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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS

CCR	Central Control Room
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CRC	Community Relation Committee
CRO	Community Relations Officer
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAI	Diaoune Agro-Industrie
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PACs	Project Affected Communities
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PID	Project Information Document
PS	Performance Standards
RCN	Raw Cashew Nut
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference

Glossary of Terms

Interested and/or Affected Party(I&APs)	<p>This term is usually used within the context of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). In this context, it refers to all individuals, communities or groups whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. I&APs may include local communities, investors, business associations, trade unions, customers, consumers, and environmental interest groups. An I&AP can therefore be deemed as any public member who has an interest in the project, who is directly affected by the project or who desires to be kept informed about the project regularly.</p>
Social Area of Influence	<p>This defines the project area and site, as well as the most directly-affected villages closest to the project site. The term includes communities and people who are not only affected by the project but who are also the beneficiaries (in terms of employment, healthcare services or any other possible spin-off effects of the development).</p>
Project-Affected Community (PAC)	<p>This refers to a community/ies affected by the project either from primary (direct) or secondary socio-economic effect (i.e. further spin-off effects), but also from a livelihood perspective. Apart from the obvious beneficiaries of the project in terms of future healthcare provision and employment, these communities are not necessarily near the project site and might even be several kilometres away. In defining the PACs, the following questions should be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What project-related socio-economic impacts are anticipated? • Which communities surrounding the proposed area would be directly or indirectly affected by these impacts (i.e. the beneficiaries especially)? • Which other communities/businesses would be the beneficiaries of the project?
Public Participation	<p>This term is mostly used during the ESIA process to allow all potential I&APs an opportunity to comment on the EIA. It can be seen as the process where I&APs are allowed to comment on or raise issues relevant to a project. It should be seen as a continuous, two-way communication process to promote public understanding of the project and to keep the public fully informed about it. In this way, it allows the public to voice their opinions and/or perceptions of the project and propose relevant management strategies</p>
Stakeholders	<p>The International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement (2007) defines stakeholders as: “[...] persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have an interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcomes, either positively or</p>

	<p>negatively” (IFC, 2007: p 10). However, in this plan, the term is more broadly applied to refer to organisations or groups of people collectively who have an interest in the project and who have a direct influence on it.</p> <p>Stakeholders might include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local government departments and officials; • Conservation organisations/bodies; • Project-Affected Communities; • Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or Community-Based Organisations (CBOs); • Traditional authorities; • Farmers; • Groups who are subject to systematic vulnerability.
<p>Vulnerability</p>	<p>Someone who may be more adversely affected than another person by the project. A vulnerable person is typically someone who needs more assistance from a project developer should his or her life be impacted negatively by the project. From a theoretical perspective, a useful way to conceptualize vulnerability is through the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The latter framework typically considers the skills, assets (material and social) and approaches available to, and used by, individuals and groups to survive (UPDP, 2017). The term sustainability implies that such individuals or groups can confront and overcome moments of stress and/or crises in their lives, whilst being able to maintain or even improve their current and future skills and assets (ibid.). Using this framework, a person or group’s vulnerability can be measured by considering shocks, trends or seasonality based on five livelihood assets or capitals (referred to as the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework Pentagon. These five capitals are human, natural, financial, social, and physical capital.</p>
<p>Community Relations Committees</p>	<p>Committees already established by DAI among key stakeholder group representatives. The committees are intended to formalize a system for stakeholders to solve problems and/or issues related to the project collectively and to receive regular feedback from DAI on the project and will serve as a forum for the project stakeholders to express and channel their concerns which affect them directly regarding important issues related to the project</p>