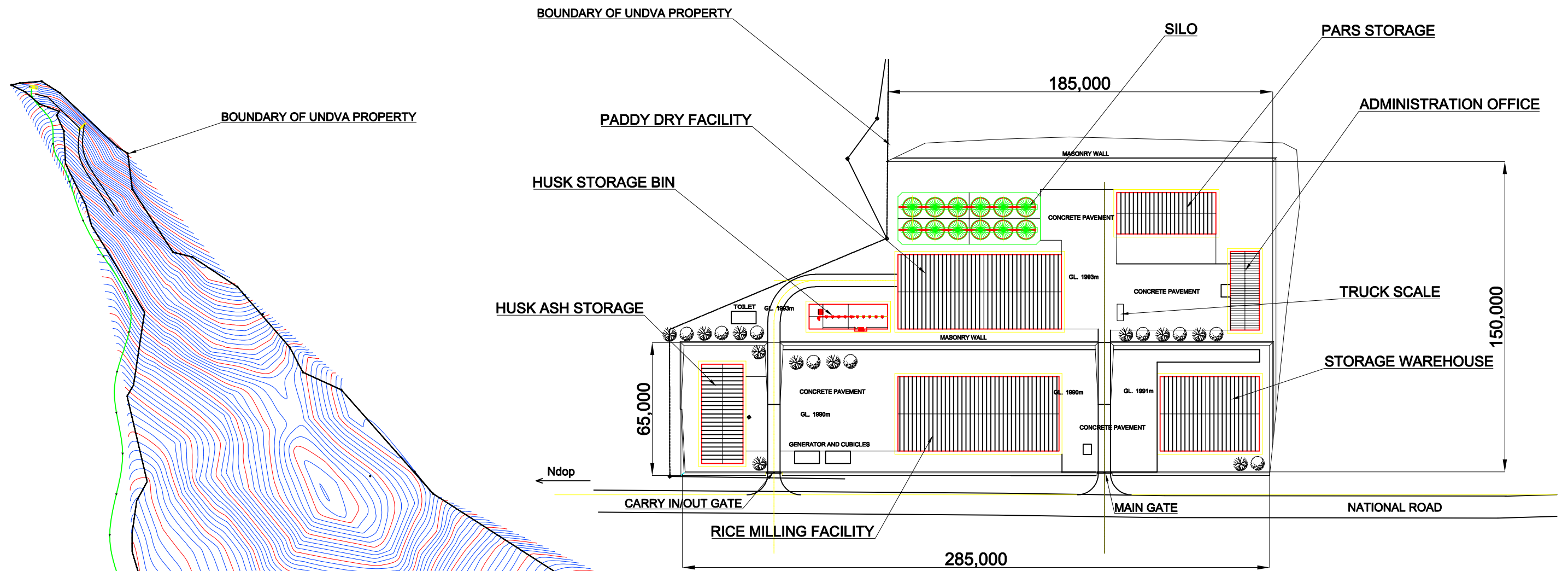
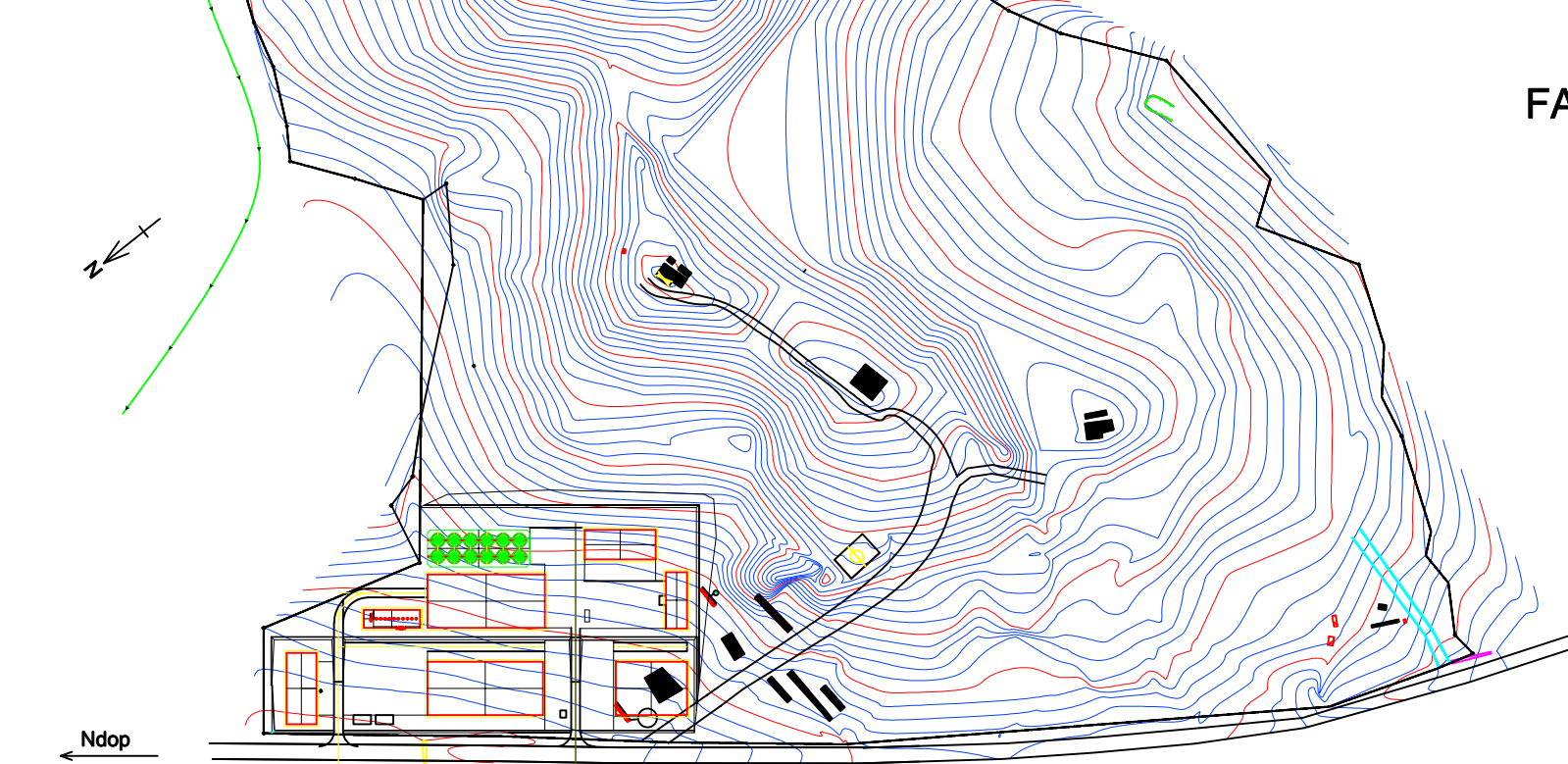


10. List of Drawings (Installation of Agricultural Equipements Component)

Title	Nos	Page
Location of Rice Milling center	1	A-187
Country Elevator	1	A-188
Floor of storage warehouse	1	A-189
Foundation slab for silo facility	1	A-190
Administration Block 1	1	A-191
Administration Block 2	1	A-192



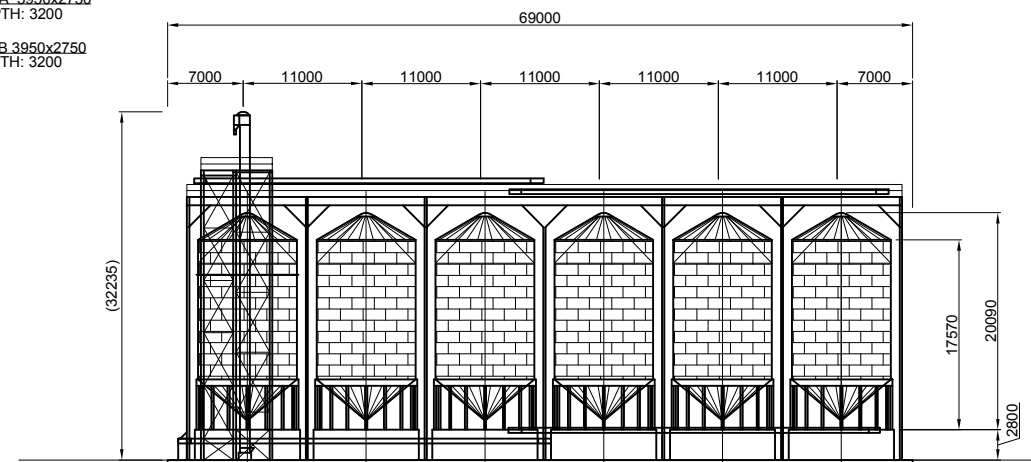
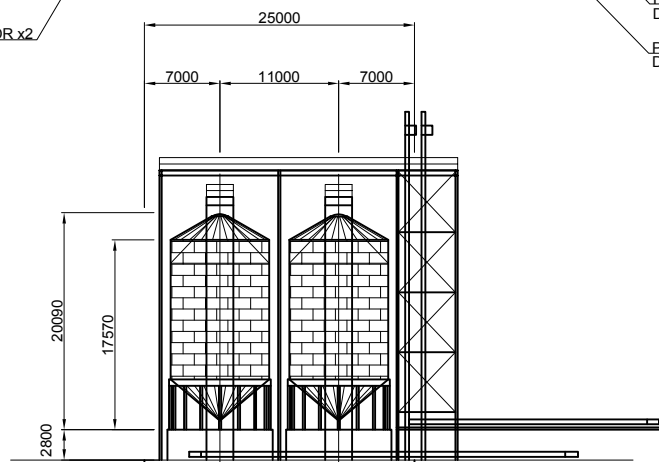
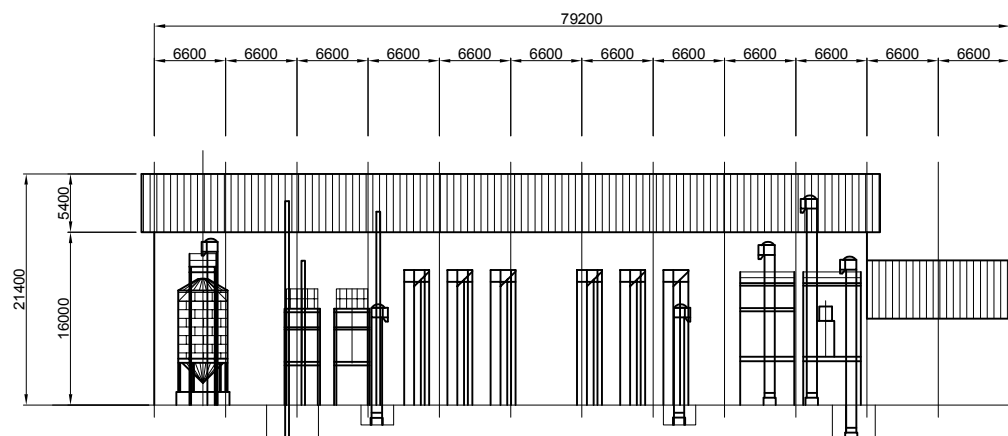
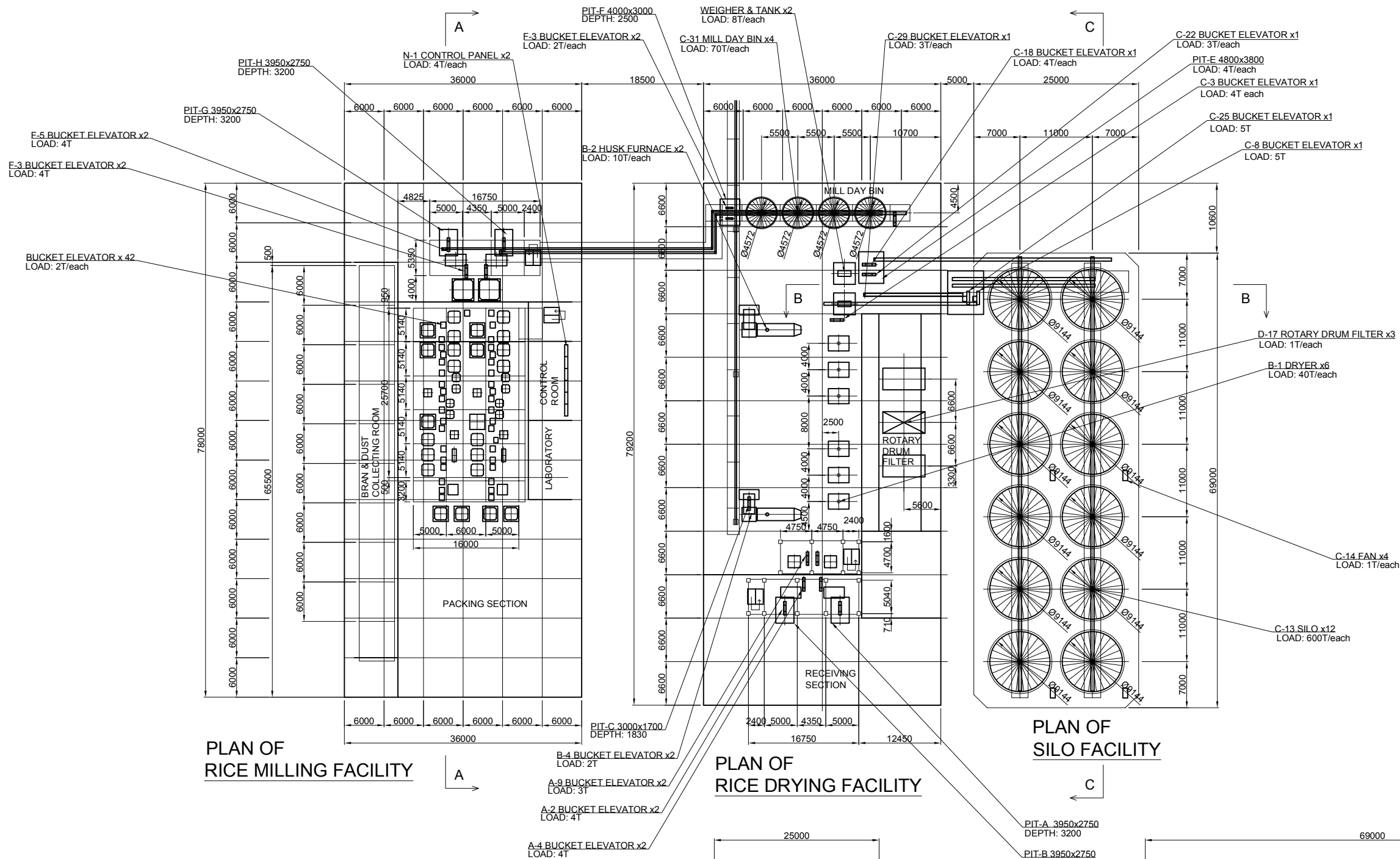
FACILITY LAYOUT OF RICE MILLING CENTER



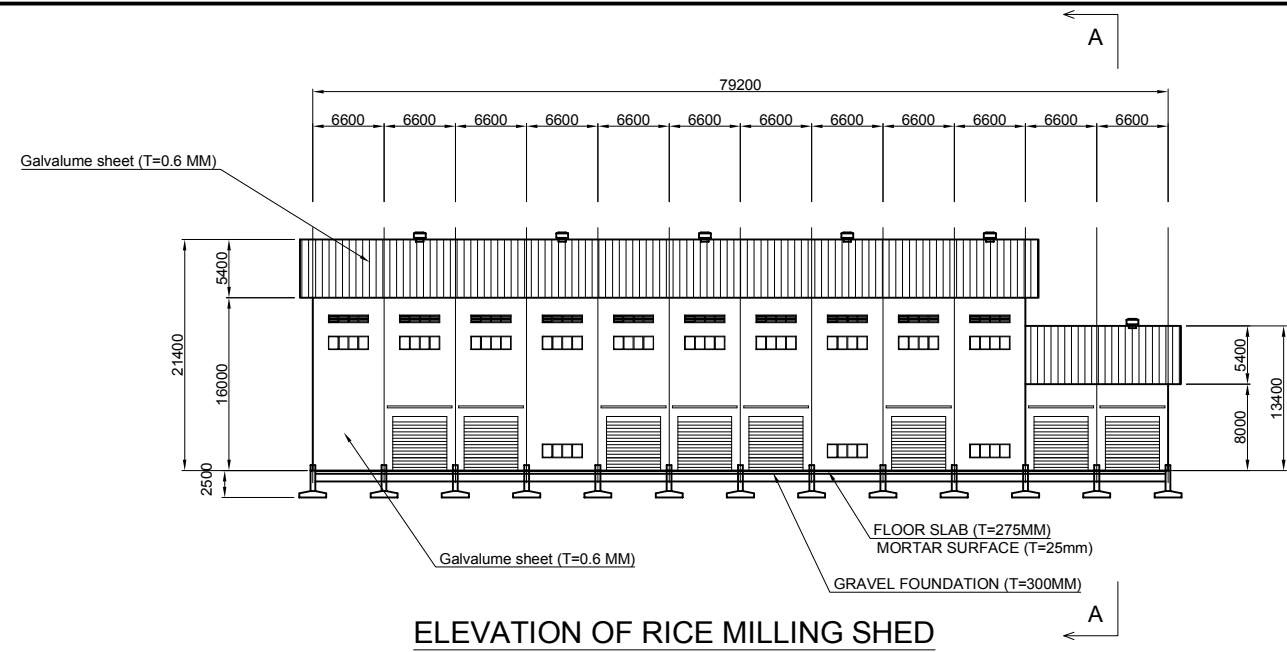
LOCATION OF RICE MILLING CENTER

	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REVISION	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DWG NO.
	JICA		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT			
	NTC	NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	DWG. TITLE	SCALE	APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
			PLAN OF RICE MILLING CENTER			

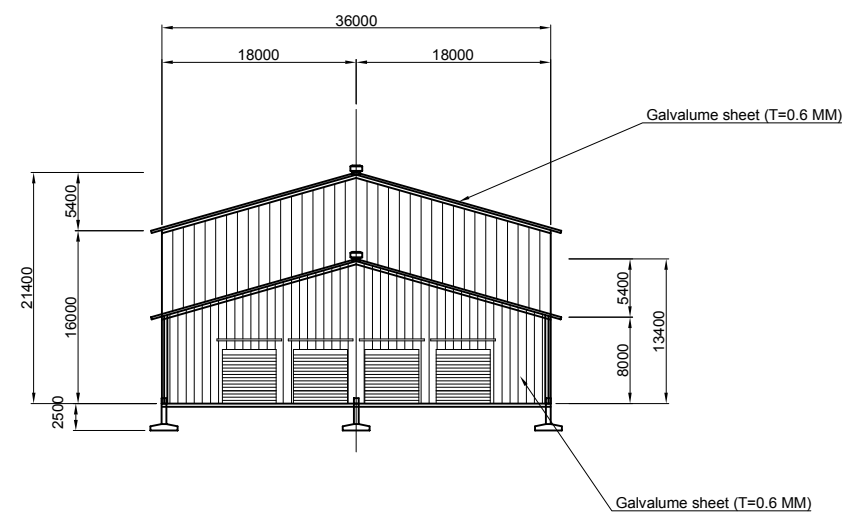
A-187



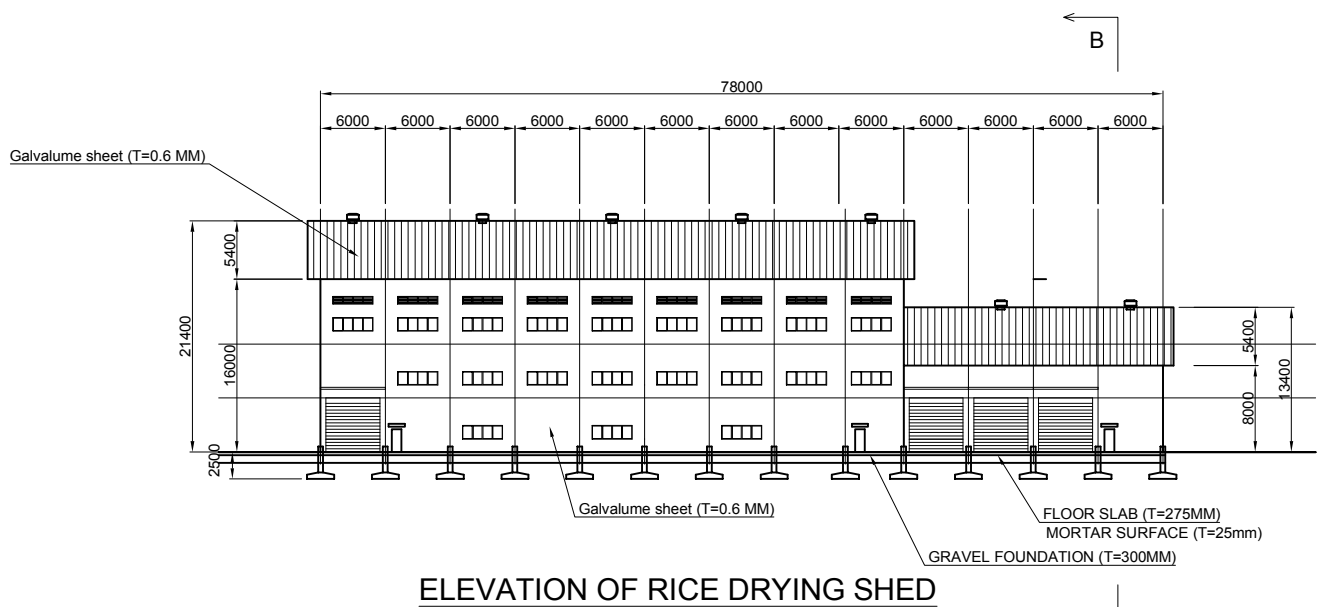
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	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT		APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
	NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.		DWG. TITLE	SCALE		
			RICE PROCESSING PLANT	S=1:500		



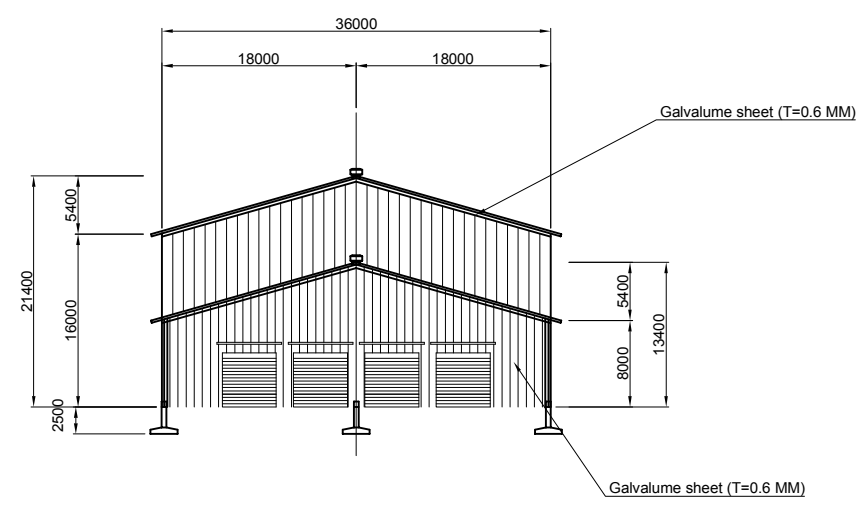
ELEVATION OF RICE MILLING SHED



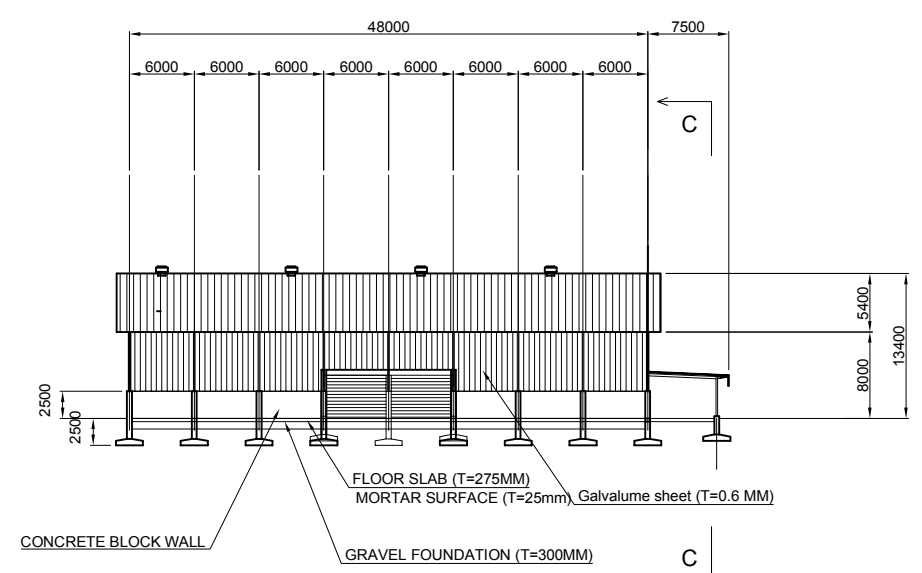
ELEVATION A-A



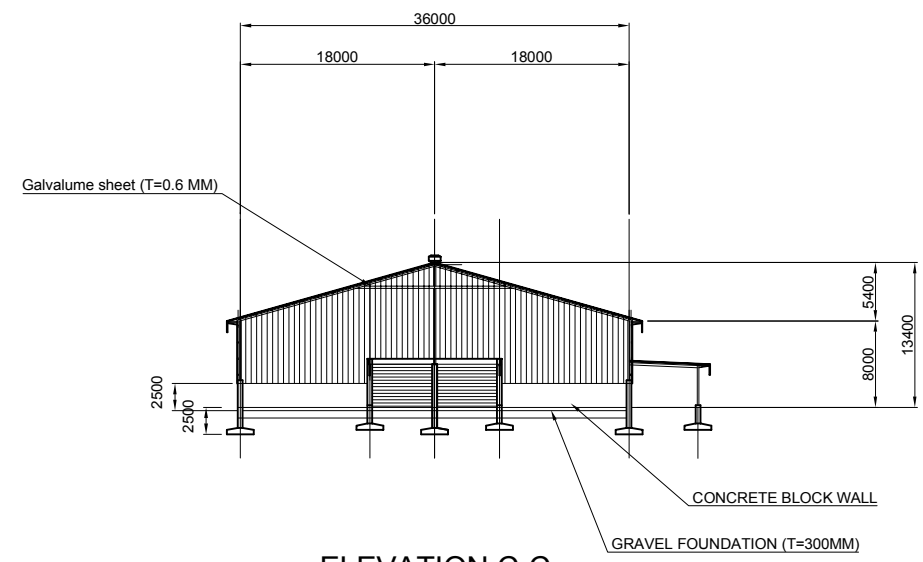
ELEVATION OF RICE DRYING SHED



ELEVATION B-B



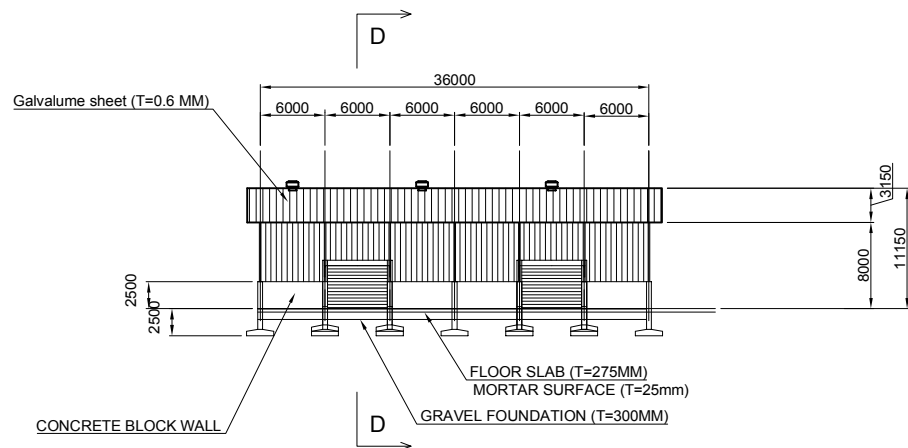
ELEVATION OF STRAGE WAREHOUSE



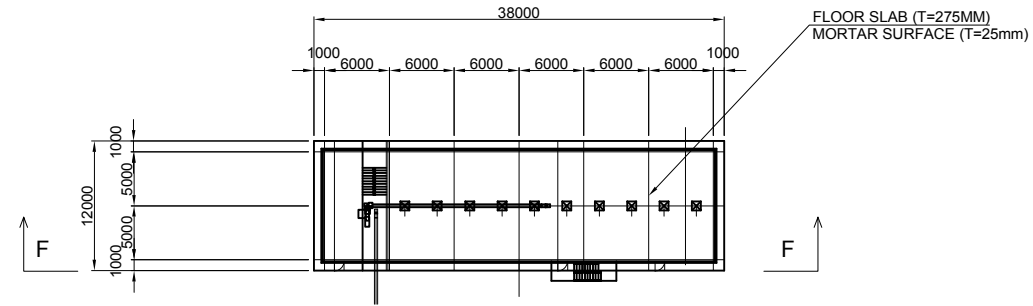
ELEVATION C-C

A-189

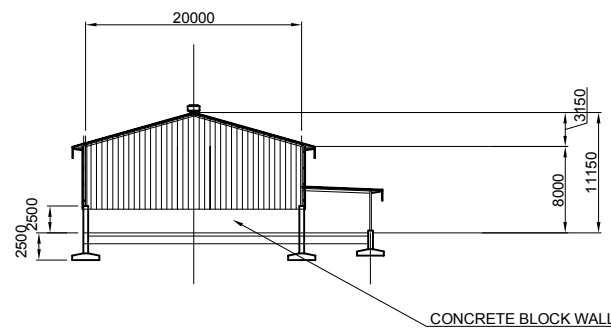
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REVISION	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DWG NO.
	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT			
	NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.		PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER FACILITY OF RICE PROCESSING CENTER (1/2)	SCALE	APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
				S=1:500		



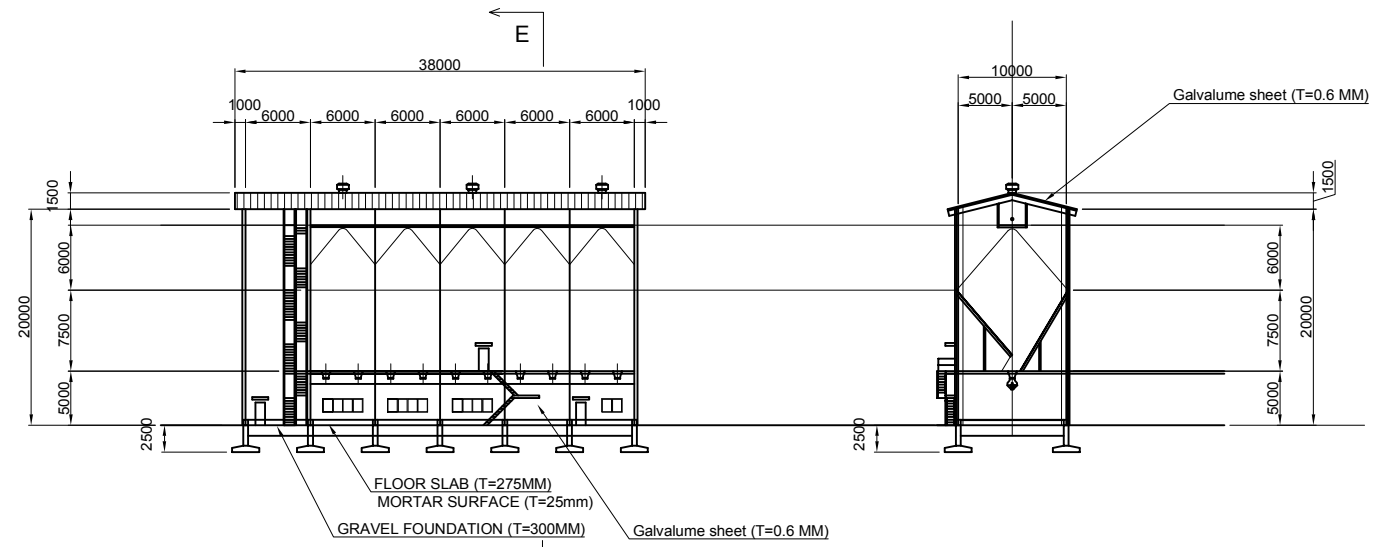
ELEVATION OF PARTS STORAGE WAREHOUSE



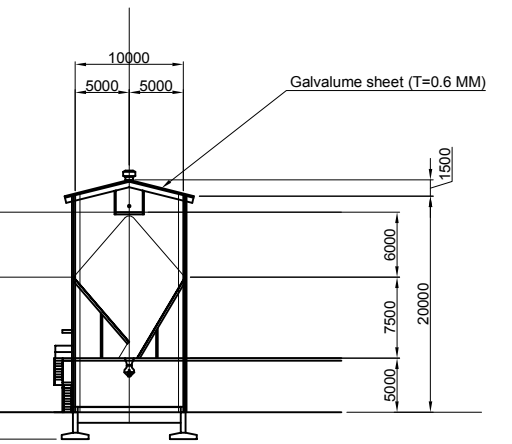
FLOOR PLAN OF HUSK STORAGE



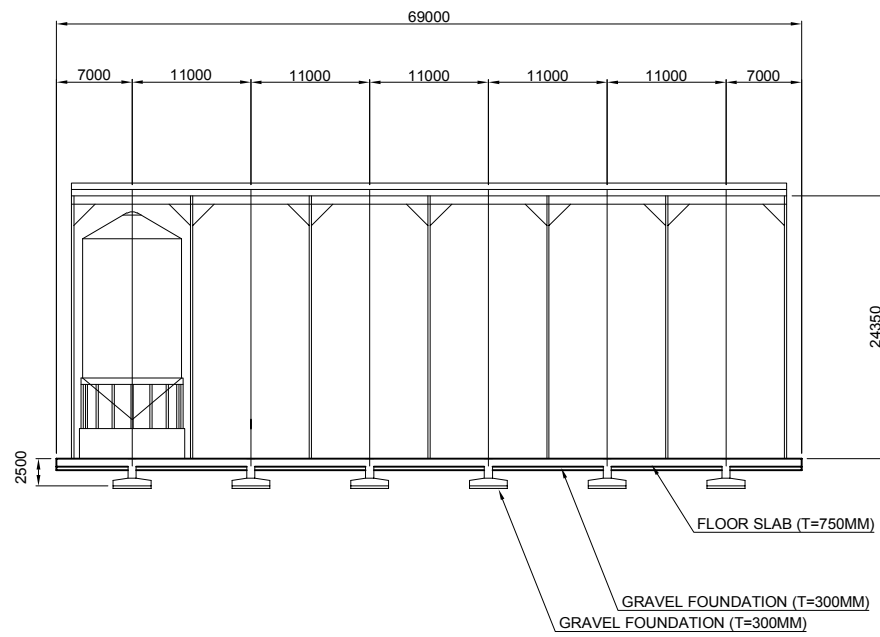
ELEVATION D-D



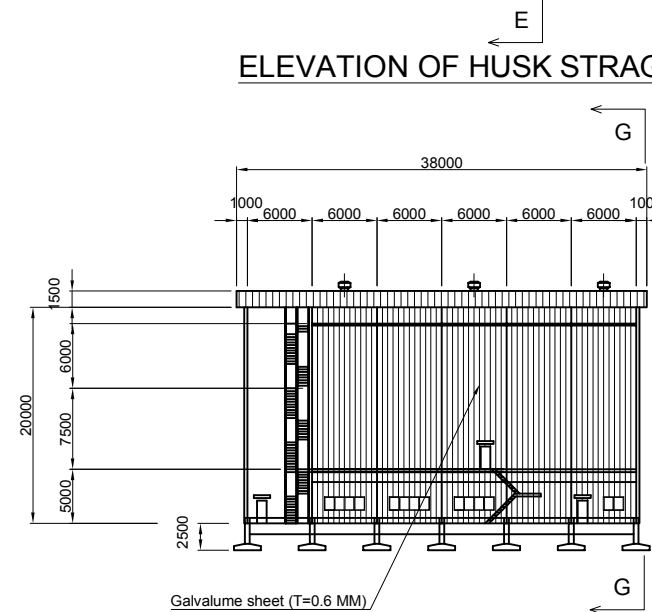
ELEVATION OF HUSK STRAGE



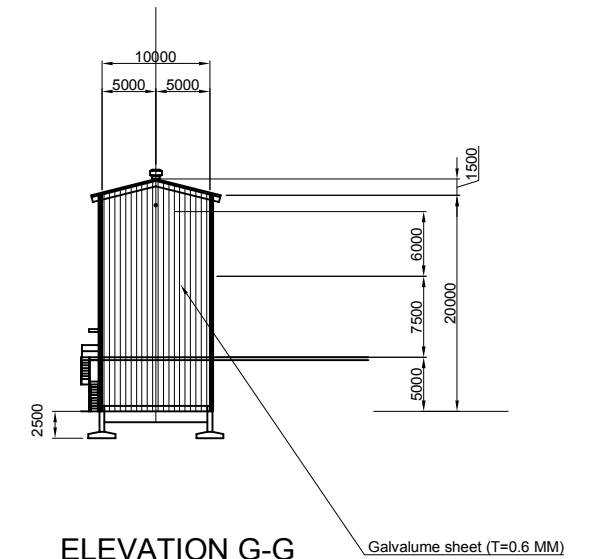
ELEVATION E-E



FOUNDATION SLAB FOR SILO FACILITY

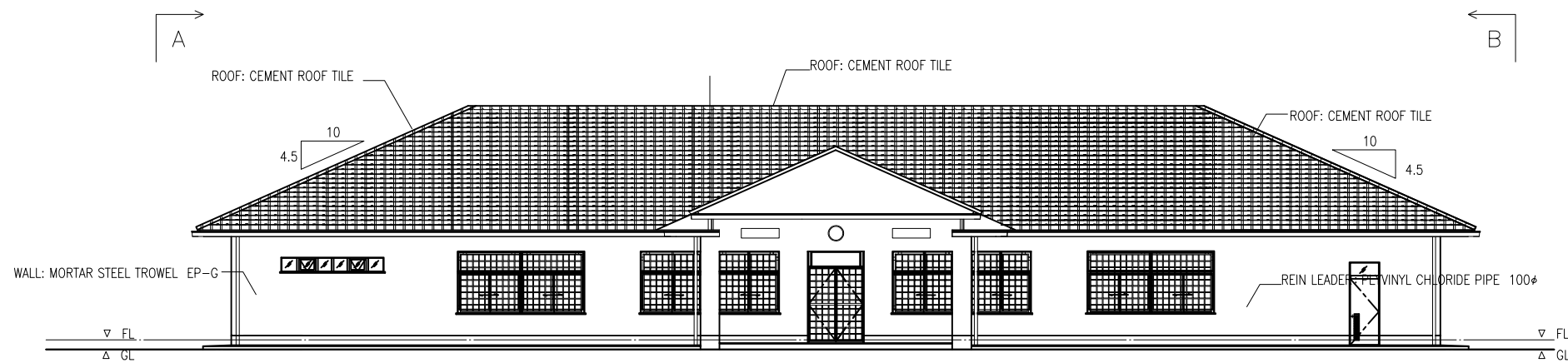


ELEVATION F-F

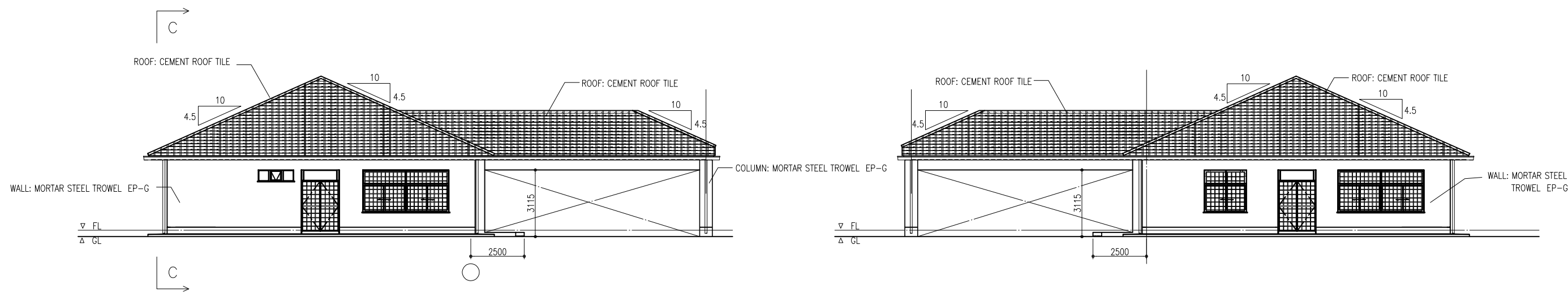


ELEVATION G-G

	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REVISION	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DWG NO.
	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT			
	NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.		PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER FACILITY OF RICE PROCESSING CENTER (2/2)	SCALE	APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
				S=1:500		

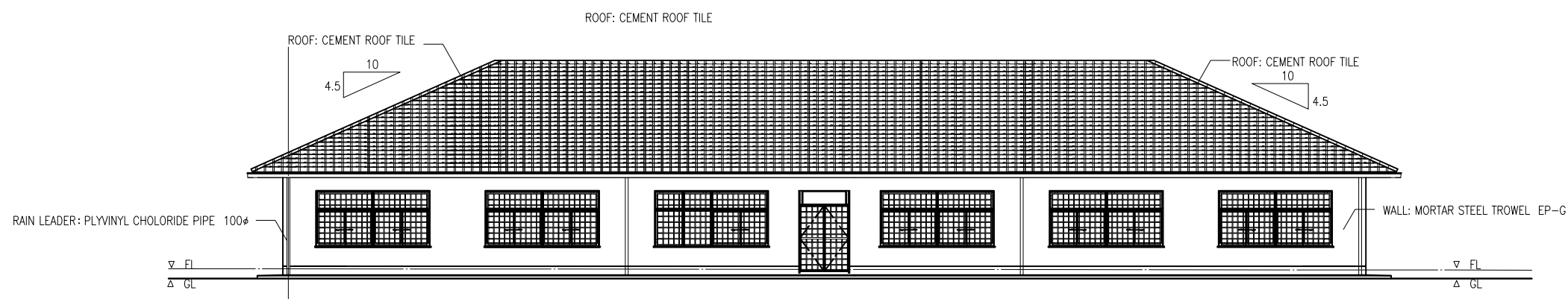


ELEVATION OF ADMINISTRATION BLOCK S = 1 : 100



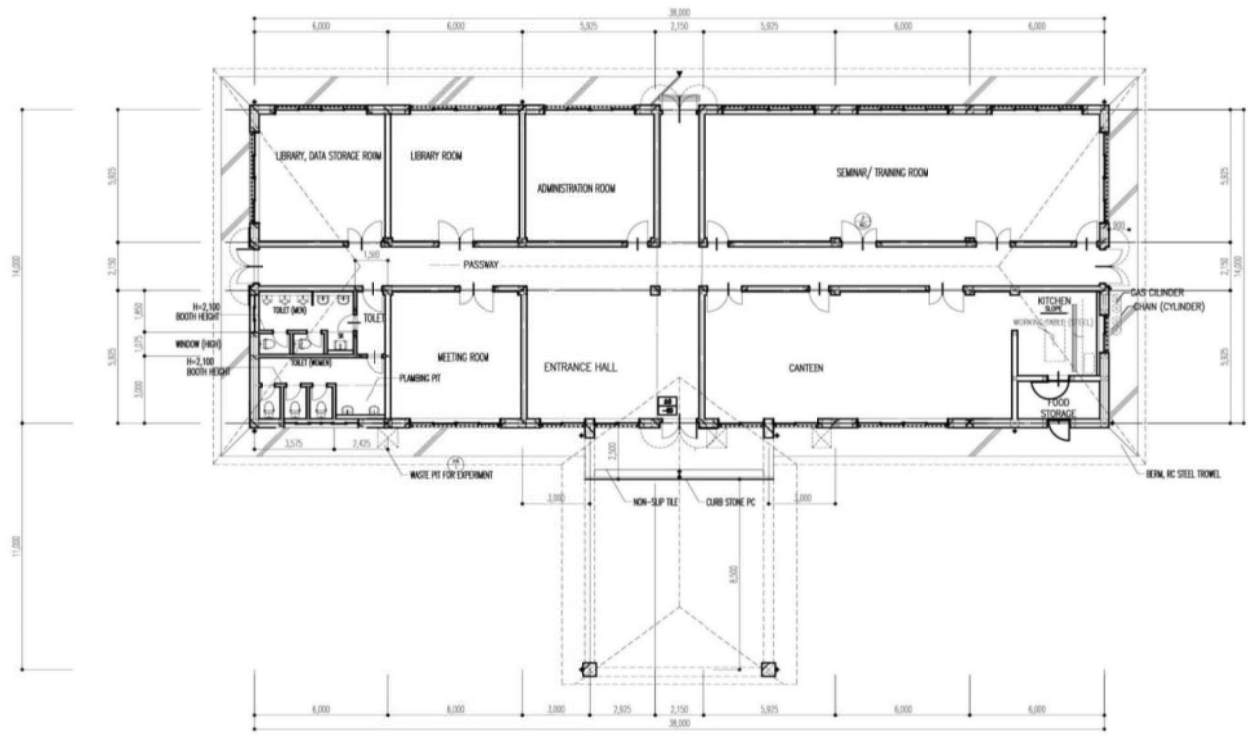
ELEVATION A-A S = 1 : 100

ELEVATION B-B S = 1 : 100



ELEVATION C-C S = 1 : 100

	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REVISION	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DWG NO.
	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT			
	NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.		DWG. TITLE	SCALE	APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
			PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION BLOCK (1/2)			



PLAN S = 1 : 100

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY NTC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	REVISION	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DWG. NO.
		RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT			
		DWG. TITLE	SCALE	APPROVED BY	SERIAL NO.
		ADMINISTRATION BLOCK FLOOR PLAN			

11. Minutes of Public Consultation (Environmental and Social Considerations)



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

① PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BABANKI)

A Meeting was held at the Babanki conference hall from 10: 05 AM to 13:10 PM within the framework of the ESIA achievement of the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region." This meeting served as a public consultation brought together over sixty participants (see attendance list).

Highlights of the meeting were listed as follows:

- Introductory remarks by the representative of the traditional ruler;
- Presentation of the survey's legal and institutional framework, public consultation goals ;
- Project description ;
- Exchanges with the participants;
- Closing of the meeting

1. INTRODUCTION PHASE OF THE MEETING

It is 10: 05 AM when Mr. Christopher VISAS Banki introduces himself; he sincerely regrets the absence of the FON of Babanki who was not able to attend this meeting. Thereafter, he extends a warm welcome to the team of experts who have come to discuss with them the project while reassuring the good cooperation of the Babanki village during all phases of the project. This phase ended with the presentation of the all the experts who attend this meeting.

The consultation firm Jurilex International represented by:

- M. ZAMBOU SOBGOUM Djibril Agro- economist / Environmentalist (Chief of mission)
- Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine. Civil engineer /Environmentalist.

2. PRESENTATION OF LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

It was conducted by Mr. Djibril Zambou SOBGOUM. He presented the regulatory provisions in terms of ESIA's in Cameroon. He then cited the framework law of August 05, 1996 and the Decree No. 00001 / MINEPDED of February 8, 2016 laying down the different categories of operations of which implementation is subject to a strategic environmental assessment or an ESIA and according to this decree, this study will be subject to a detailed ESIS. He also mentioned Decree No. 2013/0171 / PM of February 13, 2013 laying down the Environmental and Social Impact Studies implementation procedures. The decree specifies the content of the report of study (Article 10), as well as the holding of public consultations to inform people and get their opinions on the draft.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Mr. Djibril Zambou SOBGOUM described the various components of the project notably:

- The improvement of irrigation schemes;
- Reimprovement of roads;
- Installation of agricultural equipments.

In his presentation, a point of honor was granted to road improvement that particularly appeals all the people of the Babanki village.

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Following the various presentations, participants asked questions and made suggestions about the project. The populations have following reactions:

- a) Mr. Francis MJUMG wished that the roads should be rehabilitated (paved or not)?

Answer: a road shall be paved notably the one going through Bamali junction to Balikumbat via Bamali 3 Corners. The rest will be latelite; any time, it should be recalled that the existing roads will be widened, then good tunings and canalizations will be available.

- b) M. BELL Cletus wished to know when the project will start.

Answer: presently, we can't certainty be aware of with the project starting date. Indeed, the present study (ESIA) is the first step needed to complete the project. After this, other phases will follow, but we can insure you that you will be informed each time as it was the case for the first phase.

- c) M. KEMYU Christian has wished to know where the staff responsible for the project execution should be recruited.

Answer: JICA taken as technical and financial partner of MINADER in the achievement of this project is aware of the interest to integrate the local population (son and daughters of Ngoketunja) for the multifaceted project success. To this end, all the division's village youths who would wish to work in the project are welcome. Everyone will find his account (from general workers up to qualified personnel).


Mr. Thomas Nkwen also argues that the project can be more successful if it also includes the establishment of social infrastructure, including health.

5. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

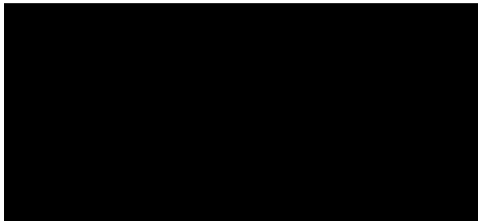
The meeting ended with a great satisfaction of the Babanki village people who had answered present for this meeting. The Chairman, representative of His Majesty absent, thanks once again the mission team and reassures the cooperation of his village at all project phases. The meeting ended with a family photograph followed by a lavish reception for the occasion.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :


Represented by :


NAKAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations



3. The Consultant


DJIBRIL ZAMBOU SOBGOU M



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : Salle de fête BABANKI

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : SALLE DE FETE BABANKI

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

② PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BABUNGO)

A meeting was held in the 2nd degree Babungo Chiefdom from 1: 30 PM to 3: 35 PM on the ESIA Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region, Ngoketunja Division. This meeting served as a public consultation, mobilized a great number of people (see attendance list).

The following issues were on the agenda:

- Introductory phase ;
- The presentation of the survey's legal and institutional framework as well as public consultation goals ;
- The presentation of the project and some potential impacts ;
- Exchanges with the participants;
- The closing remarks of the representative of His Majesty.

1. INTRODUCTION PHASE

The meeting started at 1: 30 PM by introductory words of Mr. BEBE Tumenta, Chairman Babungo (head of the class of notables), representing His Majesty NDFOA ZOFUA prevented. He extended a warm welcome to the team of experts who have come to discuss with them about the project. This introduction phase ended with the presentation of the teams present for the occasion:

- The divisional delegate for Environment Mr. TAZOCHA Alexander
- The consultation firm Jurilex International represented by :
 - o M. ZAMBOU SOBGOU M. Djibril Agro – economist / Environmentalist (Chief of mission)
 - o Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine. Civil engineer/Environmentalist.

2. PRESENTATION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK

It was conducted by Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED. He presented the regulatory provisions on ESIA in Cameroon. In his presentation, he dwelt in particular on Law No. 96/12 of August 05, 1996 establishing Framework Law on Environmental Management and Order No. 00001 / MINEPDED of February 8, 2016 to lay down the various categories of operation of which achievement is subject to a strategic assessment or an ESIA.

Moreover, according to the decree, this study is subject to a detailed ESIA.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

It was conducted by Mr. Djibril Zambou SOBGOU. In his presentation, he reviewed the various project components: improvement of irrigated areas, redevelopment and construction of rural roads, establishment of agricultural equipment. He particularly dwelt on the last component that concerns primarily the people of the Babungo village.

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Indeed, UNVDA was created at Babungo in 1947 (set up of the structure) before being deported on the current site it occupies at the Ndop site. The UNVDA outdated facilities are less noticeable in the Babungo village and people see in this project (building of a rice processing unit at Babungo) a means of boosting agricultural activities, including the rice sector in the Babungo village.


5. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

The meeting ended with a great satisfaction of all participants. The Babungo village is eager to see the project newly started. Indeed, this project will make the people of Babungo village to avoid continuing to live in the nostalgia of the past.


The meeting ended with a family photograph followed by a lavish reception for the occasion.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :

Represented by :


NABAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations


BEBE TUMENTA JOSEPH

3. The Consultant


DJIBRIL ZAMBOU SOBGOM



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
 REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : **BABUNGO BALACE**

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

③ PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BALIKUMBAT)

According to Article 20 of Decree N ° 2013/171 / PM of February 14, 2013, it was held in the Balikumbat town hall (10:30 AM – 1 PM) a meeting as a public consultation. This meeting aimed to gather the opinions of the people who will be affected for the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region." This meeting has mobilized more participants (see attendance list). Following people also participated in this meeting:

The consultation firm Jurilex International represented by :

- M. ZAMBOU SOBGOUM Djibril Agro – economist / Environmentalist (Chief of mission)
- Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine, Civil Engineer
- The Ngoketunja Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED
- The mayor of the Balikumbat council
- UNVDA represented by M. TACHI Harrison

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FON

Mr. NDIMAYA Peter gave his speech around 10:30 AM to welcome to the mission team. He invites thereafter populations, brothers who agreed to honor with their presence at the meeting to listen carefully about the project.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Mr. TAZOCHA Alexander (Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED, Ngoketunja) took the floor afterwards to recall very briefly what Cameroonian law provides for the protection of the environment during the implementation of this major development projects. In his speech, he mentioned in particular the framework law of 1996 and Decree No. 2013/171 / PM of February 14, 2013 laying down the ESIA implementation modalities

3. DESCRIPTION DU PROJECT

Mr. Djibril Zambou from Jurilex reviewed the 3 project components: Development of irrigation areas, road improvement and implementation of agricultural equipment. In his speech, he dwelt on the Bamali section 3 Corners to Balikumbat. Thereafter he left the floor to Mr. Harrison TACHI for a recovery in Pidgin

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

The major concern raised by people during the questions / answers exercise was listed as follows:

- a) Mr. Felix BILLA wished to know how the project will benefit to individuals (farmers)

Answer: The project aims at improving rural agricultural infrastructure. And road development will enable people to easily sell their products to major cities;

You will benefit from improved seeds to increase the yield per hectare. Furthermore, the fact that the project is being promoted by MINADER, his interlocutor of first rank at local level

remains UNVDA.

b) Mr. NDIMAYA Peter wanted to know what would happen if ever the graves are affected

Answer: the graves are taken into account as well as the lost properties. Thus, the affected individuals will be compensated. At the moment we did not yet encounter this case here, but the exhumation is conducted according to the tradition and a funeral ceremony is being organized within the concerned locality.

It was recorded some recommendations like that of M; LAMGMI Gerald, who urged the promoter to build quality road, provide many nozzles and hopes to establish less humps.

5. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

The meeting ended on a great satisfaction of participants who were eager to see the project started. Thus, as for the representative of FON, the remarks of the team will not spend as wind, they remain because the project concerns all of us and we are delighted to welcome it.

The meeting ended with a family photograph followed by refreshment.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :

Represented by :

NAKAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations

NDIMAYA PETER L.

3. The Consultant

DJIBIL ZAMBOU SOBOGOM



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BALIKUMBAI COUNCIL

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BALIKUMBAT COUNCIL

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

④ PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BAMALI)

According to Article 20 of Decree N ° 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013, it was held at the Bamali chiefdom from 11:00 AM to 1:15 PM a meeting that served as a public consultation. The meeting aimed at gathering the views of people on the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region, Ngokeyunja Division (Ndop)." The meeting mobilized some thirty participants (see attendance list).

The meeting was highlighted by five points notably:

- The introductory phase;
- The presentation of the survey's legal and institutional framework, and public consultations goals ;
- The presentation of the project;
- Exchanges with the participants;
- Closing of the meeting.

1. **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

His Majesty Fon WAISKA CHIENEFUA III first gave the floor to Mr. Michel CHOMBONG, chief of the class of notable for the introductory remark. He extends a warm welcome to the team and recalls the purpose of the meeting. He then gave the floor to the study team while presenting the 18 neighbourhood leaders who attend to the meeting and recommended them to listen carefully before relaying the information. This introductory phase ended with the presentation of the teams for the occasion:

- The Divisional Delegate of Environment
- The consultation firm Jurilex International represented by :
 - o M. ZAMBOU SOBGOUM Djibril Agro- economist-Environmentalist (chief of mission) ;
 - o Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine , Civil Engineer/Environmentalist ;
 - o UNVDA represented by :
 - o TACHI Harrison
 - o TUFOIN Odilia TIOH

2. **PRESENTATION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

It is conducted by Mr. Alexander TAZOCHA (DD MINEPDED). He has presented regulatory provisions on ESIS in Cameroon. In his remarks, it appears that Law No. 96/12 of August 05, 1996 concerning framework law on the management of the environment is the basic legal instrument in the field of environmental protection in Cameroon. Thereafter, he evokes other texts like the Decree No. 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013 laying down the ESIS implementation procedures. The decree also stipulates the content of the report of study which is well detailed

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The description of the project is conducted by Mr. S. Djibril Zambou in English and translated into pidjin by Mr TACHI Harrison (UNVDA) for better assimilation of populations. It resorts from his presentation that the project is made up of 3 components:

- The improvement of irrigation schemes;
- Re- improvement of roads;
- setting up of agricultural equipments.

In his speech, a point of honour was granted to road improvement during his presentation particularly the road going through Bamali Junction (N11) – Bamali 3 Corners – Balikumbat which appeals all the people of the Babanki village.

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Major concerns were listed as follows:

- a) M. YENKONG Raymond wished to know what should be the right of the way.

Answer: Regarding the section in question, the width of the road will be 9 m. However, we recommend keeping at least 5 m wide security after this, to avoid damage that will eventually occur.

- b) M. NCHOWARA George wished to know if the village youths will be recruited during the project.

Answer: For JICA, that goes without saying. Local skills must be used for a smooth integration of the project into its environment.

- c) FON WAISKA wished meanwhile to know the skills that are required or that will be needed for the project.


Answer: required or requested qualifications during road works are generally diverse. So, we will need labourers, drivers, technicians, storekeepers and other qualifications.

5. CLOSING OF THE MEETING


The meeting ended at 1: 15 PM with a population satisfaction atmosphere that marked their unreserved participation in the project in a Bamali village and its surroundings development perspective. It ended with a family photograph followed by refreshment.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :

Represented by :


NAKAYAMA Yasuke

2. The Representative of the populations


WAISKA CHIÉNEFUATI

3. The Consultant


DJIBRIL ZAMBOU SOBGOUN



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BAMALI PALACE

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BAMALI PALACE

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : **BAMALI DALACE**

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

⑤ PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BAMBALANG)

According to Article 20 of Decree N ° 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013, it was held in the conference Bambalang hall from 2: 30 until 4:45 PM at the Bambalang fondom a meeting that served as a public consultation. The meeting aimed to inform and gather the people's views on the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region, Ngokeyunja Division." This meeting has mobilized a certain number of participants (see attendance list).

The following points were on the agenda:

- The introductory presentation of his majesty;
- The presentation of the survey's legal and institutional framework ;
- The description of the project;
- Exchanges with the participants;
- Closing of the meeting.

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARK

Mr. TACHI Georges (Chairman of the Traditional Council) took the floor to extend a warm welcome to the team of experts who have come to discuss about the project. He regretted the absence of his majesty and presented his staff (Notables and chiefs of neighborhoods).

The staff has later introduced oneself:

- M. TAZOCHA Alexander (Divisional Delegate MINEPDED)
- M. BATIEKIN Léo (Divisional Delegate MINDCAF)
- M. ZAMBOU SOBGOUM Djibril (Consultant Jurilex)
- Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine (Consultant Jurilex)

2. PRESENTATION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK

It was conducted by Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED who presented the regulatory provisions in terms of ESIS in Cameroon. In his presentation, it was noted that Law No. 96/12 of August 05, 1996 relating to framework law on environmental management is the reference instrument in Cameroon. He also referred to other relevant texts like the Decree No. 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013 laying down the ESIS implementation procedures. The decree also stipulates the content of this detailed report of study. Subsequently, the Divisional Delegate of MINDCAF briefly entertained the audience on the compensation process evoking the declaration of public interest, and the establishment of property evaluation commission and finally the actual compensation.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The project description was conducted by Mr. S. Zambou Djibril. It resorts from his presentation that the project has three components:

- The improvement of irrigation schemes;
- Re- improvement of roads;
- setting up of agricultural equipments.

In this presentation, he emphasizes on the development of existing rural roads that appeals the Bambalang village through the road Bamali 3 Corners - Bambalang (15 km of road).

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

During this stage, recommendations and submissions were taken into account given that the populations of the Bambalang village were already involved on the project due to what had happened in surrounding villages (Balikumbat, Bamali).

People are glad to see the project starting and that children of the territory should be fully involved during the construction phase. Moreover, they wish that the social infrastructure especially water and electricity, which do not supply the whole village immediately follow the project.


5. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

The meeting ended with a great satisfaction of the Bambalang village populations. For the Chairman, the Bambalang village is honored by this project and is expecting it with open arms.

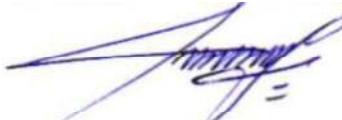
The meeting ended with a sequence of photographs followed by refreshment.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :


Represented by :


NAKAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations


TACHI George N.
Chair man Bambalang
Traditional Council

3. The Consultant


DJIBRIL ZAMBOU SOBGOM



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BAMBALANG PALAE.....

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

⑥ PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BAMESSING)

It was held in Bamessing chiefdom a meeting within the framework of ESIA of the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region, Ngokeyunja Division." This meeting served as a public consultation received a certain number of participants.

Therefore took part in this meeting:

Following were present:

- The consultation firm Jurilex International represented by :
 - M. ZAMBOU SOBGOUM Djibril: Agro - economist-Environmentalist (chief of mission) ;
 - Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine Civil engineer / Environmentalist ;
- The Ndop Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED. M. TAZOCHA Alexander;
- The populations of Bamessing (see attendance list)

Folowing points were on the agenda:

- Introductory remark from the FON;
- Presentation of the legal and institutional framework by the Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED;
- Description of the project by the Jurilex consultant;
- Exchanges with the participants (opinion of the people on the project);
- Drafting of the report and closing of the meeting.

1. INTRODUCTIVE REMARK

The Bamessing FON, his Majesty MUNTONG Richard III takes the floor at 3: 25 PM. he welcomed the team of experts who have come to discuss about the project before presenting all his staff (leaders, neighborhood leaders, advisors ...). Called to other duties, he left the hall giving the floor to Mr. NYINCHA Godfry "Chairman of Traditional Council."

2. PRESENTATION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK

It was conducted by Mr. Alexander TAZOCHA (Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED). In his speech, he dwelt on Law No. 96/12 of August 05, 1996 relating to framework law on environmental management, which is the basic legal instrument in terms of environmental protection in Cameroon. Subsequently, he mentioned Decree No. 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013 laying down the ESIS implementation modalities. This decree also stipulates the content of this report of study which is taken as a detailed ESIS.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project description is conducted by Mr. S. Zambou Djibril. It resorts from his presentation that the project is made up of three components, namely:

- The improvement of irrigation schemes;
- Re- improvement of roads;
- setting up of agricultural Equipment.

Particular emphasis was laid to the development of existing rural roads that appeals prior the people of the Bamessing village.

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Following the various presentations, the main reactions of the participants were on the formulation of questions and suggestions for the smooth running of the project déroulement du projet.

Following concerns were identified:

- a) M. NYINCHA Godfry wished to know if the project could generate employment at the level of the village.

Answer: the implementation of the project will mobilize a very important human capital, starting from specialized engineers, maneuvers and the technicians. The labor-intensive method (High Intensity Labor) advocated by the government of Cameroon in recent years is well respected within the framework of this project: said the promoter. Moreover, we are entitled to speak of HIMOL method (High Intensity Local workforce) because it will be primarily focused on youths of surrounding village of the project, and particularly the son and daughters of the Ngoketunja Division.

- b) M. MFUH Benedict Notable wished to know what will be done for people who will be charged by the project.

Answer: he was reminded that following this public consultation, individual surveys will be conducted within households / people who live or have plots along different roads to be rehabilitated. Subsequently a report will be prepared to facilitate timely compensation.

- c) Health infrastructures should immediately follow the project?

Answer: the improvement of health infrastructure is not included in the promoter's road map. However, it can as part of his social responsibility undertake such action. For now, it remains uncertain.

This is the recommendations and wishes expressed by the population:

- They wish to see the road passing in front of the fondom, also be fitted to enable the populations of Bamessing and Babanki villages not to continue to Ndop when they come home or when they want to go to Bamenda ;
- They wish that the promoter arranges the pipes that allow to avoid the often observed floods when the rains are very abundant.

5. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

The encounter / meeting ended at 6: 05 PM on a great satisfaction of the Bamessing village populations. It ended with a family photograph followed by refreshment.

1. For the Client (MINADER) or its Technical Partner (EEP/JICA) :

Represented by :

中野 裕司
NAKAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations

R. A. N.

3. The Consultant

[Handwritten signature]

DJIBRIL ZAMBOU SOBOUM



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BAMESSING PALACE

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PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST REGION, NGOKETUNJA DIVISION (NDOP)

⑦ PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (BAMUNKA)

According to Article 20 of Decree N ° 2013/0171 / PM of February 14, 2013, it was held in the Bamalang conference hall from 2: 30 to 5 PM at the Bamunka chiefdom a meeting that served as a public consultation. This meeting aimed to gather the opinions of people on the "Preparatory survey of the improvement of rural infrastructure in the North West Region, Ngokeyunja Division». It has mobilized a certain number of participants (see Attendance list).

Following points highlighted the running of the meeting:

- Introductory phase;
- The presentation of the survey's legal and institutional framework as well as public consultation goals ;
- The presentation of the project and some potential impacts ;
- Exchanges with the participants;
- The closing remarks of the representative of His Majesty.

1. INTRODUCTION PHASE

His Majesty the FON NJOYA SAM JOHN takes the floor at 2: 30 PM to extend a warm welcome to the team of experts who have come to discuss the project with BAMUNKA people . Thereafter, he prescribed to people especially farmers who responded to his call, to listen carefully to all that is said. This introduction phase ended with the presentation of this team:

- The Divisional Delegate of MINEPDED ;
- The consultation firm Jurilex represented by :
 - M. ZAMBOU SOBGOU M Djibril (Consultant Jurilex)
 - Mme LIANEA DONDJANG Elvistine (Consultant Jurilex)

2. PRESENTATION OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK

It was conducted by Mr. Alexander TAZOCHA (DD MINEPDED). He has presented the regulatory provisions in terms of ESIS in Cameroon. In his presentation, it emerged that Law No. 96/12 of 05 August 1996 relating to framework law on environmental management is the basic legal instrument in terms of environmental protection in Cameroon. Thereafter, he evokes other relevant texts like the Decree No. 2013/0171 / PM of 14 February 2013 laying down the ESIA implementation procedures. This decree also stipulates the content of the detailed study.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The project description was conducted by Mr. S. Zambou Djibril. It resorts from his presentation that the project is made up of 3 components:

- The improvement of irrigation schemes;

- Re- improvement of roads;
- setting up of agricultural Equipment.

A point of honour in his remarks was granted to the improvement of irrigated areas, since many of these areas are located in the BAMUNKA village.

4. EXCHANGES WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Major concerns were listed as follows:

- a) M. NJOYA Henry wished to know the starting date of the project.

Answer: we can't certainly give you the starting date the project. Indeed, this ESIS is the first step needed to achieve the project. This will be followed by other stages. However you can be assured that you will be informed each time as it was the case during the first phase.

- b) M. CHUI TATA Joseph wanted to know how the project will benefit the farmers

Answer: The project aims ultimately to improving the living conditions of rural entrepreneurs and very especially the rice sector. To this end, it is highly desirable that you continue to work together as you have already done to take full advantage of this project. Moreover, the establishment of the infrastructure will benefit to entrepreneurs from other sectors and finally to all those visiting the Ngoketunja division.


It was also noted arguments like that of Mr. Richard SITUNG who thinks that the development of health infrastructure is crucial to the multifaceted project success. Indeed, the rural entrepreneur can produce only if he is in good health, yet these health facilities is lacking the throughout the division

5. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

The meeting ended with a great satisfaction of participants. It ended with a photograph followed by refreshment.

1. For the contractor (MINADER) or its technical partner (EEP/JICA) :

Represented by :


NAKAYAMA Yusuke

2. The Representative of the populations

HRH John S. Njoya
FON OF BAMUNKA
NGOKETUNJIA,
North-West Region.



3. The Consultant


Djibril ZAMBOU SOBGOUM



PREPARATORY SURVEY OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTH WEST
REGION, NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION (NDOP)

FICHE DE PRESENCE

Lieu : BAMUNKA PALACE.....

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12. Environmental Checklist (Environmental and Social Considerations)

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes/ No	Confirmation of Environmental Consideration (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
1 Permits and Explanation	(1) EIA and Environmental Permits	(a) Have EIA reports been already prepared in official process?	N	3 EIA was started since July 2016 and are in progress
		(b) Have EIA reports been approved by authorities of the host country's government?	N	EIA reports would be approved by the MINEPDED in 4 months at the latest after the submission of reports. Reports have been submitted on 26 octobre and 16 november 2016
		(c) Have EIA reports been unconditionally approved? If conditions are imposed on the approval of EIA reports, are the conditions satisfied?	N	Report is making in progress
		(d) In addition to the above approvals, have other required environmental permits been obtained from the appropriate regulatory authorities of the host country's government?	N	No other environmental permit is required
	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	(a) Have contents of the project and the potential impacts been adequately explained to the Local stakeholders based on appropriate procedures, including information disclosure? Is understanding obtained from the Local stakeholders?	Y	Considering that the MINADER proposals, 98 roads in the 4 regions (total length of 1 958 km), based on the contribution to increase rice production, the number of beneficiary population, the urgency in the development Country, accessblished to the main roads, it was chosen 7 roads in the 3 regions to conduct the field surveys. Among these, the 4 roads in the 4 arrondissement in the 3 regions high priority three provinces 4 County 4 lines (total length of 63.7 km) was selected.
		(b) Have the comment from the stakeholders (such as local residents) been reflected to the project design?	Y	Local peoples' concerns were included in the EMSP (chapter 6). A fair recruitment policy in collaboration with local traditional authority will be developed. The project is welcomed by local residents of the project sites. None of them is against the project
	(3) Examination of Alternatives	(a) Have alternative plans of the project been examined with social and environmental considerations?	Y	Only regarding the detailed study of Ndop. One alternative has been retained: the "Zero option" option. If the project is not completed, the zone would have remained enclaved. With the project, the area will grow significantly
2 Pollution Control	(1) Air Quality	(a) Is there a possibility that air pollutants emitted from the project related sources, such as vehicles traffic will affect ambient air quality? Does ambient air quality comply with the country's air quality standards? Are any mitigating measures taken?	Y	The rehabilitated roads will densify traffic. That increases air pollution. For the construction phase, the emission of toxic gases from traffic and vehicles. During operation rise of dust will be visible during the dry season because of the traffic on the non-paved roads. These impacts are inevitable, the measures such as road watering is recommended
		(b) Where industrial areas already exist near the route, is there a possibility that the project will make air pollution worse?	N	No measure is necessary. Factories are note located near the project sites
	(2) Water Quality	(a) Is there a possibility that soil runoff from the bare lands resulting from earthmoving activities, such as cutting and filling will cause water quality degradation in downstream water areas?	Y	The water quality of downstream may be troubled by the erosion in the trenches during the construction. But this risk is minor. During operation, there will be no risk of erosion because the trenches will be concreted.
		(b) Is there a possibility that surface runoff from roads will contaminate water sources, such as groundwater?	Y	Groundwater will be affected by the phenomenon of infiltration into aquifers oil or oil spilled on the soil especially during construction. However, these impacts are quite low

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes/ No	Confirmation of Environmental Consideration (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(c) Do effluents from various facilities, such as parking areas/service areas comply with the country's effluent standards and ambient water quality standards? Is there a possibility that the effluents will cause areas not to comply with the country's ambient water quality standards?	Y	The effluents of the liquid substances that should not be dumped in nature because they are likely to affect the quality of surface water or groundwater. However, the risk is too low. There is no risk during operation. Decree No. 2001/165/PM specifies the terms of protection of surface water and groundwater against pollution
		(d) Are considerations given to water pollution of the surrounding water bodies, such as rivers and groundwater by effluents or leachates from agricultural lands? Are adequate use/disposal standards for fertilizers, agrochemicals, and livestock wastes established? Is a framework established to increase awareness of the standards among farmers?	Y	Law n °2003/003 concerning phytosanitary protection clearly defines pesticides can pollute soil and therefore prohibited. The UNDVA that provides training, monitoring, and public awareness
		(e) Is a monitoring framework established for water pollution of rivers and groundwater?	Y	The waste management plan is planned and will be implemented from the start of work as envisaged in the EMSP
	(3) Wastes	(a) Are wastes generated from the project facilities, such as parking areas/service areas, properly treated and disposed of in accordance with the country's regulations?	N	Waste (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) generated during the work should be managed by authorized companies to waste disposal such as HYSACAM. For the operational phase, at the rice fields, the waste will be managed in the same way as during the road construction. The measures capable of processing so easy to waste during the construction phases are as follows: - Avoid dumping of solid waste or liquid waste (wastewater and waste oil) on the ground and in the rivers; - Prohibit washing or emptying equipment and project vehicles in rivers or near bodies of water; - Prohibit washing or rinsing watering cans and vases containing pesticide residues.
	(4) Soil Contamination	(a) Is there a possibility that impacts in irrigated lands, such as salinization of soils will result?	N	No risk
(b) Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil contamination of irrigated lands by agrochemicals, heavy metals and other hazardous substances?		Y	In construction phase, soil pollution is due to the accidental spillage of hydrocarbons; reshuffle localized soil due to construction work. In the operating phase, soil pollution is probable due to the use of unapproved chemicals inputs (uncontrolled releases of toxic solid waste, etc.). The measures: limiting the use of pesticides and awareness of farmers on plant protection products registered and products harmful to the soil not to use; and the establishment of a waste management plan in agricultural areas.	
(c) Are any agrochemicals management plans prepared? Are any usages or any implementation structures organized for proper use of the plans?		N	A management plan is recommended as a mitigation measure, but its implementation will be from the start of the implementation of the project by the developer or project manager	
	(5) Ground subsidence	(a) In the case of extraction of a large volume of groundwater, is there a possibility that the extraction of groundwater will cause subsidence?	N	No risk

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes/ No	Confirmation of Environmental Consideration (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
	(6) Offensive Odor	(a) Are there any odor sources? Is there a possibility that odor problems will occur to the inhabitants?	N	The risk of transmitting unhealthy odors widely is too low
	(7) Noise and Vibration	(a) Do noise and vibrations from the vehicle and train traffic comply with the country's standards?	Y	It almost does not exist in Cameroon unauthorized vehicles may produce unbearable noise and vibration to the environment. However, vehicles and heavy machinery will make huge noise and vibration. This is an irreversible impact but low intensity because the vibrations will be felt during the implementation. Regarding the operational phase noise and vibration will be quite low and therefore sustainable for the immediate environment
3 Natural Environment	(1) Protected area	(a) Is the project site located in protected areas designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? Is there a possibility that the project will affect the protected areas?	N	The project is located on not protected area
	(2) Ecosystem	(a) Does the project site encompass primeval forests, tropical rain forests, ecologically valuable habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, or tidal flats)?	N	The project site is not concerned such important environmental areas. The project site consists of the already traced roads and already developed irrigated areas.
		(b) Does the project site or discharge area encompass the protected habitats of endangered species designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions?	N	No protected habitat is on protected sites
		(c) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem?	Y	It is almost certain that the project will have no impact on the ecosystem. However, some measures for the minor impacts are planned as follows: - Limit as much as possible the land clearing - Supporting people affected by the project who lost crops, restoring a new plant diversity - Put on the berm of the road with planting material befitting - Promote fish farming activities in the communities
		(d) Are adequate protection measures taken to prevent impacts, such as disruption of migration routes, habitat fragmentation, and traffic accident of wildlife and livestock?	N	There is no migration route on the project sites The risk of accident traffic involving animals are insignificant
		(e) Is there a possibility that installation of roads will cause impacts, such as destruction of forest, poaching, desertification, reduction in wetland areas, and disturbance of ecosystems due to introduction of exotic (non-native invasive) species and pests? Are adequate measures for preventing such impacts considered?	Y	Roads allow traffic of wood from local forests. Rehabilitated and constructed roads will allow the development of poaching. The risk of desertification of wetlands is void equatorial zone where the project is located. disruption risk remains very insignificant. Forest monitoring activities should be strengthened to fight against poaching Regarding the intrusion of exogenous species in the ecosystem, the risk is virtually zero also. Because the project areas are located in the equatorial zone. Nevertheless, the intrusion of exogenous species could be done with the help of man, but for now, even in the long term, the risk is too low to retain as impact and bring it measures

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes/ No	Confirmation of Environmental Consideration (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(f) In cases the project site is located at undeveloped areas, is there a possibility that the new development will result in extensive loss of natural environments?	N	No roads will be built in virgin land
		(g) Is there a possibility that the project will result in the loss of breeding and feeding grounds for valuable wildlife? If they are lost, are there substitutes for the grounds near the original locations?	N	The project is carried out in a wet savanna area where wildlife is almost nonexistent
		(h) Is there a possibility that overgrazing will cause ecological degradation, such as impacts on wildlife habitats and desertification?	N	The pasture is abundant in the area and natural regeneration is easy. The project does not involve increasing the pastoral practice
		(i) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem?	N	Significant ecosystem impacts are not expected.
	(3) Hydrology	(a) Is there a possibility that alteration of topographic features and installation of structures, such as tunnels will adversely affect surface water and groundwater flows?	N	No tunnel will be built
	() Topography et geology	(a) Is there any soft ground on the route that may cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides, where needed?	N	All the roads to be rehabilitated have been classified and appropriate measures regarding the risks of landslides or slippage are not necessary because the risks are too weak
		(b) Is there a possibility that civil works, such as cutting and filling will cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides?	N	The risk of landslide or mudslide is very low
		(c) Is there a possibility that soil runoff will result from cut and fill areas, waste soil disposal sites, and borrow sites? Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil runoff?	Y	The risk of erosion is permanent in rainy season. The main measure to mitigate is to monitor and maintain the road to flow the outlets, filling potholes, picking his gutters and cleared roadsides periodically. There will be land disposal sites and waste land extraction sites for backfilling. The main measure is to reforest these sites after the project implementation.
Social Environment	(1) Resettlement	(a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement?	Y	Certainly people will be affected by the project. But no involuntary resettlement is expected. Nevertheless, it is the loss of property or economical displacement because local residents do not live on the project sites but they practice agro-pastoral activities. Efforts are intended to enable affected people receive compensation before the start of the project.
		(b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement?	Y	This was done during the public consultations and individual surveys held in the period 18-28/07, 02-05 and 16-19/08 2016. People agree that they only receive compensation. Moreover, they approve the project without reservation and are eager to see the project start. There will be no resettlement

Category	Environmental Item	Main Check Items	Yes/ No	Confirmation of Environmental Consideration (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		(c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement?	Y	The resettlement plan underway helps to define the scope of actions. It will be rather a compensation plan, given that there is no physical replacement. As part of the implementation of the RAP, about 300 people identified should be compensated following the loss of their economic assets. The cost for land replacement is also considered to make the principles of compensation in the Project.
		(d) Is the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement?	Y	The payment of compensation will be in accordance with the laws in force in Cameroon. It will be before the start of work.
		(e) Is the compensation policies prepared in document?	Y	Law No.85-09 relating to eminent domain and compensation terms and its implementing regulations define the principles. The owners of the property (construction, culture, sacred trees, tombs) might be affected by the road rehabilitation. The amount of compensation for structures and cultures should be set in accordance with legislation, and those of sacred trees and tombs are estimated following examples of similar projects in Cameroon. The measures to recover the living standards are included in the RAP
		(f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples?	Y	The resettlement plan in Cameroon makes no difference between the socially vulnerable and the other when the goods are recognized as appurtenant to the person recognized as vulnerable. For example, there are elderly widows living alone among the people to compensate. In general, too little vulnerable people are involved. The expropriation of property populations has a minimal impact on people's lives. About 30% of PAP are women and old person, the amount of compensation will be increased for those vulnerable people.
		(g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement?	Y	There are no displaced persons in the Project The agreement of these principle of compensation in the aquisition of lands obtained.
		(h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan?	Y	There is an institutional framework managed by the Prefect of the Department in which the project is located. The Prefect chairs the Commission for Assessment and Evaluation of the property (CCEB), closely with the MINDCAF which is responsible to the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy. Moreover, it's the MIN DER that will be responsible for budgeting the state. And the latter representing the government has already had to make compensation issues and resettlement action plans. Note that the compensation will be made on the basis of national regulations.
		(i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement?	Y	This impact monitoring will be conducted by departmental sectoral ministries: environment, social affairs. Monitoring plan is elaborated in the RAP

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		(j) Is the grievance redress mechanism established?	N	The persons concerned should address their complaints to the chiefdom which will forward them to the administrative hierarchy. This is provided as part of the project. The CCEB will deal with it. When the affected person does not get an amicable agreement on the amount of compensation, he sent his complaint to the MINDCAF. If he is not satisfied, he seized the competent court of the location of the expropriated property.
	(2) Living and Livelihood	(a) Where roads are newly installed, is there a possibility that the project will affect the existing means of transportation and the associated workers? Is there a possibility that the project will cause significant impacts, such as extensive alteration of existing land uses, changes in sources of livelihood, or unemployment? Are adequate measures considered for preventing these impacts?	N	The new road development is not planned in the project. Detour roads to implement during construction will prevent farmland. The project will have positive impacts on transportation and on the lives of workers who depend. Furthermore, significant changes will be seen in the use of land for the people who have extended their crops on the right of way. However, there is no risk of unemployment or loss of livelihoods of people who for the most part, are owners of several fields scattered in the forest.
		(b) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of the inhabitants other than the target population? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary?	Y	Among the impacts that have been identified, there are only positive impacts for other populations: job creation and easy delivery of harvests to market in the metropolis.
		(c) Is there any possibility that diseases, including infectious diseases, such as HIV will be brought due to immigration of workers associated with the project? Are adequate considerations given to public health, if necessary?	Y	Among the recommended measures, local people should be sensitized on the risks of infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS, as well as employees of the site. Awareness on the use and distribution of contraceptives are recommended.
		(d) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect road traffic in the surrounding areas (e.g., increase of traffic congestion and traffic accidents)?	Y	The roads to be rehabilitated are generally used by users from neighboring departments. However, during construction, there actually may jam in the communities served by the route. This is why the creation of detours is recommended. During the operational phase, the risk of accidents would be increased due to non-compliance with speed limits, by the users of these roads. Such measures, it would be important to set up barriers to rain, donkeys, and educate road users on respect for speed limits.
		(e) Is there any possibility that roads will impede the movement of inhabitants?	Y	Nuisances (dust emission, gear noise, etc.) generated during the work can disturb people. Moreover, peoples are obliged to modified to move if there were only one entry and exit under construction. But when operating the road will not disturb the people, rather it will facilitate their movements.
		(f) Is there any possibility that structures associated with roads (such as bridges) will cause a sun shading and radio interference?	N	The structures will be smaller

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		(g) Is proper allotment made for rights to agricultural land use? Is there a possibility that the allotment will result in inequitable distribution or usurpation of land and available resources?	N	The land for the project does not belong to the people, but are the property of the state through the UNVDA who manages. Under the supervision of UNVDA, water users' associations coordinate the reallocation of plots of land and the reduction of land. It was confirmed between the two that they applied the same approach within the framework of the project. In the irrigation area of the project is to assume a larger than the area cultivated in the current state, the parcel area of a limb will not be decreased.
		(h) Are proper allotments, such as water rights allotment in the project area made? Is there a possibility that the allotments will result in inequitable distribution or usurpation of water rights and available resources?	N	Water resource is very abundant in the project area and therefore cannot divide people.
		(i) Is there a possibility that the amount of water used (surface water, groundwater) by the project will adversely the downstream fisheries and water uses?	N	The negative impact on fishing and downstream water use is not expected as there will be little change in water intake and drainage. These waters could also be affected during the exploitation phase of the irrigated perimeters following the accidental spills of the phytosanitary products. These pollution risks can be direct or indirect. They constitute a potential danger both for the populations that make use of water and for the fauna and the aquatic flora that lives there.
		(j) Is there a possibility that water-borne or water-related diseases (e.g., schistosomiasis, malaria, filariasis) will be introduced? Is adequate consideration given to public health education, if necessary?	N	These diseases cannot be caused by the work. Traditionally the water quality is good in the project area
	(3) Heritage	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will damage the local archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage? Are adequate measures considered to protect these sites in accordance with the country's laws?	Y	No scientifically important site is on the project website (for now). But the possession of sacred sites (tree, forest or sacred stone) is a tradition in this part of the country. It is therefore important to always meet traditional authorities (village chiefs) and receive their consent before starting work. Therefore, some trees from forests will be destroyed and some tombs. As far the agreement of the local population was acquired in exchange for a symbolic compensation.
	(4) Landscape	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the local landscape? Are necessary measures taken??	N	There is a disfigurement of the landscape during the construction phase especially by the massive uprising of dust. As a measure regular watering of the site is proposed
	(5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples	(a) Are considerations given to reduce impacts on the culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples?	Y	People are deeply rooted in their traditions; their acculturation doesn't expect during the time of the project. However, sacred assets that will eventually be affected, traditional ceremonies should be organized.
		(b) Are all of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in relation to land and resources respected?	Y	In the project area, there are no minority or indigenous peoples that the particular consideration should be given to theirs rights.

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	(6) Working conditions	(a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project?	Y	The Law No. 92/007 on the Labor Code. In case of non-compliance with the law, the Contractor incurs any penalty
		(b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials?	Y	This is an imperative; all workers are required to meet safety requirements in order to limit potential accidents that occur. During the construction, a responsible of quality, health, safety and environment (QHSE) should be recruited and respect of wearing protection clothes should be strict and the setting up posters and signs.
		(c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.?	Y	It is planned awareness programs for workers on health and retraining of drivers.
		(d) Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents?	Y	Internal regulations of the site will be provided and each must respect
5	Others	(1) Impacts during Construction		
		(a) Are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts during construction (e.g., noise, vibrations, turbid water, dust, exhaust gases, and wastes)?	Y	Specific measures are recommended for each of these impacts: watering, port appropriate equipment ...
		(b) If construction activities adversely affect the natural environment (ecosystem), are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?	Y	La flora would be influenced but impacts are minor. Grassing berms of road and/or plantation after the construction are recommended
		(c) If construction activities adversely affect the social environment, are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?	Y	The consultation of local residents is necessary; they must first be informed of actions.
		(2) Monitoring		
		(a) Does the proponent develop and implement monitoring program for the environmental items that are considered to have potential impacts?	Y	Monitoring of RAP and EMSP is conducted by the Departmental Committee for project management and monitoring led by the Prefect
		(b) What are the items, methods and frequencies of the monitoring program?	Y	Certain parts of EMP and RAP will be evaluated monthly, others quarterly and finally half. At the end of each year a report by the Divisional Delegate of the Environment will be presented with assessments. Assessments can lead to reprimands or penalties if in case of non-respect of EMP and RAP. Monitoring of RAP should be done for 2 years after land acquisition
		(c) Does the proponent establish an adequate monitoring framework (organization, personnel, equipment, and adequate budget to sustain the monitoring framework)?	N	The promoter will be responsible designate a body responsible for monitoring with all the rules necessary for its operation.
		(d) Are any regulatory requirements pertaining to the monitoring report system identified, such as the format and frequency of reports from the proponent to the regulatory authorities?	N	The body designated by the promoter will be responsible for producing and presenting its reports with a predefined frequency in its specifications.
6	Note	Reference to Checklist of Other		
		(a) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Forestry checklist should also be checked.	N	N/A

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	Sectors	(b) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Power Transmission and Distribution Lines checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including installation of power transmission lines and/or electric distribution facilities).	N	N/A
		(c) For the projects including construction of large-scale weirs, reservoirs, and dams, where necessary, pertinent items described in the Hydropower, Dams and Reservoirs checklist should also be checked.	N	N/A
	Note on Using Environmental Checklist	(a) If necessary, the impacts to transboundary or global issues should be confirmed (e.g., the project includes factors that may cause problems, such as transboundary waste treatment, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer, or global warming).	N	N/A