

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA16942

Date Prepared/Updated: 02-Jun-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Gabon	Project ID:	P158299
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P122776
Project Name:	Additional Financing CAB4 (P158299)		
Parent Project Name:	Central African Backbone - APL4 - Gabon (P122776)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	29-Feb-2016	Estimated Board Date:	27-Jun-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Transport & ICT	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Telecommunications (60%), General information and communications sector (20%), General industry and trade sector (20%)		
Theme(s):	Regional integration (50%), Infrastructure services for private sector development (40%), Regulation and competition policy (10%)		
Borrower(s):	Gabonese Republic		
Implementing Agency:	CN-TIPPEE		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	Borrower	2.10	
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	23.00	
	Total Project Cost	25.10	
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	No		

Repeater project?	
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Gabon has enjoyed steady economic growth, but the sharp fall in oil prices has resulted in lower growth and a deterioration in the outlook. Real economic growth averaged 5-6 percent per annum from 2008-2013, but the recent decline in oil prices and subsequent loss of revenue has led to a slow-down, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth falling from 5.6 percent to 4.3 percent between 2013-2014. The Government of Gabon (GoG) data project growth of 4.0 percent in 2015 and 4.3 in 2016 in a context of continued low oil prices. Fiscal measures have been adopted to adjust to the oil price shock, but these may prove challenging to implement fully as Gabon is heading towards presidential and other elections in 2016 in the context of heightened social tensions.

Strong economic growth during the past decade has not translated into significant job growth, and unemployment is high, particularly for women and youth. While the population of 1,688,000 (2014 estimate) is relatively small for a land area of 267,667 km², it is very young and growing steadily, with over half of the population under the age of 19 and averaging 2.1 percent growth between 1998 and 2008. More than 80% of the population live in urban areas, predominantly Libreville (the capital), Port-Gentil (the economic capital), Franceville (the mining region) and Oyem (the agriculture region). An estimated 10,000-15,000 people enter the labor market each year, significantly above the number of new jobs created. As a result the unemployment rate stands at 20 percent, with women and youth being disproportionately affected.

Despite Gabon's relative wealth, the benefits remain highly concentrated and human development outcomes fall short of countries with similar per capita income. With a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita estimated at US\$ 19,264 (purchasing power parity current price) in 2013, it is one of only six upper middle-income countries (UMIC) in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, Gabon's ranking under the United Nations Human Development Index remained quasi unchanged at 110th in 2014 compared to 112th in 2008, well below countries with similar GDP per capita. Inequality is high, resulting in highly uneven living standards and opportunities. According to the latest household survey, dating from 2005, poverty is at 33 percent, an increase compared to 1997 when poverty stood at 25 percent. A 2013 McKinsey report commissioned by the GoG suggests that about 30 percent of the population is economically vulnerable. Further, the study finds access to basic social services (e.g. health, safe drinking water and electricity) has deteriorated over time.

New approaches are needed to address the challenges of unbalanced growth and unequal social and economic opportunity, in particular those harnessing the potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for sustainable development. In 2010, the Government began to implement a new economic vision known as the Plan Stratégique Gabon 2013-2025 (PSGE), which aims to reduce the country's reliance on natural resource extraction and position the country as a top emerging market globally by 2025. The PSGE identifies, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) enabled industry and services sectors, the Digital Economy, as a critical growth area to diversify the economy and improve both private and public service delivery.

Sectoral and institutional Context

The GoG has demonstrated its solid commitment to developing a dynamic telecommunications market, through privatizing government owned Gabon Telecom in 2007; fostering vibrant competition in the emerging broadband market; rolling out much needed additional submarine international connectivity and terrestrial fiber optic backbone connectivity under a public-private partnership (PPP) with support from the World Bank under the Central Africa Backbone (CAB) 4 project ; and setting up with support of the CAB4 project of the World Bank and the Axis project of the African Union (AU) a regional Internet Exchange Point (IXP). The cellular sector is dynamic and competitive, with three major operators and a mobile penetration rate of 167 percent (December 2015). Broadband internet penetration is also booming, with 67 percent penetration as of December 2015. Gabon is therefore in a strong position to leverage its competitive telecommunications market and ongoing and future investments in broadband infrastructure to improve both public and private service delivery and to promote the development of a vibrant digital economy.

The CAB4 project is a well-performing project and is on track to meet the Project Development Objective. Gabon's impressive progress made in ICT development over the recent years has been recognized internationally with the 2015 ICT for Sustainable Development Award from the International Telecommunication Union (the United Nations specialized agency for ICT).

The open access regime and the PPP for the international and national connectivity investment financed by the CAB4 project are in place. A special purpose vehicle (SPV), Holding Company for Digital Assets (Société de Patrimoine des Infrastructures Numériques - SPIN), as well as its ACE subsidiary, have been created, registered, and are operational. They own the new international, regional, and national capacity (financed by the project). This capacity is made available by an experienced private wholesale operator, according to open access principles. The wholesale operator was selected through an international, open, and transparent tender and awarded an operating, maintenance, and commercial contract. This operator has been created and registered, is operational and has obtained the license to operate in Gabon. Nine commercial contracts with local telecoms operators and ISPs have been signed for the international connectivity on the ACE submarine cable, and for the national submarine cable between Libreville and Port-Gentil (financed by counterpart funding). There is currently an effective facilities-based competition on the international connectivity market, previously characterized by a monopoly of Gabon Telecom, the incumbent operator, which rationed access to its submarine cable landing station (Libreville SAT3-WASC), and kept wholesale prices close to satellite prices. In addition, the Gabonese IXP (GabIXP) is operational and has been selected by the African Union (AU) as one of the regional IXPs for Central Africa.

Broadband market growth has been unlocked in Gabon, with international bandwidth prices falling substantially and Internet consumption/demand increasing dramatically. The indicators Access to Internet Services and Retail Price for Internet Services have exceeded the end targets because the competitive market anticipated the availability of the new international connectivity in Libreville and in Port-Gentil, at reduced prices, and the boost afforded by the recent launch of 4G offers. For the indicator International Internet Bandwidth Per User, in December 2015, the actual value was equal to the value forecast. The average price for wholesale international connectivity sold by the private wholesale operator has dropped from US\$10,500/month to US\$475/month, which is below the end target of US\$500/month (by the original project's closing date). The indicator Number of localities with broadband

Internet access is also far higher than the end target because operators scaled-up investments in 4G access networks to use the shared national capacity to make available the new international connectivity to end users. Finally, Gabonese mobile operators' estimates of the penetration of smartphones (allowing access to mobile broadband Internet services) is 25 to 30 percent as of December 2015, compared to 15 percent on average in Africa, according to a Deloitte study released in February 2015.

For Gabon to further scale-up its competitiveness in digital products, retail prices would need to decrease more rapidly, and the coverage of the national backbone would need to expand to cover more provincial capitals and the remaining borders. The comparison between Gabon and East African coastal countries - Kenya and Madagascar - indicates that a combination of vibrant competition at retail level, and a substantial fall in wholesale prices is required to decrease retail prices sufficiently to stimulate uptake by the bottom 40 percent of the Gabonese population. Currently, Gabon's poorest 40 percent would need to spend 10 percent of their disposable income to afford 1Mbit/s of broadband services. Affordable broadband in all provincial capitals will increase the well-being of the bottom 40 percent, including through new opportunities of economic activities and jobs. Connecting with all neighboring countries - as well as improving the reliability of communications within the sub region - will ensure that prices for international capacity are kept low because there will be a competitive sub regional market to access the international capacity.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The development objective of the project is consistent with the PDO for the CAB Program: To contribute to increase geographical reach and usage of regional broadband network services and reduce their prices in the territory of the Republic of Gabon.

Key Results

The target values for the PDO Level Results Indicators and Intermediate Results Indicators of the original project have been revised to reflect the current environment and the project's scaled-up activities.

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing requested by the Government will finance a set of activities to scale up the original project activities and grouped under the same three broad components as the original project. The proposed AF in the amount of US\$23 million will leverage US\$2.10 million of additional counterpart financing and includes a restructuring of the CAB4 project involving: (a) changes to the project components; (b) extension of the CAB4 project closing date to be coterminus with the closing date of the AF; (c) revisions to the Results Framework; and (d) application of the most recent procurement guidelines, dated January 2011 and revised July 2014.

Component Name

Component 1 - Enabling environment

Comments (optional)

Component 1: Enabling environment (estimated cost: US\$4.85 million IBRD, and US\$0.70 million counterpart funding) will carry out a comprehensive program of technical assistance and the provision of goods. The counterpart funding of US\$0.7 million will ensure that one-third of

the XAF1 billion (equivalent US\$2 million) share capital of SPV SPIN has been paid.

Component Name

Component 2 - Connectivity

Comments (optional)

Component 2: Connectivity (estimated cost: US\$16.5 million IBRD, and US\$1.0 million counterpart funding) will include the following activities:

➤ Construction of a terrestrial fiber optic link between Booum (Koumameyong (Lalara (Mitzic (Oyem (Bitam (Eboro/Border with Cameroon to KyeOssi/Border with Equatorial Guinea (Link#1) and of a terrestrial fiber optic link between Oyan (Bifoun (Lambaron (Link#2), and the extension of existing terrestrial fiber optic link;

➤ Purchasing ducts and chambers to be maintained as a reserve for the Borrower.

The additional activities to be financed by counterpart funding would be contingencies in an amount of not less than US\$1million.

Component Name

Component 3: Project Management

Comments (optional)

Project Management (estimated cost: US\$1.59 million IBRD, and US\$0.4 million counterpart funding) will strengthen the Borrower's capacity to implement the project, encompassing technical assistance. The counterpart funding of US\$0.4 million will finance the drafting of the safeguard studies and the Government's share of the implementation of the ESMP and of the RAP.

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

As for the parent project, the additional financing deals exclusively with the Gabonese Republic. The exact sites and paths for civil works are known.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Antoine V. Lema (GSU01)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

Paul-Jean Feno (GEN07)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

In line with the original project, the implementation and supervision of AF activities related to safeguards will be conducted as part of the overall project implementation by the PIU CN-TIPPEE, in conjunction with the line ministry responsible for Ecology and Sustainable Development. The Environment and Social Safeguards Focal Point will be in charge of coordinating the implementation and monitoring (control and audit) of the project's social and environmental aspects and act as an interface between the project, contractors, local authorities, and other stakeholders. Environmental and social clauses will be incorporated into the contracts for works. To ensure successful implementation of the project's safeguard measures, the project will continue to support the

capacity building efforts of the PIU CN-TIPPEE as well as of the line ministry MCPEN, the ANINF, and the line Ministry in charge of Ecology and Sustainable Development will be strengthened. To ensure effective Bank support, before implementation review missions, the PIU CN-TIPPEE will prepare and update reports on the implementation of the safeguards instruments prepared under CAB4.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The terrestrial fiber optic links are following major roads already in place. Negative environmental and social impacts of the project come mainly from the civil works required to bury the fiber optic cable (soil erosion, loss of vegetation due to deforestation to clear the right-of-way, economic loss during works, possible occupation of private lands, possible destruction of crops, risks of accidents during the work, risks of disruption of networks of public utilities (water, telephone, electricity...), etc.). Hence an ESIA including an ESMP has been prepared for each of the Link#1 and Link#2 trajectories under the AF, based on ToRs built in compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the original project (as approved by the Bank and disclosed publicly in Gabon on January 31, 2012 and in the InfoShop). After review and clearance by the Bank, the safeguards documents for the AF were disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on April 18, 2016.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The terrestrial fiber optic links are deployed alongside existing roads. According to the two ESIA's that were prepared for Link#1 and Link#2 the civil works are not expected to affect critical habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not affect forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not involve pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The terrestrial fiber optic links #1 and #2 are deployed alongside existing roads. The civil works are not expected to affect physical cultural resources, as determined in the two ESIA's. Nevertheless chance finds procedures will be included in the contractors' contract.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Government carried out a social assessment in view of identifying indigenous people in the project area, The findings of this social assessment, which was reviewed by the Bank, asserted that there were

		no indigenous peoples settlements in the right of way of the fiber optic trenches for the terrestrial fiber links #1 and #2, and up to 15 kilometers from the trenches. The nearest settlement of indigenous people was located 30 kilometers from the path of the fiber optic cable.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	The Government prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on ToRs built in compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the original project (as approved by the Bank and disclosed publicly in Gabon on January 31, 2012 and in the InfoShop). The findings of the RAP concluded that: (a) 102 households (512 Project Affected Persons) will be affected by the civil works of the AF; (b) no physical relocation of households will take place; and (c) land acquisition will be restricted to temporarily acquisition of strips of land along the fiber optic cable trenches, in the right of way of the roads followed by the fiber optic alignment. After review and clearance by the Bank, the RAP was disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on April 18, 2016.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not construct or rely on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

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 terrestrial fiber optic link under the additional financing are following major roads already in place. Negative environmental and social impacts of the project come mainly from the civil works required to bury the fiber optic cable on the rights of way along the roads (soil erosion, loss of vegetation due to deforestation to clear the right-of-way, economic loss during works, possible occupation of private lands, possible destruction of crops, risks of accidents during the work, risks of disruption of networks of public utilities (water, telephone, electricity...), etc.). The Government also carried out a social assessment in view of identifying indigenous people in the Additional Financing area, which was reviewed by the Bank. The findings of this social assessment asserted that there were no indigenous peoples settlements in the right of way of the fiber optic trenches, and up to 15 kilometers from the trenches. The nearest settlement of indigenous people was located 30 kilometers from the path of the fiber optic cable.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>In light of the provisions made under the project for environmental and social management,</p>

<p>potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to the planned activities are not anticipated. In line with the environmental and social assessment done in the ESIA cleared by the Bank, the potential impacts are local and mainly temporary during civil works.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>There are no alternatives to the present project design. The project design studied in the two ESIA's for the additional financing have focused on minimizing the impacts of the cable over the terrestrial route. The RAP includes a census of project affected people assets and appropriate eligibility and entitlement frameworks.</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>In sector, implementation of ongoing CAB 4 has laid a sound institutional foundation for preparing, managing and monitoring potential adverse environmental and social impacts of Bank funded projects.</p> <p>The client has been actively responsive in addressing safeguards issues. With this AF, the borrower through its Project National Coordination Unit has engaged the services of a consultant to prepare strong safeguards instruments. These instruments have assessed the potential impacts of all activities supported by the proposed operation, the expected adverse environmental and social impacts, and identified mitigation measures, including the principles, procedures to be followed for the safeguards policies triggered: OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.10 (Indigenous peoples), Physical Cultural Resources OP 4.11 and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).</p> <p>Based on ToRs built in compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the original project, it was prepared two ESIA's including an ESMP for each of the Link#1 and Link#2 trajectories. The project design has focused on minimizing the impacts of the terrestrial fiber optic links which are deployed alongside existing roads. No long term risks or impacts are anticipated as a result of potential future project activities. Overall project impacts are considered modest and will be site specific. Potential impacts are related to the civil works such as setting up camps, installing fiber optic. For the Link#1 and Link#2 trajectories, the civil works are not expected to affect any critical habitats nor any physical cultural resources. Nevertheless ➤(chance finds➤(procedures to be included in the contractors➤(contract have been proposed in the ESIA. The two ESIA's with their respective ESMPs were approved by the Bank before appraisal and disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and to the Bank➤(s InfoShop on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>Based on ToRs built in compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the original project, the Government prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Link#1 and Link#2 trajectories. The findings of the RAP concluded that: (a) 102 households (512 Project Affected Persons) will be affected by the civil works of the AF; (b) no physical relocation of households will take place; and (c) land acquisition will be restricted to temporarily acquisition of strips of land along the fiber optic cable trenches, in the right of way of the roads followed by the fiber optic alignment. RAP has included the resettlement implementation costs in the borrower own funds. The RAP were approved by the Bank before appraisal and disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and to the Bank➤(s InfoShop on April 18, 2016.</p> <p>The Government carried out a social assessment in view of identifying indigenous people in the project area, The findings of this social assessment, which was reviewed by the Bank, asserted that</p>

there were no indigenous peoples settlements in the right of way of the fiber optic trenches for the terrestrial fiber links #1 and #2, and up to 15 kilometers from the trenches. The nearest settlement of indigenous people was located 30 kilometers from the path of the fiber optic cable.

Relevant provisions of the safeguard documents for the parent project were included in the Project Implementation Manual. Since the CAB4 project involves PPP schemes, appropriate technical clauses were prepared and included in the relevant bidding/binding documents, when necessary, to ensure the execution of agreed environmental and social safeguards measures and implementation of the recommendations in the instruments. A similar approach is followed for the additional financing

The Steering Commission in charge of providing overall technical and operative guidance, direction and coordination during project implementation (in which the Line Ministry in charge of Ecology and Sustainable Development is being represented), has fiduciary and governance oversight on the parent project and on the additional financing, and bears overall responsibility for the compliance of safeguards activities to National and Bank Policies for CAB4. To this end, the Steering Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Line Ministry in charge of Ecology and Sustainable Development, which will carry out periodical external monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards measures.

To ensure successful implementation of the project safeguard measures, capacity of the PIU CN TIPPEE as well as of the Line Ministry MCPEN, the ANINF and of the Line Ministry in charge of Ecology and Sustainable Development is be strengthened during project implementation both for the parent project and for the additional financing. To ensure effective Bank support, the PIU CN TIPPEE will prepare and update reports on the implementation of the safeguards instruments prepared under CAB4 GB before Bank supervision missions.

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

Key stakeholders for consultation include current inhabitants (where applicable), the Line Ministry in charge of Ecology and Sustainable Development), the Line Ministry MCPEN, the ANINF, businesses and civil society. Stakeholders were interviewed in the project target areas during field visits made by the consultants working on the environmental and social safeguards. All the key actors, called to play a part in this process, have been consulted and informed. The potentially affected persons have been consulted as well.

Parent project:

The safeguards documents (ESIA, ESMP, ARAP) for the international connectivity were reviewed and cleared by the World Bank and subsequently disclosed in country and in InfoShop on January 31, 2012.

The safeguards documents (ESMF, RPF, IPPF) for the National backbone connectivity (original project) were reviewed and cleared by the World Bank and subsequently disclosed in country and in InfoShop on January 24 (ESMF and RPF) and on January 30, 2012 (IPPF). Once the final path for the terrestrial fiber foreseen alongside existing railway tracks and roads and the final location of the associated technical sites were chosen and the specific civil works identified, the Borrower prepared and consulted upon an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as well as a

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) which were reviewed and cleared by the World Bank and subsequently disclosed in InfoShop and in country on November 5, 2013.

Additional Financing:

The Government prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as well as a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). After review and clearance by the Bank, the safeguards documents for the AF were disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on April 18, 2016.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Apr-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Apr-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Africa	19-Apr-2016
<p><i>Comments:</i> The proposed additional activities are classified as Category B. They trigger the OP/BP4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP/BP4.04 (Natural Habitats), OP/BP4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) and the Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12, which are triggered in the original project. The Government prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). After review and clearance by the Bank, the safeguards documents for the AF were disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on April 18, 2016.</p>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Apr-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Apr-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Africa	19-Apr-2016
<p><i>Comments:</i> The proposed additional activities re-trigger the Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 which was triggered in the original project. The Government prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The findings of the RAP concluded that: (a) 102 households (512 Project Affected Persons [PAPs]) will be affected by the civil works of the AF; (b) no physical relocation of households will take place; and (c) land acquisition will be restricted to temporarily acquisition of strips of land along the fiber optic cable trenches, in the right of way of the roads followed by the fiber optic alignment. After review and clearance by the Bank, the RAP was disclosed in the country on April 19, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on April 18, 2016.</p>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/	

Audit/or EMP.
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
512 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Michel Rogy
Title: Program Leader

Contact: Charles Pierre Marie Hurpy
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Michel Rogy, Charles Pierre Marie Hurpy	
Approved By		
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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Boutheina Guermazi (PMGR)	Date: 02-Jun-2016
Country Director:	Name: Olivier P. Godron (CD)	Date: 02-Jun-2016