

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

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21944

Date Prepared/Updated: 28-Jul-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Chad	<b>Project ID:</b>	P163258
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P151215
<b>Project Name:</b>	Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response AF (P163258)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response Project (P151215)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	31-Jul-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	29-Sep-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Agriculture	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Ministry of Economy and Development Planning		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Chad PRAPS-PCU		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
IDA Grant			16.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			16.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did not authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Chad is a large, land-locked country with a population of 12.5 million, of which 3.5 percent are

estimated to be refugees, the seventh highest in the world according to UNHCR. It ranks 184th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index. The population is highly vulnerable to shocks and exposed to crises and disasters. Chad rural population is 78 percent of the national population out of which 80 percent support themselves through subsistence farming and livestock activities.

Since mid-2014, Chad has experienced an unprecedented economic crisis born by the collapse of oil prices and has led to a fall in Government revenues and sharp reductions in public spending. After reaching 6.9 percent in 2014, GDP growth slowed to 3.5 percent in 2015 and the economy entered a recession with a projected growth rate of -3.5 percent in 2016 and -0.3 percent in 2017. This difficult economic context significantly reduces the Government's ability to invest in basic social services. It is exacerbated by tense security situations in neighboring countries (Sudan, Nigeria, Central African Republic [CAR], and Libya) as well as in the Lake Chad area, which: (i) have an impact on the functioning of markets and cross-border trade; and (ii) have led the authorities to close certain borders, leading to the collapse of trade, particularly of livestock, and (iii) a major disruption of the trade routes of imported goods, particularly in the Sahelian belt.

As a result, of the more than 700,000 displaced people currently living in Chad, there are 463,000 refugees (including 366,000 from Sudan, 93,000 from CAR, and 2,000 from Nigeria), 230,000 returnees (of which 130,000 from CAR, and 100,000 from Libya), and 70,000 long-term internally displaced from the 2007 conflict and subsequent cross-border attacks in Darfur. Forced displacement, much of it protracted, creates challenges for social cohesion and development, as well as in financing the humanitarian response. Similarly, these forced displacements have gradually weakened the situation of host communities estimated at 734,000 people with heavy cost of food production and availability, high food prices resulting in severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

With the persistent insecurity prevailing in the neighboring countries, the number of returnees/refugees in Chad is expected to further increase with an expected longer stay as the resolutions of these conflicts are not in the near future.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

Productivity in the agricultural sector has stagnated for a long period of time. During 2005-2011, agricultural productivity in Chad stagnated, growing at an annual average rate of 1.4 percent. Cereal yields have remained lower than average for SSA and are highly volatile. A combination of factors reduces productivity in the agricultural sector including: (i) the risky and variable production environment; (ii) a lack of effective public investment, extension services, and post-basic skills, which are associated with the limited uptake of new technologies; (iii) a lack of improved water and land management, which would help to increase yields and reduce climate-related risks; (iv) a lack of value-chain integration (both up- and down-stream); (v) limited connectivity to local and international markets; and (vi) high transaction costs particularly in the livestock sector. The general lack of basic infrastructure services in rural areas (electricity, water, storage, and transport) also constrains the development of on- and off-farm activities.

Complex and protracted humanitarian situations associated with the economic downturn, the effects of climate change and the Government's weak capacity to make meaningful investments in the social and productive sectors contribute to vulnerability to food security. As a result, the country ranked second in the 187 countries on the World Hunger Index in 2016. According to the regional "Harmonized Framework" projections of November 2016, during the lean period of 2017 (from June), more than one million people will be severely affected by food insecurity (Phase 3 and above of the CPI) and 2.8 million suffer moderate food insecurity.

The nutritional context in the country is also critical. Chronic malnutrition is a public health problem with a global chronic malnutrition prevalence of more than 30 percent over the past decade. The study on the cost of hunger carried out by the World Food Program (WFP) and the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the African Union, concluded that 43 percent of infant mortality is linked to malnutrition. The study also indicates that annual child malnutrition costs are estimated at US\$ 935 million (CFAF 575 billion), representing a loss of 9.5 percent of the country's GDP. By 2016, the prevalence of acute malnutrition (GAM) has reached alarming levels, with an average of 11.9 percent for children between 6-59 months and rates above 15 percent (WHO emergency threshold).

Although the 2016 crop year is better than the 2015 with cereal production increase of up to 14 percent, the structural vulnerability of the agro-pastoral sector is such that it is unlikely that many households (refugees and local populations) will have the means or the capacity to cope with the forthcoming agricultural and pastoral lean period starting in June 2017. A recent assessment by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the overall refugee crisis revealed that more than US\$588 million are needed to cover the different areas to improve their livelihood. Unfortunately, only 45 percent of needs in monetary terms are made available on average, year in year out. So far, no additional commitments have been made by donors.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The project development objective is to improve the availability of and access to food and livestock productive capacity for targeted beneficiaries affected by the conflict in the Central African Republic on the Recipient's territory.

#### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The project development objective is to improve the availability of and access to food and livestock productive capacity for targeted beneficiaries affected by the conflict in the Central African Republic on the Recipient's territory.

#### **Key Results**

Number of agricultural input packages distributed to beneficiaries in the target areas

Number of direct beneficiaries of vouchers or direct food transfers

Number of livestock (cattle) vaccinated

Total number of direct project beneficiaries (of which percentage of women)

### **D. Project Description**

The proposed AF requested by the GoC on January 31, 2017 will help: (i) finance a set of scaled-up activities that will enhance the impact of the original well-performing PURCAE project and (ii) cover the over-run cost generated by activities implemented by FAO. The proposed AF will entail the following changes to the original project: (i) addition of new activities under Component A (Targeted Food Assistance) and Component B (Agricultural Production and Livestock Stabilization) as follows.

Component A: Targeted Food Assistance (US\$7.8 million). This component seeks to improve food security for the affected communities and help them establish livelihoods by preventing them from

having to sell their limited productive assets. Two major changes will be introduced in the component resulting from issues very often raised during field visits. They are related to the difficulties to access to (i) sustainable cooking system to promote well cooked food which preserve nutrients and the scarcity of firewood in degrading forest (ii) to drinking water. Both elements are critical in improving the nutritional status and the wellbeing of returnees/refugees/host communities and constitute a significant added-value to the AF. The project would help finance the: (i) Unconditional food assistance for refugees and returnees most vulnerable to food insecurity; (ii) Conditional Food assistance for returnees/refugees and host families through their participation in activities to mostly rehabilitate sustainable productive assets in order to enable early recovery; and (iii) access to improved livelihood through sustainable cooking systems which preserve environment and access to drinking water.

Component B: Agricultural Production and Livestock Stabilization (US\$8.2 million). The project would finance currency exchange losses incurred during the implementation of the parent project that were covered by FAO amounting to US\$1.3 million. Hence, the resources allocated to cover the cost of component B's activities in the AF will be reduced accordingly and will amount to US\$ 6.9 million.

Like in the parent project, this component will restore and maintain crop and livestock production capacity among the affected populations in a context where pressure on the natural resource base is increasing rapidly. Hence, the AF- PURCAE will: (i) finance the provision technology post-harvest activities, acquisition of veterinary medicines and vaccines to support the Community Animal Health System in preventing epizootics, purchase of animal feed and additional livestock activities; (ii) strengthen the capacities of farmers and livestock producers' organizations; and (iii) contribute to conflict resolution and pacific co-existence. New activities will be introduced to sustain PURCAE's gains notably through: (i) introduction of cereal processing units as well as promotion marketing of food surplus; (ii) strengthen the production capacity of seed multipliers and promote their access to information on integration into the national seed sector; (iii) support breeders in anticipation of the numerous challenges arising from the increasing size (94 million head of livestock) of Chadian livestock, through the rehabilitation of light infrastructure (, parking area, water points, vaccination parks)

**Component Name:**

Targeted Food Assistance

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Component B: Agricultural Production and Livestock Stabilization.

**Comments ( optional)**

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

For activities designed to provide targeted food assistance (under Component A) and support to agricultural production (under Component B) the targeted areas are Moyen Chari, Mandoul, Logone Oriental and Salamat where the bulk of the refugees and returnees are located. For certain livestock stabilization activities under component B (vaccinations and feed), parts of Logone Occidental, Mayo Kebbi, Chari Baguirmi, Hajar Lamis, Bahr El Gazel, Guéra, Batha and Sila are also targeted due to their importance as transit and gathering areas for pastoral and agro-pastoral populations

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Cheikh A. T. Sagna, Social Safeguards Specialist

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna, Social Safeguards Specialist

## II. IMPLEMENTATION

There will be a slight change in the institutional arrangements with the participation of the UNCHR as a new UN agency in addition to WFP and FAO to implement new activities. To ensure that the proposed emergency project is implemented efficiently and successfully, the Government of Chad will enter into contractual agreements with three specialized UN agencies—WFP, FAO and UNHCR—as service providers. WFP will implement activities related to sub-component A1 and A2 of Component A (targeted food assistance), UNHCR will implement the sub-component A3 and FAO will implement activities related to sub-components B1, B2 and B3 of Component B (agriculture production and livestock stabilization). The three UN agencies are already on the ground and have an extensive network of contacts with NGOs and local government agencies that will allow speedy delivery of services like FAO and WFP successfully did during the implementation of PURCAE. WFP has an appropriate team in place, complemented by regional and central specialized technical assistance when required. To ensure good management and execution of Component B, FAO will create a management team that will include: (i) a Project Coordinator in N’Djamena office; (ii) two agronomists, one in each sub-office; (iii) a livestock specialist; (iv) a Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist, and (v) a fiduciary specialist (FM & procurement). UNHCR would also reinforce its field office with two specialists in cooking system and drinking water.

The respective MoUs to be signed between GoC and the implementing UN agencies will include, inter, alias details of activities to be provided, technical and financial reporting requirements, reporting frequency, safeguards issues, and M&E during and at the end of project implementation.

The GoC will be responsible for overall coordination and reporting to the World Bank. The existing project coordination unit of PRAPS within the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production will be responsible for coordination and oversight of the proposed project’s implementation.

## III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered because the project supports: (i) the intensification and diversification of agricultural production; (ii) livestock vaccines and feed; and (iii) herd restocking. Rehabilitation of small-scale storage infrastructures will also be supported by the project resources. All of these activities may have environmental impacts that need to be managed appropriately. The project will also support activities that will have a positive impact on the environment. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

		prepared during PURCAE implementation was updated and disclosed on June 30 in Chad and on July 12 in Infoshop. The ESMF contains sample terms of reference for Environmental Assessments that may be needed for project-supported activities, as well as screening guidelines to be used by implementing agencies (WFP, UNHCR and FAO). Based on the outcomes of the screening process, specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared as necessary.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not take place in or near natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities will not involve forest conversion nor large-scale reforestation or afforestation. The agriculture activities will focus on the areas already allocated by the government, which are fallow or very degraded land.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered because the Project will support scaling up and/or intensification of agricultural and livestock production activities. Project beneficiaries are likely to adopt integrated pest management practices that may involve increased use of chemical pesticides, which could have negative environmental and health impacts (especially since returnees and refugees are using water for drinking purposes throughout the project area). The Recipient addresses OP 4.09 requirements by updating the existing Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) developed for the ongoing IDA parent project (P151215). The revised PPMP includes a number of actions that reduce the exposure of farming communities to pesticides used in agricultural and livestock production systems. The revised PPMP was disclosed on June 30, 2017 in Chad and on July 12, 2017 in Infoshop
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The proposed operation will involve excavations and movement of earth for community facilities. The ESMF includes clear procedures required for identification, protection of cultural property from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts, and includes also in standard bidding documents. The ESMF provides procedures for handling with

		“chance finds” during implementation project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous people will be affected by the project
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	This policy is not triggered. It is anticipated that the project activities might not lead to land acquisition or major restriction of access to sources of livelihood. The Government has already started the land allocation process in the refugees and returnees camps areas. To deal with potential conflicts that may occur during the project implementation phase, the Authorities and the two implementing agencies will use the existing Grievance Redress mechanism that is applicable in the ongoing Agriculture Production Support Project (P126576).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	There is no dam constructed
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not affected the international waterwaus
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not support any beneficiary in disputed areas. Land has been graciously been attributed by the Government, community and religious leaders and host community.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

###### 1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

It is not anticipated to have large scale, significant and /or irreversible impacts. The environmental and social impacts will be local and limited as the project activities will be limited to the identified refugees and returnees camps. From the environmental and social aspects, the project is a Category B.

The potential negative impacts of the project broadly focus on the following: (i) deterioration of soil; (ii) surface water and groundwater pollution risks due to the increased use of pesticides; (iii) loss of vegetation following the installation of storage facilities and (iv) risks of conflicts between refugees, returnees and hosted communities due to land access.

###### 2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The most important potential long term impact will be the risk of conflict that can occur between returnees /refugees and hosted communities. To deal with potential conflicts that may occur during the project implementation phase, the Authorities and the two implementing agencies will use the existing Grievance Redress mechanism that was applied during the implementation of the Agriculture Production Support Project (P126576).

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

No relevant alternative is considered but the government with implementing agencies (FAO , UNHCR and WFP) which will ensure that the activities are concentrated in the existing sites. The hosted communities will continue to receive support from the project resources.

**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.**

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared during PURCAE implementation was updated and disclosed on June 30, 2017 in Chad and on July 12, 2017 in Infoshop. The ESMF contains sample terms of reference for Environmental Assessments that may be needed for project-supported activities, as well as screening guidelines to be used by implementing agencies (WFP, UNHCR and FAO). Based on the outcomes of the screening process, specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared as necessary.

The Borrower addresses OP 4.09 requirements by updating the existing Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) developed for the EAPSP (P126576) which was also disclosed in Chad on June 30, 2017 and in Infoshop on July 12, 2017. The safeguards screening and mitigation process will be detailed in the PIM.

- A list of negative characteristics rendering a proposed activity ineligible for support
- Steps for screening potential environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, and implementation procedures
- A proposed checklist of likely environment and social impacts to be filled out for each subproject or group of activities
- Format to document contribution of assets
- Relevant elements of the codes of practice for the prevention and mitigation of potential environmental impacts.
- Sample environmental safeguards procedures for inclusion in the WFP, UNHCR and FAO conventions.
- Guidelines for the preparation of ESMPs.

In general, the Borrower knows and already has experience with the Bank's safeguards policies through other Bank-funded projects in the agriculture and rural development sector (such as the PURCAE). The project will thus rely on expertise developed in Chad through past and current projects. If needed, consultants may be recruited by FAO and WFP to ensure that safeguards are addressed properly during project implementation. As part of the capacity building to be provided for implementation of the proposed operation, the Safeguards Specialists and relevant staff of the concerned ministries, service providers, and decentralized agricultural staff will also receive training in ESMF and PPMP's application. During supervision of these activities, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the relevant safeguards instruments (ESMF, ESMPs, and PPMP). The proposed project will therefore be able to draw on previous experience, with further support to be provided by FAO, UNHCR and WFP as the agencies responsible for implementing the two project components. The capacity-building plan will include sharing information with the public, as the project is considered a poverty reduction program and thus will be conducted more inclusively through

various local media sources. During the project's implementation, particular attention will be given to conflict resolution mechanisms for the populations affected by the project. The Ministry of Production, Hydraulics and Equipment will be the main institution responsible for the Safeguards compliance and will work closely with the Ministry of Environment. A Safeguard Specialist will be identified in to facilitate overseeing the implementation of the relevant safeguards instruments. In addition, the WFP, UNHCR and FAO will ensure that environmental and social safeguards are properly addressed during project implementation. More specifically FAO will include an Environmental specialist as part of its Core Team. He will ensure environmental due diligence for Component B. Periodic environmental and social safeguards implementation reports will be produced by FAO and the Ministry of Production, Hydraulics and Equipment

The implementing agencies will initiate these consultations as early as possible. To ensure that the consultations are meaningful, it will provide relevant material in a timely manner. Prior to consultation, in a form and in language(s) that are understandable and accessible to the group(s) being consulted. As required for all Environment Category B projects, when the studies are completed, the implementing agencies will provide these groups with a summary of the main conclusions of the studies report.

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

The main stakeholders involved in this operation are FAO, WFP, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Ministry of Production, Hydraulics and Equipment, Ministry of Environment, Returnees and refugees groups, hosted communities, local NGOs and Associations, communes. All activities will be discussed with the project-affected groups. A consultant plan will be recruited to prepare all relevant documents to be disclosed in the language that is acceptable to the targeted communities.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	12-Jun-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-Jul-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Chad	30-Jun-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	12-Jun-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-Jul-2017

"In country" Disclosure	
Chad	30-Jun-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

### C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" 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"/>
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>						
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"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
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"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
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	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

project-affected groups and local NGOs?						
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
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

Contact: Bleoue Nicaise Ehoue  
Title: Senior Agriculture Economist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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### Implementing Agencies

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## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Bleoue Nicaise Ehoue	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 28-Jul-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Christian Berger (PMGR)	Date: 07-Aug-2017
Country Director:	Name: Paola Ridolfi (CD)	Date: 10-Aug-2017