

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA17135

Date Prepared/Updated: 07-Apr-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Gabon	Project ID:	P157249
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Wildlife and human-elephant conflicts management in the South of Gabon (P157249)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	04-Apr-2016	Estimated Board Date:	26-May-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Forestry (100%)		
Theme(s):	Biodiversity (100%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministere des Finances		
Implementing Agency:	Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		0.00
	Global Environment Facility (GEF)		9.33
	Total Project Cost		9.33
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Gabon is a coastal country of Central Africa, bordered by Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon (North); and the Republic of the Congo (East and South) and the Atlantic Ocean (West). It covers 268,000 square kilometers, of which 85% are forests. The population is estimated at 1.688 million (2014), of which 50 percent under 19 years of age. Gabon is one of Africa's most urbanized countries: more than 85 percent of its population lives in urban centers, predominantly in Libreville (the capital), Port-Gentil (the economic capital), and Franceville (a mining region); and the rural population is widely dispersed over the hinterland in villages and small towns.

The country is resource-rich, well endowed with arable land, forest, and mineral resources. It has extraordinary biodiversity as well as rich deposits of magnesium and iron ore. It is the fifth-largest oil producer in Sub-Saharan Africa and the second-largest exporter of manganese. With a GDP per capita estimated at \$9,450 in 2014 (5.5 times higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa average), it is one of Africa's few middle-income countries. However, the poverty rate remains high: one in three Gabonese citizens is still living below the poverty line of \$1.90 a day. The country was ranked 112 out of 189 countries according to the 2014 UNDP Human Development Report.

In 2009 the Gabonese President presented a new economic vision: Emerging Gabon. The strategic road map for an Emerging Gabon (Plan Stratégique Gabon Emergent—PSGE) aims at modernizing the country and turning it into an emerging economy by 2025. It is based on accelerating growth and reducing poverty but also looks to capitalize on Gabon's comparative advantages at both the regional and global levels. The strategy is built on three pillars:

- Industrial Gabon (Gabon Industriel) aims to develop Gabon into a metallurgic and industrial center of excellence (optimizing oil and mining, construction, building materials, and agro-industrial transformation).
- Green Gabon (Gabon Vert) with three major goals: (i) Instituting sustainable forest management and transforming Gabon into a global leader in certified tropical timber production; (ii) Developing agriculture and livestock farming to improve food security; (iii) Creating sustainable and responsible fisheries.
- Gabon Services (Gabon des Services) with the objective of making Gabon a center of excellence in business, ecotourism, and value-added services such as higher education and research, health, media, and information technologies.

Sectoral and institutional Context

The country contains three of the world's globally important eco-regions, and it has a particularly high level of biodiversity and a large number of endemic species. Forests cover 85% of the country, which accounts for approximately 15% of the Congo Basin rainforest. These forests are one of the last strongholds for the forest elephant (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*): with an estimated elephant population of 40,000, they are thought to be home to 50% of all remaining forest elephants in Africa. Gabon is also an important country for the conservation of the Western Lowland Gorilla and Chimpanzees. This biodiversity is afforded protection through a network of protected areas that include 13 national parks created in 2001, totaling 1,293,000 ha; together with park buffer zones, protected areas cover 15% of Gabon territory.

The management authority for Gabon's national parks is the Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN), created under Law 003/2007 on National Parks. The ANPN has the

leadership on all issues related to national parks. It works with government partners, and international and local NGOs for implementation of park management plans and programs within park boundaries. Outside of national parks, biodiversity protection is the responsibility of the Directorate General for Fauna and Protected Areas (DGFAP), which is within the Ministry of Forest, Environment, Natural Resources and Sea (Ministère des Forêts, de l'Environnement, de la Protection des Ressources Naturelles et de la Mer, MFEPRNM). Hence, important populations of elephant, gorilla and other species residing outside national parks – within forestry and oil concessions, and on village lands – are protected through regulations developed by the DGFAP. However, given species mobility across jurisdictions, ANPN and the DGFAP are required to coordinate their activities to fulfill their respective mandates.

Gabon's wealth in biodiversity is primarily due to its long-standing political stability, but also due to its low anthropogenic pressure on natural resources. With a per capita forest area of 15 hectares, the pressure of population on forest resources in Gabon is significantly lower than in most African countries. However, Gabon's natural resource wealth is currently under threat, with wildlife populations declining and forests illegally exploited. Elephant populations are being targeted for their ivory, whilst other species are targeted to supply the commercial bush meat trade.

Forest elephants are declining at a rate of about 9% per year. Elephant poaching is known to be particularly problematic in the northeast where Gabon shares borders with Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo. Poachers are known to cross the borders into Gabon in gangs of 30 or 40. Loaded with equipment (tents, satellite phones, rifles, chain saws for tusks, scales for weighing tusks), they stay for a month or more. They use the Baka (indigenous forest dwellers) as hunters, guides, and porters. In 2011, the size of the poaching problem became apparent when some 6,000 people were found living in an illegal gold mining camp in Minkébé national park in the northeast of the country. The army was dispatched to remove them. Subsequent research in Minkebé concluded that about 11,000 elephants were killed between 2004 and 2012. Other intelligence indicates that a corridor stretching from Gabon's northeast to its southwest is one of Africa's primary ivory smuggling routes for moving illegal ivory off the continent.

Gabon's Forestry Law (No. 016/01 December 2001) provides for protection of species, including elephants. Hunting these species is banned, but low penalties for poaching convictions are not sufficient to deter individuals. The offence is a 'wildlife infraction' with a maximum sentence of six months, and a fine of XAF 10,000,000 (US\$6,000). However, offenders typically do not receive the maximum sentence. Given that current price estimates for ivory range from US\$2,000 to US\$3,000/kg, these fines even if applied, are not an effective deterrent. A new Forestry Law with more substantial penalties has been drafted and is currently under review. This new draft law contains a minimum three-year sentence for poaching. Corruption also reportedly facilitates the ivory trade in Gabon, from the police to higher-level officials. The President and officials within ANPN state that they are working to reduce it.

Gabon's elephants are under siege by poachers, but they are also unwelcome by Gabon's rural communities. As elephants migrate away from their killers, and rural human communities expand, elephant and human populations are increasingly coming into contact. In farming communities bordering elephant habitat or crossing elephant migration corridors, elephant damage crops and villages, and sometimes kill people. A recent field mission, into the areas targeted by this project, documents repeated crop destruction and three deaths. Farmers are not protected against crop loss.

Their current approaches to elephant deterrence are ineffective. They want solutions to the human-elephant conflict (HEC) problems because they see elephants as enemies to their livelihoods, if not their lives.

The poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and the HEC in rural communities in and around national parks, threaten Gabon's potential for wildlife tourism development. Although ecotourism is not currently an important source of national revenue, its development – particularly high-end ecotourism – is a priority for economic diversification in the Gabon Services component of the PSGE. The Government is upgrading infrastructure to enable the tourism sector, and is partnering with the private sector to develop tourism products that capitalize on the country's natural resource wealth: the focus for tourism sector development is on Gabon's network of national parks.

Given the priority for tourism development and thus the need to protect the country's wealth in biodiversity, the Government of Gabon is committed to tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade as well as improving protected area management. The strategy is comprehensive: it involves actions to stop poaching and trafficking; reduce the demand for illegal wildlife products; and engage communities in protected area management while enhancing their livelihoods in ways that link community responsibility and accountability to conservation outcomes.

To develop the strategy, the President mandated a special investigation into the role of corruption in ivory smuggling. UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes) conducted a comprehensive national assessment to develop evidence-based recommendations and actions for legislation, law enforcement, prosecution, and judiciary, using the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. The result of the investigation is the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP). The NIAP is a consensus document for administrative planning to facilitate communication between partners involved in wildlife crime prevention. It provides technical guidance to strengthen the regulatory framework, survey techniques, and anti-fraud operations. DGFAP and ANPN are jointly responsible for its implementation. In June 2012, the Government of Gabon set alight a confiscated stockpile of over 10,000 pounds of elephant ivory, representing about 850 illegally killed elephant. Consistent with the NIAP, Gabon is writing recognition of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and flora) into its new Forestry Law; and a new ivory storage facility has been established pending the destruction of stocks accumulated since the 2012 burn, including 200 kg seized in December 2015.

Gabon has played a prominent role in several regional and international summits and meetings to address the escalating crisis in the illegal wildlife trade. The most significant meeting was the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in February 2014 where representatives from 46 countries agreed on a Declaration to stop the illegal wildlife trade around the world, and the president of Gabon, along with the presidents of Chad, Botswana, Tanzania and Ethiopia launched the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI). A post-London summit took place on March 25, 2015 in Botswana.

C. Proposed Global Environmental Objective(s)

Global Environmental Objective(s) (From PAD)

To reduce elephant poaching and human-elephant conflicts in the target zones

Key Results

- i. Proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) in targeted national parks (disaggregated by national park);
- ii. Farmers in targeted zones with agricultural fields destroyed by elephants;
- iii. Stage of development of corridor management plans by corridor;
- iv. Satisfaction by target beneficiaries of project interventions (of which female);
- v. Direct project beneficiaries, of which female

D. Project Description

The project is organized around four main components, the collective aim of which is to help the Government of Gabon improve the management of elephant, and in so doing improve crop protection and farm income benefits in local communities. The elephant is an important natural asset for the country with the potential to generate national – and rural – income through the eventual development of ecotourism. This natural asset, and any future income benefits it is likely to generate, is currently under threat due to poaching for ivory. Moreover, elephants straying outside their natural habitat as a result of poaching represent a real risk to community livelihoods because their movement into settled areas often results in destroyed crops and reduced farm incomes. By improving overall elephant management – thus reducing both the poaching threat and the number and negative impact of HEC – community income benefits and livelihoods will be substantially enhanced.

Component 1 will develop the national tools and measures for elephant management through the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP). The NIAP entails (i) increasing knowledge on elephant populations, their movement and HEC; (ii) strengthening enforcement of wildlife protection laws; and (iii) communication and public awareness about elephant poaching/ivory trafficking and its negative impacts. HEC knowledge will help Government and communities identify the most effective means to reduce HEC. Strengthened law enforcement will contribute to poaching reduction and, thereby, reduce elephant migration into areas that may contain human settlements. Finally, the communication and public awareness campaigns will help communities understand the long-term implications of unabated elephant poaching.

Component 2 will support operational elephant management inside the target zones through the implementation of the ANPN-designed management plans, involving all stakeholders. ANPN/DGFAP will increase surveillance and develop management plans for elephant corridors in order to reduce poaching. In addition, corridor management planning provides an essential element to reducing HEC through land use planning that ensures human settlements are outside of established corridors. The component will also strengthen local bodies' (CCGLs) capacity to co-manage local resources, and provide communities with opportunities for enhanced livelihood. New HEC mitigation techniques will also be tested and evaluated under component 2.

Component 3 will address the international aspects of elephant management in the target zone which abuts the southwestern Gabon-Congo border. The component will support the development of cross-border anti-poaching activities through the effective implementation of the cross-border cooperation agreement that was signed in 2010 but is not yet activated.

Component 4 will provide for overall project management, as well as coordination with other donor projects that include similar activities in different areas of the country.

Component Name

Support to National Ivory Action Plan implementation

Comments (optional)**Component Name**

Support for integrated landscape management and local community participation

Comments (optional)**Component Name**

Border Surveillance (Gabon-Congo)

Comments (optional)**Component Name**

Project Coordination, management and Monitoring and evaluation

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

The project will be implemented in four national parks namely: Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka national parks located in the southwest quadrant of the country. One of these parks, Waka, has indigenous peoples living in the buffer zone to the North and Northeast of the park.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

II. Implementation**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

ANPN is institutionally responsible for national park management. Outside of the national parks, management and wildlife law enforcement is the responsibility of the DGFAP, which is within MFEPRNM. As this GEF project targets both national parks, buffer zones and their periphery zones, both ANPN and DGFAP are necessarily implicated in project activities. Consequently, both ANPN and DGFAP will be involved in the implementation of this project.

In addition to this GEF project, other PA and anti-poaching donor projects are underway in Gabon, most of which are being implemented through ANPN. Therefore, to ensure that the activities of this project are complementary and synergistic with those of other projects, ANPN will designate a coordinator for this project. DGFAP will designate a deputy coordinator to oversee activities that fall outside of the national parks involving HEC, interaction with economic operators, and the border

zone areas.

Training in the Bank's Operational Policies and compliance with the safeguard instruments will be provided to key personnel in both ANPN and DGFAP within the first 6 months of project implementation.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is expected under sub component 2.2 to support priority activities for wildlife management derived from ANPN's management plans of Moukalaba-Doudou, Mayumba, Loango, and Waka national parks, and their buffer zones. In addition, Sub-comp 2.3 will undertake small rehabilitation works to improve community access to improved community infrastructures. An ESMF has been developed, reviewed consulted upon and disclosed in-country on March 18, 2016 in the "Nation Newspaper", on a Government website http://www.parcsgabon.org/1-actualite/actualites and at the Infoshop on March 21, 2016.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered because the targeted areas of the project are constituted of Moukalaba-Doudou, Mayumba, Loango, and Waka national parks. However, the project is not expected to support activities that will impact them negatively. In the opposite this ongoing bank operation aims at enhancing the quality of the management of these parks in order to reduce elephant-farmer conflict. No specific safeguard instrument should be prepared. But the ESMF will take into account this issue.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is not expected to have any impact on forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not involve pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are not expected to infringe or impact any cultural artifacts in its targeted area
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Indigenous peoples are present in the Waka National Park, one of the 4 project targeted parks. Indigenous peoples are present in the Waka National Park, one of the 4 project targeted parks. In order to ensure their right to be consulted and participate in the benefits of the project, the Government has developed an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (Plan des Populations Locales et Sensibles or PPLS). The PPLS identifies several activities that will

		directly benefit the 12 Bagongo communities and it was discussed with them during a special meeting called for this purpose, finalized by incorporating their comments and suggestions and then disclosed in-country on March 18, 2016 in the “Nation” newspaper and on a Government website (http://www.parcsgabon.org/l-actualite/actualites), and at the Infoshop on March 21, 2016.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	It is not anticipated that project activities will require any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. However, project activities may require the enforcement of existing legislation that may result in some restriction of access to natural resources in the 4 national parks. In order to screen for and manage any negative impacts, a Process Framework has been prepared and was discussed with the affected populations. It was disclosed in-country on March 18, 2016 in the “Nation” Newspaper, on a Government website (http://www.parcsgabon.org/l-actualite/actualites), and on the Bank’s Infoshop on March 21, 2016.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance any dam construction.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not finance any activities with impacts on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project will not finance any activities in disputed areas.

IV. 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 is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts especially for the communities living near the Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka National Parks. The project is not expected to require any land acquisition or physical resettlement or restriction of access to natural resources. But as a result of project activities that are focused on improving HEC management, potential adverse impacts although unforeseen might include: reduced crop expansion areas and short term increased crop destruction by elephants while HEC measures are being put into operation, and reduced access to bushmeat due to increased anti-elephant poaching measures aim at reducing illegal ivory trade. In addition, indigenous peoples are present in the project area, notably the Babongo on the northern perimeter of the Waka National Park and these communities are more vulnerable to these impacts given their reliance on local natural resources.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The project intends to: (i) increase anti-poaching surveillance in the four targeted parks; and (ii) define and secure elephants corridors and develop appropriate human-elephant conflicts mitigation</p>

<p>techniques to reduce damage to crops by elephants. A potential long term impact might be the increase of elephant population as a result of successful anti-poaching techniques that could in turn lead to more crops damage around the parks and increase conflicts between local populations, elephants and other wildlife.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Human-elephant conflict currently costs local communities a considerable amount in terms of crop damage and threats to human life. This project is financing evidence based activities intended to reduce the occurrence of human –elephant conflict and alternatives in terms of the strategies that could be used to minimize human-elephant conflict were considered during project preparation. The potential impacts on local communities in terms of short term restrictions on access to resources or bushmeat are minimal compared to the potential benefits of a successful implementation of the project and the reduction of the real costs to communities of poaching and human-elephant conflict.</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>The Borrower has prepared three safeguards instruments: an ESMF, a Process Framework and an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (PPLS) to address safeguard policy issues.</p> <p>The ESMF contains standards, methods, and procedures specifying how future activities whose location, number, and scale are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues. It includes: (i) a systematic environmental and social impact assessment for all activities before selection and implementation; (ii) procedures for conducting activity-specific ESIA, Limited Environmental Impact Assessment (LEIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); (iii) capacity strengthening and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at relevant stakeholder groups for better implementation and monitoring of project safeguard measures; and (iv) establishment and implementation of a consultation framework for the environmental control and monitoring.</p> <p>A Process Framework was prepared in order to screen for and manage any potential negative impacts related to the restriction on access to natural resources in the national parks. It will be accompanied by a social communication strategy that will allow for a continuous engagement with local communities to explain the restrictions and their rights.</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan (PPLS) for the Babongo communities living on the northern border of the Waka National Park provides for a specific process of engagement with these communities and concrete activities to support these communities. The Plan is the result of a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the communities that was undertaken between May 2015 and March 2016.</p> <p>All the above safeguard documents provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with the republic of Gabon’s regulations and legislations, as well as with the World Bank environmental and social operational policies.</p> <p>The PIU will include an environmental and social development specialist with experience with World Bank operational policies and safeguard compliance. This specialist will benefit from safeguards training during Bank supervision missions and will be responsible for ensuring safeguard compliance during project implementation. The PIU staff will regularly monitor and follow-up on any safeguard issues that may arise during implementation. Moving forward, the</p>

Bank's supervision missions will also include environmental and social safeguard specialists. Based on Gabon's past experiences with World Bank projects and safeguard policies, the capacity of the borrower, while limited, is adequate to carry out the proposed safeguard policy measures.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
<p>The project key stakeholders are the communities in and around the four targeted zones of the project, which includes national parks, buffer zones, and periphery zones. These are farming communities that suffer crop loss due to elephant raiding. Indigenous peoples are also present in the buffer zone of the Waka National Park.</p> <p>During project preparation, these various stakeholder groups were consulted through a series of workshops and village assemblies. A series of consultations with these stakeholders was also organized to discuss the draft safeguard instruments and they expressed their support for the project. Their recommendations, comments and suggestions have been taken into account in the final versions of the safeguards documents.</p> <p>The final versions of the safeguard instruments have been made publicly available both at the local and national levels in the Newspaper "Nation" and March 18 and on a Government website http://www.parcsgabon.org/l-actualite/actualites, as well as on the Bank's Infoshop on March 21, per the requirements of the policy.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Jan-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Jan-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Jan-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
<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 checked="" 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?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected		
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected		
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information		

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" 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"/>]

V. Contact point**World Bank**

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VI. For more information contact:

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Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Salimata D. Folley, Anders Jensen	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 08-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Benoit Bosquet (PMGR)	Date: 08-Apr-2016
Country Director:	Name: Elisabeth Huybens (CD)	Date: 09-Apr-2016