

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC14934

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. 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
Sector(s):	Animal production (100%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (50%), Rural policies and institutions (20%), Rural markets (15%), Other rural development (15%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	136.00	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			12.00
International Development Association (IDA)			100.00
Borrowing Country's Fin. Intermediary/ies			17.50
Municipalities of Borrowing Country			0.50
LOCAL BENEFICIARIES			6.00
Total			136.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve productivity, competitiveness and efficiency of smallholder short cycle livestock producers and the livelihoods' resilience of pastoral

and agro-pastoral producers in target areas.

For the purpose of this project, efficiency is defined as the capacity to turn natural resources into animal products. It is measured in terms of feed conversion ratio (kg feed per kg product), GHG emissions per unit of product and synthetic N and P used per unit of animal product

C. 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 help alleviate vulnerability of pastoralism and transhumance and increase resilience, improve livestock health system and productivity, support the development of selected livestock value chains. The sub-sector and value chain analysis which is ongoing will inform the selection of value chains and the preparation of the project. The project will be structured around four components as follows:

Component 1: Strengthening animal health system (US\$10 million IDA) to more rapidly detect and better control the prevalence of parasites and infectious diseases that are among the main constraints to pastoralism, and prevent natural disasters that might affect the livelihood of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. This component will support the following activities: reinforce the Veterinary services, public and private, and their governance, and implement surveillance and control plans of priority animal diseases in targeted production basins. This component will include three sub-components:

Sub-component 1.1: Strengthening the Veterinary services, especially epidemio-surveillance and early detection systems (US\$6 million IDA) will enhance the early detection and rapid response of 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-borne or bacteriological ones, through strengthening the private veterinary practices and services, and reinforcing its links with the veterinary public authorities, through the sanitary mandate, using experience gained during the PACA. For this, the component will use the results from the evaluation of the quality of veterinary services conducted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) in 2008 and using the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) tool and its subsequent Gap Analysis undertaken in 2011. The support will include small infrastructure (quarantine and check points, laboratory), transport and cold store facilities, equipment and training. It will also support the MINEPIA in its efforts to operationalize the legislative framework on the Sanitary Mandate to delegate some activities of public good nature to the private veterinarians and as a way to expand the surveillance network in the country. The scarcity of veterinary professionals and specialized advisory services may hinder the adoption of better animal husbandry techniques and contributes to poor reproductive performance in local breeds, high mortality rates, and low productivity. Specific long and short trainings will be provided to professionals (project staff, public and private veterinarians) to improve their capacity to provide technical advice relating to the targeted livestock systems and species. The sub-component will also support Lanavet to increase vaccine production by 10 per cent yearly, collaboration between Lanavet and ILRI in diagnosis and disease control, and capacity building.

Sub-component 1.2: Implementation of surveillance and control plans of priority animal diseases (US\$4 million IDA) will contribute to reduce losses from the most prevalent parasitic and infectious animal diseases (Africa Swine Fever (ASF), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

(CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Newcastle disease and PPR), etc. The project will support (i) the preparation of surveillance and controls strategy (including vaccination) of priority animal diseases by the ministry in charge of livestock and (ii) the implementation of planned interventions. Priority will be given to interventions (vaccination, tests) on livestock owned by households in the target regions. It will (i) provide veterinary equipment (cold storage facilities for vaccines, transport facilities, fuel and other working materials) to public animal health services at regional and local levels, (ii) facilitate vaccine supply, and (iii) support the involvement of private veterinarians in the implementation of disease surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

Sub-component 1.3: Contingency emergency response (US\$0 million IDA). Considering adverse natural events that might cause major disasters affecting the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the project areas, the Government of Cameroon would request the World Bank to re-allocate project funds to support mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction. This component would draw resources from the unallocated expenditure category and/or allow the affected country to request the World Bank to re-categorize and reallocate financing from other components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds, should they become available as a result of an eligible emergency. All expenditures under this component, should it be triggered, would be in accordance with paragraph 11 of OP 10.00 of the IPF and will be appraised, reviewed and found to be acceptable to the World Bank before any disbursement is made. Eligible operating costs would include incremental expenses incurred for efforts arising as a result of the natural disaster.

Component 2: Support to natural resources management, transhumance and security of herders in pastoral areas (US\$25 million IDA) will increase productivity and resilience of pastoral production systems to the negative effects of poor pastures, and will 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. It comprises two sub-components. During the project preparation, investment models for community SPs will be developed to forecast the likely interventions in the targeted areas. The selection criteria and mechanism for communities and transhumance areas will be specified during the pre-appraisal based on both the findings of the transhumance map and the sub-sector and value chain analysis which are underway.

Sub-component 2.1: Support to pastoral land development and resilience of the pastoral communities (US\$15 million IDA) will improve rangelands productivity and resilience to drought, and contribute to a secured access of herders to rangelands and complementary feed resources in target areas. It will finance collective natural resources management approaches and infrastructure to upgrade/protect vulnerable pastures against degradation (erosion and bush encroachment) and enhance their resilience to climate change. The support will notably include investments to develop integrated landscape management practice including watershed management infrastructure, reforestation, conservation of protected areas, agro-forestry, and management and development of livestock manure. It will also finance activities related to the production, storage and marketing of fodder and crop residues to be used during dry season and droughts. SPs will also include targeted SPs for women's organizations in herder communities designed to enhance households' nutrition situation through diversification of household food production, income generation, improved maternal and child feeding practices, and introduction of labor-saving technologies adapted to women's needs. Income generation activities for women's groups will include honey production as an indicator of environmental health. Sub-component 2.1 will support collaboration

with ICRAF, ILRI, ACREST, and CGEW in the characterization of the state of pastures, agro-forestry and in the transfer of improved technology (such as Brachiaria grasses) to beneficiary communities and farmers.

Sub-component 2.2: Improving transhumance and the security for herders (US\$10 million IDA) ➤ will support transhumance planning and rehabilitation/establishment and demarcation of corridors for herders to avoid related conflicts mainly in the North, Far North, East and Center regions. A transhumance map was prepared with the technical assistance of the National Institute of Cartography, and provides major corridors for selection. Subcomponent 2.2 will build capacity of customary conflicts prevention and peace-building institutions and establish such platform where they are not existent. It will support collaboration with ICRAF and SNV in conflict management.

Component 3: Intensification of selected cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry and bee farming systems and value chain development (US\$50 million IDA) ➤ will support development of pig, poultry, beef, goat, sheep, milk and honey productions and value chains in target areas. The component will establish ➤ (Productive Partnerships) ➤ (PPs) between livestock producer organizations (POs) and buyers. These PPs will be implemented through the provision of matching grants and will facilitate access to rural financing for investing in various PO Sub-Projects (SPs). During the project preparation, investment models for PO SPs will be developed to forecast the likely interventions in the targeted value chains. The selection criteria and mechanism for POs, PPs/SPs will be spelled out at pre-appraisal based on the findings the sub-sector and value chain analysis which is underway. The component will include three subcomponents:

Sub-component 3.1: Establishment of PPs (US\$4 million IDA) and Support to improved access to rural financing. This sub-component will promote and enhance direct and sustainable PPs 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 will co-finance SPs by providing credit to POs. A PP specifies: (a) 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). PO SPs will be financed by Matching Grant (XX per cent), FI credits (YY per cent) and beneficiary POs ➤ (contribution (ZZ per cent). 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 projects and business plans for financing including training in Business Edge. As developed within AIMDP, FI credit extended to targeted POs will be financed from own resources as a result of the mobilization of adapted financial instruments developed by IFC for FIs (including risk sharing, credit line, etc.). Sub-component 3.1 will also support collaboration with ILRI, ACREST, CGEW, and SNV in feed productions, value chain development, waste management and biogas production.

Sub-component 3.2: Financing of SPs for POs (US\$40 million IDA) ➤ will finance PO SPs (business plans) which have been established by PPs with buyers to: (i) strengthen the capacity of beneficiary POs; (ii) increase the productivity and production of cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry and bee value chains; and (iii) increase the processed amount of beef, sheep, goat, milk, honey, pig and poultry productions. 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, energy supply, TA 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 collective investment SP do not generate negative externalities on public goods, such as environment and public health. The support will ultimately increase competitiveness of target value chains.

Sub-component 3.3: Improve productivity of breeds (US\$6 million IDA) will increase provision of improved breeds to livestock farmers. It will finance rehabilitation/construction of five breeding centers for small ruminant and pig production, the acquisition of parent stocks and other related inputs. The sub-component will expand some of the work that the BecA-ILRI Hub has undertaken (under the Swedish-funded goat improvement program) with the ministry of livestock in Cameroon to develop capacity at some of the breeding centers. Activities will be carried out under a win-win PPP with defined specifications.

Component 4: Strengthening livestock institutions, policy capacity and Project coordination and monitoring (US\$15 million IDA). This component will identify long-term training and education needs to increase the pool of specialized experts and finance those trainings to build long-term capacity in the country. This support could target MINEPIA, national POs or private sector. It will also support multi-disciplinary national task forces (technical experts, jurists, decision-makers) and accompanying experts to review the outdated legislative and regulatory framework and support the preparation and adoption of key laws, decrees and policies, in order to improve the livestock investments environment. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established. 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 the ministry in charge of livestock. The PCU will be responsible for the day-to-day project management, implementation, fiduciary 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. It will also finance trainings, workshops and seminars, study tours, and relevant studies.

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

The target areas include the following regions: Adamaoua, North, Far-North, East, South, West, North-West, Littoral, and Central. Indigenous peoples are present in the East, Central and South regions.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Ministry of Livestock (MINEPIA) has progressively built its capacity for safeguards management during the implementation of previous projects. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) and the Ministry of Property and Land Affairs (MINCAF) will also be involved in the implementation of safeguard measures. The capacity of the PIU to manage safeguard implementation will be assessed during preparation and plans for capacity building and training will be included in the implementation plan.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna (GEN07)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

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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) and to a lesser extent component 1 (small infrastructure, vector control) may have environmental and social impacts. The scope, nature and scale of these potential impacts are not known at this project concept stage. The exact nature and location of activities could not be identified during the project preparation. The Team anticipates that an ESMF will be prepared and disclosed prior 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 will be 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 that will be completed during preparation will be used to identify these impacts and provide measures by which they will be mitigated. These measures will be incorporated into project design and reflected in the PAD, ESMF, IPPF and RPF as relevant.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	<p>The ESMF will define relevant screening and mitigation measures to avoid any threats to critical natural habitats such as protected areas, and to avoid and mitigate potential adverse impacts to non-critical habitats.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered as the project activities under sub-component 2.1 will include investments to develop integrated landscape management practice reforestation and other activities, such as include conservation measures and agro-forestry. The project</p>

		will give preference to siting 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 private veterinary practices 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.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	This remains to be determined. During the development of the ESMF physical cultural resources will be taken into consideration and baselines defined. As needed, the ESMF will include 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 will also provide procedures for handling with ➤(chance finds➤(during implementation project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Indigenous peoples meeting the four criteria in the policy are present in the proposed project area. The social assessment that is currently underway will identify the specific communities and the potential impacts and benefits related to project activities. The results of the social assessment will be used to inform the project design and the preparation of an IPPF/IPP as required. The IPPF/IPP will be 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. Further examination of the dynamics and local realities of land tenure and access to resources will be undertaken as part of the social assessment. In particular, the social assessment will examine the presence of squatters and farmers and livestock owners using the land under customary law and identify any negative impacts on their livelihoods that may result from the implementation of project activities. Based on the results of the social assessment, an RPF and PF will be prepared in order to manage any potential economic impacts and avoid restriction of access where possible.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	TBD	This policy could be triggered as the project will finance water infrastructures mainly in the North and Far North regions where two international water bodies could be impacted (Lake Chad and Benoue River).
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 29-Feb-2016

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.
The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

The TORs for the ESMF, IPPF and RPF/PF have been prepared and reviewed by the Bank. Recruitment of the consultants is underway and the social assessment and the first drafts of the instruments are expected by end of February 2016.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Omar Lyasse, Manievel Sene	
Approved By:		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 16-Jun-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deiningner (PMGR)	Date: 17-Jun-2016

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.