbursement is made. In accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of OP 10.00, this component would provide immediate, rapidly disbursing support to finance goods (positive list agreed with governments), works, and services needed for response, mitigation, and recovery and reconstruction.

Component 2: Improving pastoral productivity, access to markets, and resilience of pastoral communities (US\$24 million)

The component's main objective is to increase the contribution of pastoral areas to the domestic supply of red meat (especially for urban markets) while upgrading livestock production systems (cattle, small ruminants, poultry) for poor and conflict-affected communities. The component will

increase productivity of pastoral production systems and promote transhumance and security by financing Sub-Projects (SPs) that will be presented and managed by local communities. This component will adopt a collective and community-based rangelands management approach. Since Communal Development Plans (CDPs) include priority investments for communities, community SPs on pastoral management will be identified in CDPs already prepared within PNDP-II and III, and implemented following the same mechanism used by PNDP-III. Component 2 consists of three sub-components: (i) Support to animal production practices and the community based management of pastoral areas; (ii) Support to commercialization and marketing of pastoral livestock products; and (iii) Provision of animals (cattle, small ruminants, and poultry) to households in conflict-affected communities.

Thirty communes will be selected for the implementation of the component, in areas used by pastoralists, either as main resource ("territoire d'attache") or transit area: these are the entire regions of Far North, North and Adamawa, as well as part of the regions of North West, West, Centre and East. The direct beneficiaries of the component are pastoralists, particularly those of them, large or small holders, who want to move towards a more commercially oriented activity. Implementation partnerships will be explored with agencies currently active in the targeted regions (e.g. SNV, APESS, and other NGOs).

Sub-component 2.1: Support to animal production practices and the community based management of pastoral areas (\$17 million). The main objective of this subcomponent is to improve the livestock production practices (including herd management) by promoting better management of pastoral and animal resources, increasing forage productivity, securing pastoralists' access to resources, and reducing conflicts. At the core of the sub-component is the support to dialogue processes and shared management of resources as well as the implementation of communal level management plans following the approach developed and successfully implemented under PNDP. More specifically, activities will include: (i) Participatory development of management plans to include women, vulnerable groups and youth; (ii) Implementation of the management plans; and (iii) Promotion and support to conflict resolution mechanisms through the establishment or strengthening of specific platforms for dialogue and conflict management at local level. To increase productivity at animal level (weight gains) and herd level (reproduction rates), this sub-component will strengthen the capacity of producer organizations following successful models currently implemented by development partners in the target areas through the participatory development and implementation of adapted technical itineraries for herd management. Particular attention will be paid to the active and meaningful participation of vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, women, youth and the elderly in the preparation and implementation of community-based pastoral development plans.

Sub-component 2.2: Support to commercialization and marketing of pastoral livestock products (\$3 million). The main objective of this subcomponent is to increase the amount and quality of animals and animal products marketed by pastoral communities in intervention areas which implies a more pronounced shift towards market-orientation and commercialization. Specifically, activities will include: i) Strengthening and / or support for the establishment of dialogue platforms bringing together the various parties involved in the management of municipal markets and marketing of animals; ii) Strengthening the marketing capacity among pastoralists and pastoralists associations; and iii) Improving market information, focusing on the access by pastoralists to pertinent information for sale.

Sub-component 2.3: Improving the resilience of poor and conflict-affected communities (\$4 million). This sub-component will improve the resilience of the poorest or the most vulnerable communities

affected by the crisis in the North and Far North regions of the country. Given the insecure, and at times dangerous environment prevailing in these areas, implementation will follow a simplified design by focusing on investments that will yield results in the short term and address the immediate effects poverty and of conflict and fragility, whilst engaging these communities and community based organizations directly to strengthen their resilience and facilitate the emergence of a more inclusive social contract. This sub-component will provide beneficiaries with productive safety nets that are considered by the SCD as top priorities in terms of contribution to poverty reduction and political feasibility and that focus on livestock value chains that are most relevant for poor farmers. Sub-component 2.3 will also support specific activities geared towards women's groups, such as investment in nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions and behavioral change communications strategies for women on issues related to access to new technologies, maternal care, and child feeding practice. Depending on real opportunities and needs, the support will include labor saving devices to reduce women's workload, promotion of diversified food production, income generation, promotion of improved complementary foods for young children, thus contributing to improving the livelihood of rural women. Concomitantly strengthening their capacity to settle disputes and mediate conflicts (through the project's grievance redress mechanisms) will also help decrease escalation of conflicts. This approach will build on ongoing initiatives, which work with communities through CDPs in PNDP.

Component 3: Support to livestock value chains development (US\$40 million IDA; US\$8 million Beneficiaries; US\$24 million FIs) will support development of pig, poultry, beef, goat, sheep, milk and honey productions and value chains in target areas for a broader engagement of local entrepreneurs in the sector. The component will establish "Productive Partnerships" (PPs) between livestock producer organizations (POs) and buyers (Agri-Businesses: agro-industries, small and medium enterprises, etc.). These PPs will be supported through the provision of matching grants, contingent upon contractual arrangement between producers and buyers, and will facilitate access to rural financing for investing in various PO Sub-Projects (SPs). The selection criteria and mechanisms for POs, PPs/SPs will be detailed in the implementation manual. The component will include two subcomponents: (i) Establishment of a Productive Partnership Scheme; and (ii) Financing of SPs for POs. This component will build on experiences gained through the implementation of PIDMA (PP and business plan approach), and successful initiatives piloted by other development partners, particularly the initiatives related to training and development of advisory services. Direct and specific targets for the support of indigenous communities in the East will be provided as outlined in the IPPF prepared for the project.

Sub-component 3.1: Establishment of Productive Partnership Scheme (\$5 million). This sub-component will promote and develop Productive Partnerships between POs and buyers of products (meat, milk and honey) of target species (cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry and bee) to match PO supply to buyers demand. Financial Institutions (FIs) will be included in the PPs as they are expected to co-finance the sub-projects to be developed by the POs. The Productive Partnerships will be based on the following principles: (a) agreement on product quality and characteristics such as size and species to be produced; (b) quantity to be produced and bought; (c) delivery modalities (how the product will be delivered, when, and in what condition); (d) payment modalities and price determination criteria; and (e) the buyer's contribution, such as Technical Assistance (TA), specific inputs, and arrangements for input reimbursement. The sub-component will also support the establishment of sustainable business relations between targeted POs and Financial Institutions (FIs). To facilitate the involvement of FIs and the provision of adapted financial services, it will support capacity building of POs in the area of preparation of viable sub-projects (business plans) for financing including training in Business Edge for business and administrative skills, through IFC

Business Edge partners, as developed within the ongoing Bank financed Agriculture Investment and Market development Project (PIDMA).

The overall aim of this component is thus to create an enabling environment for direct and sustainable commercial relations between producers and buyers of products of the targeted value chains, and FIs. Activities will include: (i) improving the understanding of the supply and demand of the products of the targeted value chains, by supporting market studies and surveys to characterize the supply and demand, by organizing communication and dissemination campaigns to inform stakeholders about the project, by supporting the restructuring and professionalization of demand and supply, and by creating an online-based market information system; (ii) connecting the demand and supply through the identification of market opportunities, the establishment of a dialog platform between the government and key stakeholders, and the establishment of PPs, which will be concretized by the development of the sub-projects (business plans); (iii) mobilizing financial institutions by negotiating a co-financing agreement for the SPs, and by providing a technical assistance on the design and development of financial services and products that are tailored to the diversity of financing needs of the eligible SPs.

Subcomponent 3.2 -Financing of Sub-Projects for Producer Organizations (\$35 million) will finance PO SPs (business plans) which have been developed by POs under the Productive Partnerships established under sub-component 3.1 to strengthen their capacity to increase the productivity and production of selected livestock products in the targeted value chains. Based on a PO's business plan, investment will cover collective investments (feed production and processing, improved animal husbandry techniques, small-scale processing units/equipment, waste management systems to minimize greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and dissemination of pathogens, renewable energy (bio and solar energy) supply, technical assistance and training) through a Matching Grant aimed at increasing production and productivity, improving post-harvest (including processing) facilities, and quality. A conditionality mechanism will be built into the Matching Grant to ensure that the sub-projects do not generate negative externalities, and will be screened for potential adverse effects on the environment and public health.

Selected SPs will be financed through a combination of an IDA-financing, a contribution from the POs, and short to medium-term credit provided by participating FIs. The mobilization of the grant element (max 60 percent, with a ceiling of maximum \$100,000 per SP) will be subject to the mobilization of the SP's initiator own resources (min. 10 percent of the SP's investment costs, in cash) and the credit extended by the FIs .

Component 4: Project Coordination, Management, Communication and Monitoring (US\$12 million IDA). This component will support project implementation activities, including operating costs of the PCU with offices at national and regional levels. The PCU will be under MINEPIA. The PCU will be responsible for the day-to-day project management, implementation, fiduciary management, environmental and social safeguards management, and overall communication, monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The operational costs of the Project Steering Committee will be supported by the Project. The Project will finance the establishment and operations of an M&E unit. The project will finance the recruitment of an Environmental and Social Expert who will be an integral member of the NPCU, to ensure the coordination, monitoring, and implementation of the safeguard instruments developed under the project across all components of the project, assisted by the Regional Environmental and Social Experts in the targeted regions. This component will also finance training, workshops and seminars, study tours, and relevant studies identified during the project implementation. The main objectives of this Component are to: (a) ensure effective strategic and

operational planning, monitoring and implementation of the Project financed activities and efficient use of various sources of funding, as well as coordination of the Project interventions of components 1, 2 and 3 implemented by participating stakeholders and partners; (b) evaluate the Project's final results, outcomes and impacts on beneficiary smallholders/POs; and (c) communicate efficiently to various public and private entities on Project activities, outcomes, best practices and lessons learnt.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna (GEN07)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered as the project activities and mainly those related to component 2 and 3 (Support to natural resources management, transhumance and security of herders in pastoral areas; Intensification of selected cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry and bee farming systems and value chain development) may have environmental and social impacts. The scope, nature and scale of these potential impacts are not known at this project appraisal stage. A draft ESMF was prepared and was disclosed prior to appraisal to guide the way that potential negative environmental and social impacts of future activities will be identified and mitigated during the project implementation.</p> <p>It is worthy also to notice that several environmental mitigation measures are already anticipated under subcomponent 2.1.</p> <p>There are a number of social safeguards issues as well as general social development impacts that are not covered by 4.12 or 4.10 that are addressed in the ESMF. These impacts include potential conflict over land especially between pastoralists and settled communities, gender gaps and differentials in livestock rearing, land tenure and poverty. The social assessment completed during the preparation of the IPPF identifies these impacts and provides measures by which they will be mitigated. These measures were incorporated into project design and reflected in the PAD, ESMF, IPPF and RPF as relevant.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered as the project activities under subcomponent 2.1 will include investments to develop integrated landscape management practices. The project activities under subcomponent 2.1 will encourage the protection of biodiversity corridors as well as</p>

		conservation and protected areas activities. The ESMF defines the relevant mitigation measures to avoid any protected areas threats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project activities under sub-component 2.1 will include investments to develop integrated landscape management practices, reforestation and other activities such as conservation measures and agro-forestry. The project will give preference to target such activities on unforested sites or lands already converted (excluding any lands that have been converted in anticipation of the project).
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project activities will likely increase the use of veterinary products and services including chemical pesticides for vector management (see under OP 4.01) and control of pests (combatting insects) which could have negative environmental and health impacts. The Project beneficiaries are likely to adopt integrated pest management practices. A separate PMP document was prepared and disclosed prior appraisal.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The proposed operation will involve excavations and movement of earth for the building facilities. During the development of the ESMF physical cultural resources were taken into consideration and baselines defined. The ESMF includes clear procedures that will be required for identification, protection of cultural property from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts, and will be included in standard bidding documents. The ESMF provides procedures for handling "chance finds" during implementation of project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	Indigenous peoples meeting the four criteria in the policy are present in 3 of the 9 regions in which the project will be implemented. The social assessment carried out during preparation identified the potential communities and the potential impacts and benefits related to project activities. The results of the social assessment were used to inform the project design and the preparation of an IPPF to provide guidance during implementation. The IPPF was disclosed prior to appraisal per the requirements of the policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	There will be no involuntary taking of land or physical resettlement as a result of project activities. However, this policy is triggered as there may be impacts on customary use of rangeland and access to resources in protected areas under Component 2. The social assessment examined the presence of squatters and farmers and livestock owners using the land under customary law and

		identified any negative impacts on their livelihoods that may result from the implementation of project activities. In addition, the potential overlap of the proposed corridors to be financed under Component 2.1 with existing protected areas was also examined. Based on the results of the social assessment, an RPF and Process Framework were prepared in order to manage any potential economic impacts and avoid restriction of access where possible. The RFP and PF were disclosed prior to appraisal per the requirements of the policy.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The project activities are not expected to have significant environmental and social adverse impacts.</p> <p>The potential negative impacts to be limited are site specific. The main negative impacts and risks identified are: conflict over land especially between pastoralists and settled communities, land degradation, increase of veterinary medical wastes; agro pastoralist conflicts, water pollution due to poor use of veterinary pests management products, increase of animal diseases; gender gaps and differentials in livestock rearing.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The rehabilitation and consolidation of transhumant corridors may increase conflicts between pastoralists and settled communities although negative impacts on their actual use of the land and access to resources will not be required for project related activities. This impact can be mitigated by regular social communication and improved regulation and management of rangeland.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>During the project implementation, each sub-project to be financed will be subject to environmental and social screening using a participatory approach. A subproject that may have significant adverse impacts or that would require land acquisition or physical displacement will not be eligible for financing.</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p> <p>Safeguard instruments. A framework approach for OP 4.01, OP 4.10, and OP 4.12 is being used for this project as the list of investments to be financed is still indicative and may change, and the scope and exact location of all site specific activities is still unknown at the time of appraisal.</p>

Therefore: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (ii) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)/ Process Framework and (iii) an Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF), were prepared, and describe the procedures and processes that will be followed in preparing and disclosing site specific safeguard instruments where required as soon as the exact locations and scope of sub-project activities are known. The final versions of these documents were disclosed in country on August 24, 2016 at <http://www.minepia.cm/fr/ministere/actualite/294-prodel.html> and Infoshop per the requirements of the policy prior to appraisal. During the implementation phase, each sub project selected for financing will be subject to an environmental and social screening that will determine the relevant environmental and social instrument to be prepared per the guidance provided in the Frameworks. For the project, most of the activities financed under the project will be subject to Environmental and Social Assessment or Environmental and Social Notice of Impacts according to Cameroonian regulations.

Implementation cost of safeguard instruments. The Framework instruments that have been prepared will provide an indicative amount expected for the cost to prepare and implement the specific safeguard implementation instruments i.e., for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Action plan(s) for the Process Framework and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The cost of the implementation of the environmental mitigation measures under the ESMPs, Process Framework Actions Plan and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP(s) if needed, will be fully covered by the project budget. Each year the PIU will prepare an Annual Work Plan that will clearly take into consideration the environmental and social measures required in order to ensure compliance with safeguards instruments. The Environmental and Social screening of the Annual Work Plan will a key action that will help in the decision making on the readiness and feasibility of the activities proposed within the year.

Borrower capacity assessment and Institutional Arrangement for safeguards management. Given that the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has very limited capacity for safeguards management and compliance, the safeguard implementation responsibility will be given to the PIU which will include a socio-environmental specialist at the national level and three (3) socio-environmental specialists will be recruited at the regional level for the whole project duration. A short and medium-term environmental and social capacity building plan will be prepared for the main stakeholders involved in the project implementation including the main beneficiaries. The PIU will work closely to finalize the plan with the effective participation of the relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Ministry of State Property and Land, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock), other existing livestock organizations and civil society organizations involved in Livestock sub- sector.

Consultation with stakeholders. During the preparation of the various Frameworks and the PMP, a comprehensive consultation was carried out and has included the expected main agricultural ecological regions. The ESMF includes a proposed consultation framework for each site specific investment. The RPF, Process Framework and the IPPF outline the process to be used for the indigenous communities and other affected people. The PIU will prepare and implement a consultation plan for the whole project based on the main safeguards instruments.

Interaction between feasibility studies and specific safeguards instruments. For all investments that will require the preparation of a specific safeguard instrument, the Environmental and Social consultants will work closely with the team of consultants completing the feasibility studies. The choice of specific sites will take into account a number of principles and general considerations

from the environmental and social screening. The consultant completing the feasibility studies will also include a social safeguards specialist and will propose potential site options on the basis of defined criteria including the environmental and social considerations such as the need to avoid and minimize adverse social and environmental impacts, including involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on indigenous peoples. This preliminary siting will be submitted to the client and the consultant in charge of preparing the relevant specific safeguards instruments. The environmental and social studies will analyze the proposed sites and select the best option based on the ranking. The consultant in charge of the feasibility studies will consider the environmental and social comments and the proposals in order to change the sites if needed.

Grievance Redress: Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a Bank-supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the Bank attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org. In addition, the conflict management platform managed by MINEPIA will be used to mediate disputes at the community level. More information regarding the functioning of these mechanisms will be provided in the project Operational Manual.

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

The project key stakeholders are

- Livestock producer organizations;
- Public administrations;
- Community Based Organizations; and
- Traditional chiefs/rulers.

The PIU will prepare a consultation plan. Each year, specific activities will be integrated in the annual working plan, budget provided and implemented accordingly. The consultation plan will be structured through three pathways: (i) local consultation or organization of public days. (ii) organization of community level fora ; (iii) sectoral meetings with social groups and or interest groups.

Most of the safeguards documents and periodic reports will be publicly disclosed on the PIU web site and at Infoshop. At the regional level, the regional socio-environmental specialist will use community radio and other culturally appropriate venues to share project related information.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Jun-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	24-Aug-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	

"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	24-Aug-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Jun-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	24-Aug-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	24-Aug-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Jun-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	24-Aug-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	24-Aug-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Jun-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	24-Aug-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	24-Aug-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Omar Lyasse, Manievel Sene	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 30-Aug-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deininger (PMGR)	Date: 30-Aug-2016