

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

**Report No.:** PIDISDSC15929

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 18-Feb-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

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

## 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 President of Gabon 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 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 in charge of the protection of the Environment, Natural Resources, Forests and Sea. Hence, important populations of elephants, gorillas 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 coordinate their activities to fulfill their respective mandates.

Gabon's wealth in abundant 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 bushmeat 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 protected 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. The President intends to update the Forestry Law with 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 elephant 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, elephants and human populations are increasingly coming into contact. In farming communities bordering elephant habitat or crossing elephant migration corridors, elephants 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 their human-elephant conflict (HEC) problems because they see elephant 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 illegal wildlife trade and 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 ICCWC 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 elephants. Consistent with the NIAP, Gabon is writing recognition of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and flora) into new Forestry Law; and a new ivory storage facility has been established pending the destruction of stocks accumulated since the 2012 burn.

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 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.

Gabon is a participating country under the GEF-6 "Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development". This is a seven-year multi-agency Program approved by the GEF in June 2015, in the amount of US\$90 million and, involves 18 African and Asian countries. The Program objective is to promote wildlife conservation, wildlife crime prevention, and sustainable development to reduce impacts to known threatened species from poaching and illegal trade. Hence, the Program supports country investments to reduce wildlife crime (through national and international collaboration, law enforcement, demand reduction); to provide incentives to the communities to manage wildlife to support sustainable livelihood

development (tourism, enhanced resource use, reduced elephant-farmer conflict); and for interagency collaboration for an integrated landscape approach to ecosystem and species protection.

The proposed project reflects Gabon's comprehensive strategy for wildlife protection and protected area management, and it is also fully consistent with the GEF-6 Global Partnership on Wildlife program. The project will support key activities in line with the national priorities.

### **Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF**

The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the 2012-2016 period sets in motion a process of transformative change towards sustainable economic growth. The Board of the World Bank Group discussed the CPS on February 23, 2012. The CPS builds on two strategic themes: (i) increasing Gabon's competitiveness and employment; and, (ii) supporting vulnerability and resilience. As stated in the CPS (para. 77), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources will continue to support conservation of biological diversity in Gabon through investments in selected national parks and the strengthening of the management of the parks network, other protected areas and production forests, and other ecosystems. The proposed project directly falls under the second pillar on "Vulnerability and Resilience" and will contribute to the fifth outcome on "Sustainable Natural Resources Management".

The proposed project contributes to the GEF-6 objectives. As indicated in the Endorsement Letter, dated October 8, 2015, the Government of Gabon has decided to use the total envelope available under the GEF-6 STAR allocation to support this project. The project will contribute to the Biodiversity (BD), Land degradation (LD) and Multi-Focal Area (MFA) focal areas.

## **C. Proposed Global Environmental Objective(s)**

### **Proposed Global Environmental Objective(s) (From PCN)**

The proposed combined Project Development Objective/Global Environmental Objective of this project is to reduce the elephant poaching and improve community livelihoods.

### **Key Results (From PCN)**

- i. Ratio of the number of convictions on the total number of arrests related to ivory trade (increase);
- ii. Adjacent communities to targeted PA with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits.

## **D. Concept Description**

Four national parks in the southwest quadrant of the country, namely: Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka national parks will be targeted, thereby complementing an ongoing similar project financed by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in the amount of €10 million (USD11.3 million) focused on the national parks in the northeast of the country. The proposed project is structured around the following four components:

### **Component 1: National Ivory Action Plan implementation (USD2 million)**

The objective of this component is to build the institutional and operational capacity of the DGFAP and ANPN to implement the NIAP. In so doing, this component will improve the surveillance of national parks and the effectiveness of strategies to stop wildlife poaching, ivory trafficking, and related corruption. This component is divided into four sub-components.

#### Sub-component 1.1: Elephant database development

This sub-component aims at reinforcing the national natural resources database to consolidate and monitor information on: (i) elephant populations in Gabon's national parks; (ii) criminal networks in the Africa-to-Asia ivory trafficking chain (poachers, middlemen, and international smuggling networks); (iii) regional and international ivory seizures and prosecutions; (iv) poaching prevention efforts as a means to assess the effectiveness of these efforts; and (v) Human-Wildlife Conflicts as a means to quantify crops destruction by the elephants and related costs to the community, human injuries or death; and other collateral damages due to HEC.

The sub-component will therefore support ANPN and DGFAP to regroup existing data on elephant populations. It will create an information management system for different kinds of data (quantitative and qualitative), and ensure quality control of the information and its integration into a centralized databank at ANPN. Information collection for input in the database and monitoring will be the responsibility of ANPN in close collaboration with the DGFAP.

#### Sub-component 1.2: Reinforcing the legislative and regulatory framework

This sub-component will support and encourage the enactment of national legislation and regulations related to illegal trade of ivory in accordance with the provisions of CITES; and the publication and dissemination of new laws including the law on wildlife crime.

#### Sub-component 1.3: Strengthening law enforcement capacity

This sub-component has four objectives:

1.3.1 To strengthen capacity of partner administrations in law enforcement (enforcement officers, wildlife authorities, customs officers, transportation and shipping authorities, and other stakeholders) by enhancing knowledge of trade routes and tactics, and the legislation, legal procedures, and enforcement mechanisms to control illicit ivory trade.

1.3.2 To strengthen the crime scene forensic analysis capacity of ANPN to determine the provenance of ivory, which will inform regional intelligence networks and aid the development of credible cases. This activity builds on forensic capacity development that has been started in the ANPN with the aid of UNODC.

1.3.3 To strengthen law enforcement efforts in the national parks through improved equipment provision, increased capacity for crime scene analysis, and increased capacity for investigation, information handling, and intelligence development. Trained professionals in intelligence analysis use information obtained from poachers to identify the middlemen who orchestrate the illegal activity. Appropriate interrogation of controllers/middle-men provides further information and intelligence concerning the networks involved in smuggling the ivory out of the country. Anti-corruption initiatives within law enforcement will be developed.

1.3.4 To strengthen the judiciary system to ensure that judges have the skills and knowledge to prosecute crimes in wildlife trade, to ensure that convictions entail penalties sufficient to deter recidivism, and to reduce the possibility for corruption entering the judicial process. The approach to attaining this objective will draw on experiences in other jurisdictions where judiciary strengthening against wildlife trade has been undertaken.

#### Sub-component 1.4: Education, Information and Communication

As noted within the NIAP, communication and awareness can play a decisive role in the fight against poaching and ivory trafficking. This component will develop and implement a communication strategy and related communication plan to raise awareness about the illegal trade in wildlife, its impacts, government initiatives underway to stop it, and positive actions that

ordinary citizens can do to help stop it. As part of the prevention efforts, a specific communication program targeting children will also be conducted at schools.

#### Component 2: Support for integrated landscape management and local community participation (USD6 million)

This component will focus on interventions that sustain or re-establish elephant habitat connectivity at the landscape level, with the support of local communities and other stakeholders. Habitat connectivity is a measure to promote elephant conservation, while also improving protected area resilience and sustainability by reducing pressures on biodiversity. For example, wildlife corridors facilitate wildlife migration and range adaptation to changing circumstances, such as climate change. Such corridors can also reduce elephant-farmer conflict. Engaging all stakeholders in an integrated landscape approach to protected area management permits collaboration for strategic planning for resource use and development, and wildlife corridor development and maintenance. The component will be implemented through four sub-components.

##### Sub-component 2.1: Human-Elephant Conflicts (HEC) mitigation efforts

The sub-component will finance services to review the effectiveness of the HEC mitigations efforts currently being used by affected communities. It will also: (i) test the HEC toolkit prepared by the Government with the support of the FAO HEC Toolkit, which provides guidelines to farmers, local administrations and community leaders on how to minimize elephant crop raiding using best available methods; and (ii) investigate innovative approaches to crop loss from elephant raiding such as environmental risk insurance schemes and Government compensation schemes.

##### Sub-component 2.2: Protected Areas and Wildlife Management

This sub-component will focus on six activities, with the following objectives:

2.2.1 To identify the priority areas for connectivity between the elephant stronghold blocks concentrations of Loango, Moukalaba Doudou, and Mayumba national parks through to Waka national park;

2.2.2 To support corridor development and maintenance, and appropriate land use planning for agriculture, extractive industries, and road development;

2.2.3 To implement priority activities for wildlife management derived from ANPN's management plans of Moukalaba-Doudou, Mayumba, Loango, and Waka national parks, and their buffer zones;

2.2.4 To enhance park co-management with local communities in the buffer zones through training, employment and other incentives;

2.2.5 To support species protection through intelligence-led law enforcement efforts that inform anti-poaching activities in selected national parks and connectivity areas;

2.2.6 To involve extractive industries, operating in or near the targeted national parks, in elephant protection through education, incentive systems, and conservation capacity building that enables collaboration on patrols, information exchange, and park connectivity maintenance.

##### Sub-component 2.3: Development and implementation of income generating activities for communities adjacent to the four targeted national parks.

The objective of this component is to identify and support the development of local sustainable economic activities that benefit communities and improve their living conditions (for example, improve agronomy, provide investment for small livestock or non-timber forest product

development, support public-private partnerships to add value to local products). Eligible micro activities will also support improving tourism readiness and could include, where appropriate, activities that strengthen tourism services such as guiding and guide training, accommodation, catering, and marketing.

#### Component 3: Regional Cooperation and collaboration (Gabon-Congo) (USD1 million)

This component will support the development and implementation of cross-border agreements between Gabon and its neighbors for coordinated management of the protected areas in this inter-zone. Activities under this component will implement plans and strategies to improve wildlife management and strengthen efforts to stop elephant poaching and ivory trafficking through collaborative cross-border approaches. Activities under this component will help: (i) enhance cross-border wildlife surveillance and patrols; (ii) rehabilitate control posts at the border to enhance capacity of monitoring trade; (iii) create and maintain cross-border wildlife corridors; and iv) facilitate information exchange between the two countries on poaching activities, suspected perpetrators, and unusual movements across borders.

#### Component 4: Project Coordination, management and Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) (USD533,000)

##### Sub-component 4.1: Coordination for Anti-poaching and HEC Activities

There are three complementary anti-poaching and HEC projects under concurrent implementation within ANPN and DGFAP: this project targets the Moukalaba Doudou, Loango, Mayumba and Waka national parks; the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) project targets the Minkébé, Mwagna, and Ivindo national parks; and the EU project targets Lopé national park. This sub-component will ensure effective coordination of these three projects with a dedicated coordinator located in ANPN, tasked with maximizing project synergies and avoiding duplication of activities.

##### Sub-component 4.2: Administration, Monitoring and evaluation

This sub-component supports the overall daily administration of the project to ensure that regular M&E is carried out and that results are fed back into decision making on project implementation. The organization at ANPN established to coordinate projects on wildlife and biodiversity conservation with financing from the government and development partners will be responsible for this project overall administration. The capacity of this organization will be enhanced with the dedicated project coordinator recruited under sub-component 4.1 above and supported by the current fiduciary unit of ANPN composed of Sr. Financial Management Specialist, a Procurement Specialist and an M&E Specialist. Wildlife, Biodiversity, Forensic data and HEC specialists will also recruited as short term consultants to support implementation of the project technical components. Based on business needs, additional staff may be recruited to support project implementation, i.e an accountant and a procurement assistant. Furthermore, an MOU will be established between ANPN and DGFAP for anti-poaching activities on project sites, through joint patrols and surveillance, for addressing HEC issues.

## II. SAFEGUARDS

### A. 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.



## B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The country capacity to implement World Bank safeguard policies is weak. However, the project team dedicated in the preparation of this ongoing operation is familiar with Bank's safeguard policies for having the opportunity to prepare another project and which still is under implementation namely "Project on Sustainable Management of Critical Wetland Ecosystems". So, it is expected that the proposed project will be able to build on the achievements of the first project in the area of safeguards.

Regular supervision missions by Bank's safeguards specialists will also be used to contribute to strengthen borrower's safeguards compliance and capacity.

## C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

## D. 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, this operation aims at identifying and supporting the development of local sustainable economic activities that benefit communities and improve their living conditions such as: improve agronomy, provide investment for small livestock or non-timber forest product development, support public-private partnerships to add value to local products. Moreover, control posts rehabilitation is also expected (see component 3) .These activities may have environmental impacts on a limited scale. However, details on locations and activities characteristics are not available to date. In this regard, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) constitutes the appropriate safeguard instrument to prepare. Once prepared, this document will be reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both within Gabon and at the Infoshop prior the appraisal.
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	This policy is triggered as indigenous peoples are present in the project areas, notably in Waca National Park. In order to more precisely identify these populations and determine what sort of measures might need to be taken to minimize any negative impact and/or ensure that they have an opportunity to benefit from project activities, a social assessment will be undertaken and used to inform the project design and preparation of an IPPF or IPP. The social assessment and the IPP/IPPF will be disclosed prior to appraisal per the requirements of the policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project is not expected to require any land acquisition or physical resettlement. However, given the nature of the project, there may be restrictions on access to natural resources in the protected areas targeted by the project and therefore a social assessment to identify potential impacts and benefits will be undertaken and used to inform project design and the preparation of a Process Framework. The social assessment and the Process Framework will be prepared by the counterpart and disclosed per the requirements of the policy.
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.

## E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

### 1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

25-Feb-2016

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

Between November 2015 and January 2016.

**III. Contact point****World Bank**

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 Title: Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

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**IV. For more information contact:**

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**V. Approval**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Salimata D. Follea	
<b><i>Approved By</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 21-Mar-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Peter Kristensen (PMGR)	Date: 30-Mar-2016
Country Director:	Name: Olivier P. Godron (CD)	Date: 30-Mar-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.