Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/16/2020 | Report No: ESRSC00181
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P168777</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Project Name**: Nafa Program Support Project

**Practice Area (Lead)**: Social Protection & Jobs

**Financing Instrument**: Investment Project Financing

**Estimated Appraisal Date**: 5/6/2020

**Estimated Board Date**: 6/23/2020

**Borrower(s)**: Republic of Guinea

**Implementing Agency(ies)**: Cellule Filets Sociaux

### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to (a) increase opportunities for income, revenue and human capital development for targeted poor households; and (b) strengthen institutional capacity and systems for economic and social inclusion.

### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>60.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

**No**

### C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

This second generation safety nets program sets out to reduce poverty among poor targeted households by (i) scaling up existing cash transfers and cash for work interventions; and (ii) increasing their impact on productive inclusion and human capital development. The project will build a solid foundation for sustainability by further strengthening social protection delivery systems.

### D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
This project will be implemented in both urban and rural communes in all 8 regions. The exact locations of the physical investments remain unknown and will be decided with the authorities based on the priorities identified in the local development plans and the expressed needs of the communities.

The main areas of investment in the rural areas will be non-conditional cash transfers, livelihood support and Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW); all are considered moderate risk in terms of environmental and social impact. In urban areas, activities will focus on sanitation/improvement of drainage and improvement/maintenance of secondary roads to reduce risks of flooding. It is not anticipated that any physical resettlement or acquisition of land will be required but there may be some temporary impacts on land users and livelihoods during the road rehabilitation and maintenance work.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

although they have previously effectively implemented Bank-financed projects, the Borrowers institutional capacity to implement the project under the ESF may be considered limited. An Institutional Capacity Assessment in compliance with the World Bank guidance was conducted in May 2019. [add results here] Any capacity gaps/strengthening measures (for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Standards) will be captured in an Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan and reflected in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

The PIU will be staffed with a full time environmental specialist and a full time social specialist. The PIU will ensure that such dedicated specialists are on board during the early implementation period and for the duration of the project. In particular, the Social Specialist contracted by the PIU will be responsible for monitoring the preparation and implementation of GBV risk mitigation measures and the operation of the GRM.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)  

Environmental Risk Rating  

The impacts likely to be generated by the project activities are site-specific, limited in number and can be mitigated with measures identified in the various instruments and the ESCP. The key environmental issues are related to physical infrastructure or civil works such as: (i) the collective productive infrastructure such as bottomland development to enhance communities’ livelihoods; (ii) rural road rehabilitation and/or maintenance to increase population access to basic social infrastructure; and (iii) reforestation to mitigate the effect of climate change on populations. In urban areas, activities may center around improvement of drainage and sanitation and improvement/maintenance of secondary roads (to reduce risks of flooding) based on findings from the social assessments and evaluation of safeguard risks.

Social Risk Rating  

It is not anticipated that the activities financed by the project will have significant or irreversible social impacts and any possible negative impacts such as labor influx and threats to community health and safety will be mostly temporary and can be managed/mitigated. It is not anticipated that any acquisition of land or restriction of land use will be required.
As noted, however, the client has no experience or capacity in applying the ESF beyond the aspects that are common with the OP’s and therefore significant efforts will be required to build the capacity of the PIU and familiarize the PIU with the new standards and general approach. Gaps in the capacity of the PIU were identified during the Institutional Capacity Assessment and training needs reflected in the ESCP.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

From the preliminary review carried out at this concept stage, the project does involve activities that could generate some environmental or social impacts but these could be mitigated and reversible. Under NAFA, LIPWs will be developed around physical infrastructure or civil works such as: (i) the collective productive infrastructure such as bottomland development to enhance communities’ livelihood; (ii) rural road rehabilitation and/or maintenance to increase population access to basic social infrastructure and (iii) reforestation to mitigate the effect of climate change on populations. In urban areas, activities may center around improvement of drainage and sanitation and improvement/maintenance of secondary roads (to reduce risks of flooding) based on findings from the social assessments and evaluation of safeguard risks. Thus, key environmental and social risks related to land access, labor issues, community health and cultural heritage will be identified.

Temporary Economic Displacement: As the exact location of the roads and sanitation infrastructure to be rehabilitated are not yet known, the scale and scope of any potential temporary economic displacement cannot be fully defined. It is anticipated however that there may be very minor temporary interruptions during the active rehabilitation phase but land acquisition and permanent negative economic impacts are not expected.

Management/Mitigation: In order to provide guidance regarding how to screen for and avoid unnecessary negative social impacts and how to manage unavoidable social impacts, a RPF will be prepared during early implementation. The principles of the RPF will be reflected in the ESCP which will also provide guidance and specific circumstances regarding when a RAP will be required. The RPF for the PSSNP should be used as a base for the preparation of the new RPF.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

The decision whether to consider and use all or part of the Borrower’s E&S system will be taken prior to Appraisal. The use of The Borrower’s General Environmental Assessment Guide may be considered. In addition, safeguard instruments prepared for similar projects may also be considered.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. In consultation with the Bank, the client will prepare and implement a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and associated risks and impacts.
A draft of the SEP will be prepared and disclosed as early as possible and prior to Appraisal. The client will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable for the local context. The Borrower is strongly encouraged to assess the capacity of existing platforms and mechanisms and to build upon them if at all possible. This may include stakeholder engagement platforms established under other projects or by other donors. If major changes are made to the SEP during project implementation, a revised SEP should be prepared using the same principles and publicly disclosed.

The Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle paying special attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). The Borrower will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

The Borrower will maintain, and disclose, a documented record of stakeholder engagement including information shared, list of the stakeholders consulted, summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered and incorporated.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, or disciplinary practices. The labor management procedures will set out measures to prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation.

While there will be numerous project sites, the actual project footprint is relatively discrete and does not entail a significant amount of labor. Most of the labor will be locally hired which will minimize the influx of non-local workers and reduce the potential for harm to local communities. To more effectively manage any possible labor influx and address risks such as GBV, the Environmental and Social Assessment will provide recommendations for relevant labor management measures including a labor management plan if necessary.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): To ensure adequate health and safety of workers during construction, the PIU will develop and implement a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan consistent with the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The HSE will include procedures for incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-compliance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness for workers that will be proportionate with the project scope. It will also include procedures for managing any accidents on the project site and a Code of Conduct to address potential GBV risks in the local community.

Workers Accommodation: As most of the labor will be locally sourced, it is not likely that accommodation will be required on site. This will be confirmed prior to Appraisal.
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The overall level of environmental risks associated with the project is considered Moderate. Some of the NAFA’s LIPW activities will potentially generate pollutants with impacts on air, water, and land, and consume resources that may constitute a threat to people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local and regional levels. To avoid the release of such pollutants or to minimize and control the control and flow of their release, performance and measures specified in the national laws should be used or in the EHSGs, whichever is most stringent.

During construction, exhaust from vehicles and dust generated by digging activities may affect air quality. Those most likely to be affected are workers and people living within the close proximity of project sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be used to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration.

In addition, noise might likely be generated from the use of construction machinery and vehicle movements. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of the works suggest that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisances. The construction works will, however, present short-term nuisance to the public and to owners adjacent to some of the project sites. The Environmental and Social Management instruments to be prepared will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work and strong communication strategies to provide timely information to local residents.

Waste management: Construction activities will generate solid waste which will primarily include excavated soil and construction debris. The waste generated by the construction works will largely be disposed of at approved sites according with the national laws and regulations.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The Borrower will evaluate the risks and impacts of the project on the health and safety of the affected communities during the project life cycle, including those who, because of their circumstances, may be more vulnerable. In addition, the PIU will identify, evaluate and monitor the potential traffic and road safety risks to workers, affected communities and road users and, where appropriate, develop measures and plans to address them. Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area could lead to adverse social impacts [gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, communicable diseases] on local communities, especially if the communities are rural and remote. The Environmental and Social Assessment will provide recommendations for relevant labor management measures including the preparation of a labor management plan if necessary.

To ensure health and safety of workers during construction, the PIU will develop and implement a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (for construction activities). The plan will include procedures for investigating and reporting any incidents, recording and reporting of non-compliance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers that will be proportionate with the project scope.
ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

It is not anticipated that any land acquisition or restrictions on land use will be required. However, as the exact location of the roads and sanitation infrastructure to be rehabilitated are not yet known, the scale and scope of any potential temporary economic displacement cannot be fully defined. It is anticipated however that there may be very minor temporary interruptions during the active rehabilitation phase.

Management/Mitigation: In order to provide guidance regarding how to screen for and avoid unnecessary negative social impacts and how to manage unavoidable social impacts, a RPF will be prepared during early implementation. The principles of the RPF will be reflected in the ESCP which will also provide guidance and specific circumstances regarding when a RAP will be required. The RPF for the PSSNP should be used as a base for the preparation of the new RPF.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. During the implementation of the NAFA’s LIPW activities, the collective productive infrastructure such as bottomland development to enhance communities’ livelihood, (ii) rural road rehabilitation and/or maintenance and (iii) reforestation to mitigate the effect of climate change on populations will be undertaken. All these will involve biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. As Biodiversity often underpins ecosystem services valued by humans, protection and conservation of habitats and biodiversity they support will focus on enhancing plant and/or animal species where the project activities will substantially modify ecology function and species composition. The ESA will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats. The clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and fauna habitat will be minimal.

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ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard does not apply

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The Environmental and Social Assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage, as well as people identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Through the environmental and social assessment, the project-specific potential risks and impacts on cultural heritage will be determined and measures to address impacts, should cultural relics and/or archeological sites and material be discovered during LIPW activities. However, if infrastructure construction activities are identified as necessary to be undertaken, all construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause
which will require contractors to stop construction; all cultural property sites/archeological material will be handled in accordance with national and subnational law.

The Environmental and Social Assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. However, all construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during construction.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This standard does not apply

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
The project will not have any impact or adverse effects on international water bodies.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas
The project will not be implemented in any disputed area, per the Bank standards.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No
Financing Partners
African Development Bank (AfDB)

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)
Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of an ESMF;
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Institutional Capacity Assessment;
- Preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
- Institutional arrangements for the implementation of SEP;
- Plans for the implementation of the Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan;
- Development of ESMPs/NIES;
- Development and Implementation of Abbreviated RAPs (if necessary).

C. Timing
Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 15-Jul-2019
IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Republic of Guinea

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Cellule Filets Sociaux

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Claudia Zambra Taibo
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Aly Zulficar Rahim Recommended on 02-May-2019 at 17:36:21 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Hanneke Van Tilburg (SAESSA) Cleared on 16-Apr-2020 at 10:41:41 EDT