



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 19-February-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA26866



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Guyana	Project ID P170025	Project Name Additional Financing to the Flood Risk Management project	Parent Project ID (if any) P147250
Parent Project Name GY Flood Risk Management	Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 24-Feb-2020	Estimated Board Date 15-June-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Co-operative Republic of Guyana	Implementing Agency Agriculture Sector Development Unit (ASDU), Ministry of Agriculture

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objective of the project is to reduce the risk of flooding in the low-lying areas of the East Demerara.
Components

Priority Works for Flood Risk Reduction
Institutional Strengthening for Flood Risk Reduction
Project Management and Implementation Support

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	26.00
Total Financing	26.00
of which IBRD/IDA	26.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	26.00
IDA Credit	26.00

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Environmental Assessment
Category

B-Partial Assessment

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. With a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US\$4,655 in 2017, the Co-operative Republic of Guyana (Guyana) has a relatively high level of poverty compared to other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Guyana has a low population density, with 90 percent of its 800,000 inhabitants living on the narrow coastal plain, which represents 10 percent of the country's area. This coastal plain area, much of which lies below sea level, is crucial to the economy of the country as it supports most of the population, including the nation's capital, Georgetown, and agricultural areas that account for approximately 27 percent of the nation's GDP.

2. The coastal plain area is flood prone, making the national economy and the population susceptible to the impacts of high seasonal rainfall and storm events affecting the country. In January 2005, extreme rainfalls caused widespread flooding in the coastal lowlands and resulted in an estimated US\$465 million in damages, which amounted to 59 percent of Guyana's GDP at the time. Other more recent severe rainfall events have caused economic and livelihood losses, further highlighting the importance of reducing Guyana's vulnerability to flooding to foster shared prosperity as an engine for equitable economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

3. The GY Flood Risk Management (FRM) Project focuses on the coastal lands of the East Demerara area, where most of Guyana's Region 4 population is located. Region 4 is bound by the Demerara River to the West, the Mahaica River to the East, the Atlantic Ocean in the North, and the Guyana highlands to the South. The East Demerara area is protected from coastal flooding by a seawall along the Atlantic Ocean and from fluvial flooding by an inland water reservoir, the East Demerara Water Conservancy (EDWC), a large, shallow water storage system with a catchment area of 571 km², dammed on three sides. The reservoir dams prevent stormwater from the inland area from entering the reclaimed coastal land. In addition to flood control, the EDWC provides agricultural lands and urban areas with irrigation and drinking water. During rainfall events, flood protection in Region 4 is dependent both upon the integrity of the EDWC dams and effective drainage in the coastal areas. A series of drainage channels controlled by sluices reduce water levels by draining the EDWC, thus avoiding stressing the dams and increasing the risk of structural failure. A separate network of drainage and irrigation channels and pumps drains the water from this area into the Demerara and Mahaica Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean to prevent and reduce the risk of flooding that would occur because of rainfall and runoff of stormwater.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. In the decades leading up to the 2005 and 2006 floods, the operational capacities of the EDWC and coastal drainage systems declined because of insufficient physical investments and inadequate disaster preparation and management capacity. Following the floods, the Government of Guyana (GoG) reemphasized the importance of flood risk management to Guyana's economic, social, and political well-



being, increasing the budget for the National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to undertake investments, maintenance, and future planning. Moreover, because the GoG recognized the need for medium- and long-term planning for flood prevention, planning tools were developed under the Conservancy Adaptation Project (CAP) using financing from the Global Environment Facility Special Climate Change Fund. The CAP study, which lasted from 2008 to 2013, helped identify priority interventions in the EDWC dams, the EDWC channel and sluice system, and the coastal drainage system. The CAP study identified priority interventions and activities for over US\$123 million. Financial support from the World Bank and other international donors provides an important source of financing to implement investments and undertake strategic planning activities according to the priority planning of the GoG identified through the CAP study.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

5. The objective of the GY FRM Project is to reduce the risk of flooding in the low-lying areas of the East Demerara.

Current PDO

6. The objective of the additional financing (AF) to the GY FRM Project is unchanged: to reduce the risk of flooding in the low-lying areas of the East Demerara.

Key Results

7. The GY FRM Project was designed to address several priority interventions identified by the GoG through the CAP study and consists of three components: (1) Priority Works for Flood Risk Reduction, (2) Institutional Strengthening for Flood Risk Reduction, and (3) Project Management and Implementation Support. The status of the specific components is as detailed in the following paragraphs.

Component 1: Priority Works for Flood Risk Reduction

Subcomponent 1.1. Upgrading critical parts of the EDWC dams

8. The rehabilitation of 4 km out of the 67 km of the EDWC dam has been ongoing since August 2016. Within the conservancy, the rehabilitation of small existing irrigation structures will commence once additional resources are made available. .

Subcomponent 1.2. Investments in the East Coast Demerara Drainage System

9. The priority flood risk reduction investments in the East Coast Demerara Drainage system have been successfully completed in 2018, in particular, the construction of three pump stations at Buxton, Hope/Enmore, and Lusignan. Overall, the pump stations cover an area of 7,800 ha and serve more than 60,000 people directly in Region 4, thereby reducing their exposure to recurrent floods.

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening for Flood Risk Reduction

Subcomponent 2.1. Dam Safety Improvement



10. The ‘Construction Supervision and Quality Assurance Plan’, the ‘Instrumentation Plan’, and the ‘Operations Maintenance and Surveillance Plan’ have been completed and are currently in use to guide and supervise project works. The installation and improvement of instruments to monitor and record the dam behavior and the purchase of instrumentation to expand the hydrometeorological data in the EDWC to include upstream watershed data, part of the Installation Plan, have been completed.

Subcomponent 2.2. Communications

11. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Agriculture Sector Development Unit (ASDU) is preparing a video to support the MoA in its ongoing efforts in disaster risk management and the drainage and irrigation sectors, highlighting the works carried out under the GY FRM Project and its impact on the population (before and after approach). The revised Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), the flood modeling and capacity-building activities, and the communication and outreach activities will commence when additional resources become available.

Component 3: Project Management and Implementation Support

12. The operational costs have been efficiently used by sharing resources with other projects implemented by the World Bank in Guyana. In particular, the PIU has been also implementing the Cunha Canal Rehabilitation Project, a US\$3 million recipient-executed grant financed by Guyana’s REDD+¹ Investment Fund, which was closed in June 2019.

D. Project Description

13. Overall the GY FRM Project is progressing well, as most of the activities have been completed and some of the project objectives, as measured by framework indicators, have been achieved on time. The project funds are fully committed. The project has been extended to July 20, 2020 to complete the EDWC contract that experienced delays.

14. However, completing the project as originally planned and achieving its PDO and indicators in the Results Framework in full would require an AF because of a financial gap caused by fluctuation in the Special Drawing Right (SDR) and US Dollar exchange rate. The proposed additional IDA credit of US\$26 million will cover the financial gap and allow a scale up of flood risk management activities financed under components 1.1 and 1.2, in particular to extend the reconstruction works of the EDWC dam and scale up the rehabilitation of the East Coast Demerara Drainage System. The overall approach, objectives, and scope of the AF to the GY FRM Project are in line with those of the parent project.

15. Finally, the parent project’s closing date will be aligned with the AF’s proposed closing date. A preliminary time estimation to implement the activities supported by the AF is about 30 months. Adding six months of contingency time, the proposed timeline for the AF is therefore 36 months. Hence, the duration of the AF is from the proposed Board date of June 2020 to June 2023.

E. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

¹ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries.



16. The institutional and implementational arrangements for the GY FRM AF Project are the same as those under the parent project, with the exception of using the latest World Bank procurement regulations. The MoA is the lead implementing agency for the project and will have overall responsibility for reporting on fiduciary matters and overall project progress to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the World Bank. Within the MoA, the ASDU functions and responsibilities will be carrying out (a) monitoring, coordination, and supervision of project activities; and (b) fiduciary, procurement, safeguards, and administrative aspects of the project. The ASDU will continue to provide the technical oversight of the drainage and dam works. Once these works are complete, the NDIA will take over operations and maintenance in accordance with its mandate. In some cases, the works will affect or require upgrading of roads or sea defenses which are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure (MoPI). In these cases, the ASDU will manage the fiduciary, safeguards, and administrative tasks and the MoPI will provide technical oversight, including construction design approval. Supervision will be undertaken jointly with the ASDU. Once the works are complete, the MoPI will take over operations and maintenance in accordance with its mandate.

17. The agreed financial management arrangements for the parent project for planning and budgeting, funds flow, accounting, reporting, internal controls, and external auditing will continue for the project under the AF.

18. Procurement under the project will be carried out in accordance with the 'World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers' dated July 2016 and revised in November 2017 and August 2018 ('Procurement Regulations').



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

The project is located in Guyana’s Region 4 (Demerara-Mahaica) which is an area of 1,843 km² (711 m²), contains the country’s capital Georgetown, and is home to the majority of Guyana’s population. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Demerara River, and on the east by the Mahaica River and Region 5. The EDWC is a large, shallow water storage system with a catchment area of 571 km² (220 m²). It is drained by a system of canals, sluices, and pumps. This system, combined with a dense network of drainage and irrigation canals in the lowland areas along the East coast and Demerara River, provides flood control that is crucial for the protection of property, life, and economy in the country. In addition to flood control, the EDWC serves as habitat to migratory fauna, as well as to aquatic endemic flora and fauna and provides agricultural lands (rice and sugar production especially) and urban areas with irrigation and drinking water.

The rehabilitation works under the AF will be undertaken in an area owned by the Government, where the pumping station to be rehabilitated has been built in a section of this area, which is properly fenced and isolated from the nearby urban occupation.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Paula Dias Pini, Social Specialist
- Francisco Xavier Gerales Siragusa, Environmental Specialist
- Fabiola Mercado Jaldin, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP	Yes	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP	No	



Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation (optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This project is classified as Category B. The project is expected to have a positive environmental impact as it aims to reduce the risk of flood damage to infrastructure, agricultural, and urban land. The project is also expected to have a positive impact on health through the reduction in mortality and morbidity rates arising from flooding events.</p> <p>The project will finance civil works related to the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure (EDWC dam) and as various complementary interventions aimed at reducing the risk of flooding in the Liliendaal area, as a scale-up of Component 1. The complementary potential interventions in this area include removal of bottlenecks in the drainage system, adding more retention capacity, and adding extra pump capacity to the existing pump station. The project is expected to have moderate negative environmental impacts, and these impacts are expected to be localized, temporary, and readily mitigated. Some of the key environmental impacts will include vegetation and soil removal, construction waste generation, air emission, and noise. Because the project activities will be located within the EDWC area, all civil works will be scheduled to avoid key breeding and nesting periods of local fauna. In addition, all construction sites will be rehabilitated and revegetated with native species. Revegetation will be undertaken along embankments and contiguous areas after the works are completed.</p> <p>The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) from the parent project was updated to include all the activities under the AF. The ESMF provides specific measures to prevent and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts and are in line with general and specific best practices from the World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. The ESMF also includes a Dam Safety Plan (DSF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and a Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered because the EDWC has an extensive surface area adjacent to natural habitats along the adjoining rivers. Appropriate mitigation measures will be followed to limit the impact on local fauna. The proposed project will not result in significant degradation or conversion of natural habitats. The works (and impacts) will be localized and will be limited to the upgrading and rehabilitation of existing structures.</p> <p>The project will follow a specific schedule to undertake all civil works to avoid key breeding and nesting periods of local fauna, and all construction sites will be rehabilitated and revegetated as needed.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>This policy is not triggered given that the project will not support forest management activities, neither will it involve changes in forest management, forest protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations.</p>
Pest Management OP/BP 4.09	No	<p>This policy is not triggered, given that the use of pesticides and chemicals is not expected during project implementation.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered as a precatory measure. The project's activities will be carried out on existing and operational working sites. Thus, it is not expected to encounter any physical and/or cultural resources. However, because some civil works will involve soil removal at different layers there is a possibility of chance finds occurring. To address this, the ESMF includes a generic chance finds procedures.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>This policy is not triggered because no indigenous communities are present in the area targeted by the AF. They were also not present in the parent project.</p>



Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation (optional)
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Impacts associated with OP 4.12 are not expected. Given the nature of the works financed, an RPF was prepared to allow the application of the OP 4.12 requirements in case unforeseen events make it necessary. The execution of the financed works under the parent project, which are close to completion, did not cause any impact covered by OP 4.12. In addition, the social safeguards aspects were properly monitored during project implementation and have been rated Satisfactory for the last three consecutive implementation years. The AF, besides providing for a cost overrun, will support scaling up the project scope by financing the rehabilitation of an additional pumping station. Similar to the three previous pumping stations financed by the GY FRM Project, the additional one is located in a large parcel of land formally owned by the Government. It occupies a fraction of the large land parcel and is segregated between the sea and a main road. The land where the pumping station has been built is fenced, and rehabilitation works are envisaged to be executed in the same area. Nonetheless, the RPF has been updated, consulted upon, and disclosed following the appropriate requirements before appraisal, and it will apply in case any unforeseen impact associated with OP 4.12 occurs during the AF implementation. In addition, the activities financed under the AF do not require raising the social safeguards category or triggering any safeguards risks that were not covered in the GY FRM Project’s most recent Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	This policy is triggered because the project will include rehabilitation works in the embankment dams for the EDWC. The project will finance a review of the dam safety instruments developed by the parent project, including lessons learned and updating the EPP based on the works completed.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered given that the project does not take place on or involve international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered given that the project is not located in an area with known territorial disputes as defined under the policy.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

There are no potential large-scale, significant, and/or irreversible environmental impacts associated with the proposed project AF activities. The project will have largely positive social and environmental (including health and safety) impacts. Benefits expected to accrue from the flood risk reduction investments include reduced risk of flood damage to infrastructure, agricultural land, residential, and commercial property; and reduced mortality and morbidity arising from flooding.

Although the EDWC is a man-made structure, it serves as a habitat for aquatic endemic flora and fauna (for example, caiman, giant otters, and bats) as well as migratory fauna (numerous species of birds nest in or migrate through the EDWC, including muscovy ducks, blue-winged teal, pied-billed grebes, cormorants, stripe-backed bitterns, egrets, vultures, snail kites, and great kiskadees). Nevertheless, given



the vast area of the uninhabited EDWC, the localized and short-term works proposed will not significantly affect fauna, as there are large areas providing refuge for endemic species away from project works. Importantly, the proposed project will not result in significant degradation or conversion of natural habitats, given that the works are limited to the upgrade and rehabilitation of existing structures. Specific measures will be taken to schedule civil works to avoid key breeding and nesting periods of local fauna. All construction sites will be rehabilitated and revegetated with native species as needed. Revegetation activities are expected to be undertaken along embankments and contiguous areas after works are completed.

The rehabilitation of the pump station at Liliendaal and Ogle aim at improving and making more efficient the drainage of an urban area of some 30 km². The proposed works will be applied to increase the existing pumping capacity through rehabilitating and modernizing the existing pumps, the pump basin, and its drain pipes. The activities for Liliendaal will be localized to the pump station site and isolated north to the Ruper Craig Highway and adjacent to the Georgetown Seawall. The activities for Ogle will be localized to the pump station site (south of the East Coast Public Road) and isolated north to the East Coast Public Road and adjacent to the East Coast Demerara Seawall. The types of works are expected to include excavation, installation of cranes, concrete hammering and pouring, and installation of large pipes. No intervention in the nearby shores nor in the highway are expected, so those potential expected impacts will be site specific and temporary.

For the proposed scale-up activities, the rehabilitation of the Ogle pumping station involves social issues. These require appropriate procedures associated with OP 4.12 – Involuntary Population Resettlement. The rehabilitation of the pumping station might generate an impact on the anchorage of fishermen’ boats, as well as on the availability of the canal borders for their cooling boxes. The magnitude of these impacts will depend on the technical solutions proposed for the rehabilitation of the pumping station. A construction works execution plan and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed to inform the proper resolution of the social issues. An existing GRM in the MoA will be further improved at project level during early stages of the AF implementation. The AF will also include specific activity and identifying actions that could address any gender issues.

Because the specific technical design for this particular activity of the project is still pending, a specific Environmental Assessment (EA) and ESMP will be prepared to address any potential environmental impacts and propose adequate mitigation measures. At this stage, no displacement of population or land acquisition is anticipated are expected; however, the updated ESMF includes specific measures to address these issues if necessary. The project is not expected to have negative impacts on physical or cultural resources, as these will be located on existing and operational working sites. Some project activities will require soil removal; thus, chance finds could be possible. To address this, the updated ESMF includes chance finds procedures.

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

There are no long-term indirect impacts because of this project.

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

Given the importance of the EDWC in flood vulnerability reduction, there are no appropriate project alternatives.



4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The project will follow the same implementation arrangements outlined under the parent project. The MoA will continue to be the leading implementing agency for the project, and the ASDU, which is within this ministry, will continue to be responsible for safeguards aspects of the project. Technical staff from the ASDU will be assigned to the project to supervise and oversee the implementation of project activities. The ASDU has gained experience in implementing World Bank-financed projects in compliance with the World Bank's Investment Project Financing environmental and social safeguards policies through the implementation of the parent project. Civil works under the project will be carried out by contractor firms and supervised by a separate consulting firm. These firms will be directly in charge of the environmental and social management aspects related to the civil works and will be supervised by the ASDU staff for compliance with the project's safeguards instruments. The terms of reference for these firms will include specific requirements to ensure that safeguards considerations and capacity issues are included in their contracts.

As part of the parent project, an ESMF and an RPF were prepared. The ESMF included an environmental baseline, a screening process, and mitigation measures. In addition, an EA and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) were prepared and disclosed for the ongoing EDWC dam rehabilitation financed under the parent project.

The ESMF was updated to reflect all additional project activities to be financed, specifically for the complementary interventions aimed at reducing the risk of flooding in the Liliendaal and Ogle areas (rehabilitation of the existing pumping station at Liliendaal and Ogle). A specific EA and ESMP will be developed for this additional activity according to the procedures of the ESMF. The World Bank will supervise the proper implementation of the ESMF including the quality of the ESMP as part of regular implementation support. All applicable mitigation measures identified in the EA and ESMP will be incorporated into the bidding and contract documents. A firm will supervise the works, including compliance with the safeguards requirements. Technical staff from the ASDU will be assigned to the project to oversee the implementation of the RPF and supervise activities carried out during preparation and implementation of the civil works, including an environmental specialist as part of its team to supervise the implementation of the provisions related to the mitigation measures.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), triggered by the rehabilitation of the Ogle pumping station, will be implemented by the MoA, and works will commence only after subproject RAP has been cleared by the World Bank and implemented. In addition, the borrower will address any deficiencies identified in contractors' meeting specific EMP and standard HSE requirements through introducing corresponding remedies in the course of project implementation. The rehabilitation works under the AF, except for the rehabilitation of the Ogle pumping station, are not expected to entail impacts associated with the social safeguards.

The capacity to prepare safeguards documentation and adequately report on safeguards implementation is Satisfactory. However, surveys of ongoing works during preparation of the parent project indicated that appropriate environmental mitigation measures were largely followed. The Guyana Amazon Tropical Birds Society and the Environmental Protection Agency also confirmed during preparation that, in their opinion, the Conservancy Dam was sustainably managed. During the implementation of the parent project, both environmental and social safeguards issues were managed accordingly and in compliance with the ESMF and related ESMPs.



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

Key stakeholders include the residential, commercial, and industrial communities in the vicinity of the drainage systems; local environmental nongovernmental organizations such as Conservation International and the Tropical Birds Society; the Environmental Protection Agency; and relevant line ministries. Thereafter, the ESMF and RPF for the parent project were disclosed in the World Bank's InfoShop and on the MoA's website before the start of appraisal. An updated ESMF and RPF for the AF have been prepared, consulted on July 17, 2019, and published by the Government on July 19, 2019 (<https://asdu.gov.gy/frmp-project-documents>).



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

Jun-21-2019

Jul-19-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Jul-17-2019

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

Jun-20-2019

Date of submission for disclosure

Jul-19-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Jul-17-2019

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA



OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

NA

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable

and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Hadji Huseynov
Senior Infrastructure Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Co-operative Republic of Guyana
Winston Jordan
Minister of Finance

Implementing Agencies

Agriculture Sector Development Unit (ASDU), Ministry of Agriculture Ms. Delma Nedd
Permanent Secretary (ag), Ministry of Agriculture ps.moagy@gmail.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL



Task Team Leader(s):

Hadji Huseynov

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:

Practice Manager/Manager:

Country Director:

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