



**The World Bank**

Guinea Agribusiness Development Project (P164184)

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# Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 31-Mar-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSC24420

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Guinea	Project ID P164184	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Commercial Agriculture Development Project (P164184)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Mar 09, 2020	Estimated Board Date Jul 09, 2020	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republique de Guinée	Implementing Agency Ministere de l'Agriculture	

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The Project development objective is to enable private investment for the development of inclusive commercial agricultural value-chains in targeted areas.

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	205.50
Total Financing	205.50
of which IBRD/IDA	200.00
Financing Gap	0.00

**DETAILS****World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	200.00
IDA Credit	140.00
IDA Grant	60.00

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Counterpart Funding	5.50
Borrower/Recipient	0.50



Local Govts. (Prov., District, City) of Borrowing Country	2.90
Local Beneficiaries	2.10

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
A - Full Assessment	Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

**Guinea has considerable agricultural and mining resources.** It possesses the world's richest deposits of bauxite and iron as well as abundant agricultural land and water resources ("water tower" of West Africa). However, Guinea has yet to take advantage of this endowment to achieve sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Guinea remains one of Africa's poorest countries and is classified among the Low Income and Food Deficit Countries by the World Bank. Per capita income was approximately US\$490 in 2016, less than one third of the regional average (US\$1,505), and the majority of the population continues to live in extreme poverty. According to UNDP's 2016 Human Development Report<sup>1</sup>, Guinea ranks 183<sup>rd</sup> out of 188 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). Guinea's HDI of 0.414 is below the average for countries in the low human development group (0.497) and also for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (0.523).

**Guinea past economic growth has been too slow and too inconsistent to reduce poverty.** Since the mid-80s, economic growth increased due in part to the implementation of the *Programme de Redressement Economique et Financier* (Financial and Economic Redressing Program - PREF)<sup>2</sup>. Annual economic growth averaged 4.5% during the 1990-97 period, outpacing population growth (3.1%). Poverty declined and most social indicators improved<sup>3</sup>. However, these gains were short-lived. After 2000, the country experienced a series of internal political crises, and was negatively impacted by conflicts in neighboring countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire)<sup>4</sup>. Economic growth slowed and poverty increased from 49% in 2002 to more than 55% in 2012. As is typical for many Sub-Saharan African countries, most of the poor are living in rural areas with a poverty rate of 65% against 32% in urban area (2012). Per recent detailed surveys of food security in Guinea<sup>5</sup>, close to a third of the country's households (30.5 %) are food insecure.

<sup>1</sup> 2016 Human Development Report (HDR) Work for Human Development; UNDP 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, focusing on macro-economic stabilization and the liberalization of the economy.

<sup>3</sup> Between 1985 and 1997, primary school enrolment increased from 29% to 51%; access to primary health care from 10% to 40%; access to drinkable water from 28% to 55%.

<sup>4</sup> Guinea recorded more than half-a million refugees.

<sup>5</sup> "Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence", PAM, July 2015; and "Guinea, Nutritional Assessment", Feed the Future, USAID, 24 November 2015.



**Economic growth resumed in 2010 with presidential elections that resulted in a return to constitutional order.** Macroeconomic policies improved, structural reforms were carried out in key sectors and the country's cooperation with external partners improved. Guinea reached the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Completion Point in 2012 with the cancellation of two-thirds of its external debt. However, growth again faltered in 2013-2015 with the Ebola outbreak which had a devastating impact on economic activity<sup>6</sup>. Economic growth dropped drastically to 2.4% in 2013, then 1.1% and 0.1 % respectively in 2014 and 2015. GDP per capita declined accordingly to -0.9%, -2.1% and -2.2% over those years. The Ebola crisis took a heavy toll on the agriculture and the food sectors. Guinea like other African countries is highly vulnerable to internal and external shocks that can wipe out hard-earned development gains, and worsen already entrenched poverty. However, in 2016 strong growth was recorded (6.7%) driven by a strong harvest and the mining sector.

**Mining and agriculture are the dominant sectors in the country.** The agriculture sector represents 20 percent of GDP. The mining sector currently consists of industrial-scale mining of bauxite, alumina and gold, and accounts for about 20 percent of GDP, 80 percent of foreign currency earnings and 20 to 25 percent of government revenue. However, the extractive industries do not create many direct jobs, and are contributing to increased income inequality. Secondly, strong investment and policies from the Government are needed to diversify the economy. Thirdly, the sector increases governance risks and the potential for corruption. There is a strong risk that Guinea's economy could become subject to the "resource curse" resulting from an overreliance on extractive industries. Such undesirable developments can be avoided by increasing investment in agricultural value chains to increase productivity and competitiveness, as well as investing in transport and marketing infrastructure and energy to facilitate economic diversification, inclusive private sector development and job creation.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

**The economy of Guinea is not sufficiently diversified, and structural transformation is incomplete.** Contrary to mining, which provides most of the country's export revenues but creates little employment, agriculture still occupies approximately 70 percent of the active population and is the main source of income for 57 percent of rural households. As a result, sustainable agricultural development is central for fighting poverty and to Guinea's economic and social development agenda. Enhanced development of the agricultural sector would foster structural change and contribute to higher growth rates.

**Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources: 6.2 million ha of cultivable land, abundant rainfall and varied agro-climatic conditions favorable to the production of a diversity of cash and food crops.** This considerable potential is largely underutilized. Only 25% of cultivable land is cultivated (including fallow land, with less than 10% cropped every year). Only 32,000 ha have been developed for irrigation out of a potential of 360,000 ha (less than 10%).<sup>7</sup> Agricultural productivity is very low, using extensive, rainfed agricultural and livestock farming systems. Farms are small and poorly linked to markets, producing primarily for household consumption. The main food crops are cereals (rice, maize and **fonio** (*Digitaria exilis* & *D. Iburua*), a West Africa native cereal flagged as a serious competitor to quinoa as next "superfood", and which Guinea is by far the largest producer with more than 60% of the world total output ), root crops (cassava, yam, sweet potato and potato) and groundnut. The importance of cash crops in Agricultural GDP is negligible and exports are low despite the agro-climatic potential and the existence of market opportunity.

**Guinea's agriculture is key for poverty reduction, job creation and food security.** The country has not been able to build on its natural advantages and on the traditional expertise of its farmers. Agriculture in Guinea is entangled in a vicious circle starting from lack of investment and distorted incentives scheme, leading to low productivity and competitiveness. Producers face high costs of factors and inputs, as well as high costs of transformation and commercialization. Unable to

<sup>6</sup> The World Bank estimates Ebola economic impact to 0.7 -2.3 % of GDP during 2014-2015.

<sup>7</sup> Of which 9 000 ha of bottom land (20% of potential), 15 000 ha of mangrove (13%), 8 000 ha of flood plains (6%).



invest in quality and facing significant challenges to reach domestic and export markets, their products are sold at low prices and farmers have little incentives to turn a more commercial-oriented agriculture.

**As a result, Guinean agriculture is turning away from oversea trade and market-oriented agribusiness, while other countries in the region have become world exporters of cash crops.** Agriculture in Guinea represents 11% of exports and 17% of imports (PNIASA 2012). Agricultural exports are declining. In 2013, only six agricultural products were exported overseas: cotton, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cashew and mango. Bananas, once Guinean major exports, have disappeared from overseas market. West Africa region, in particular Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire's markets, also presents a lot of opportunities for Guinean agricultural products. Groundnut, pineapple, potato and oil palm for example are exported in neighboring countries that are less demanding in terms of quality. However, the importance of regional exchanges of agricultural products are poorly reflected in national statistics. To seize the opportunities offered by the regional and international markets, a holistic approach to strengthening critical value-chains is needed, enhancing upstream and downstream linkages.

**In the absence of substantive private players in the sector, both upstream and downstream linkages in the agricultural value-chains are weak, preventing further development.** Access to high-quality inputs as well as financial institutions is nearly non-existent. Many production areas are cut off from markets for part or most of the year, resulting in low incentives towards cash crops for farmers. Post-harvest losses are high due to poor practices in post-harvest handling and quality management<sup>8</sup>, lack of storage and deficient transport services, and services at Conakry harbor are among the most expensive in the region. Furthermore, processing of agricultural products in Guinea is negligible and mostly limited to small-scale cottage processing of staples, in the noticeable exception of flour milling and beverage industries running with imported inputs.

**Guinea Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), identifies three main impacts of climate change affecting the country.** Those are (i) an overall increase in average temperatures; (ii) a drop in average annual rainfall, especially in North-West and North-East Guinea, together with a change in the frequency and intra-year distribution of precipitation; and (iii) a rising sea level (around 80 cm by the year 2100). According to the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP), these new climate conditions could result inter alia in extreme precipitation, and drought. Drop in average annual rainfall and increase in temperature are two major risks that pose a significant potential impediment to government objectives of increasing agricultural production/productivity.

**Regarding institutional context, the Government of Guinea has long recognized the critical role of agriculture for economic growth and poverty reduction.** It has prepared and implemented a series of strategies and plans. The most recent are: (i) the *Plan National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire* (National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plan - PNIASA, 2013-2017), (ii) the *Programme Accéléré de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle et de Développement Agricole Durable* (Accelerated Program of Food and Nutritional Security, and Sustainable Agricultural Development - PASANDAD, 2016-2020), and (iii) the *Plan National de Développement Économique et Social* (National Economic and Social Development Plan – PNDES, 2016-2020), and is agriculture chapter which is the National Agricultural Development Policy (PNDA). Also, and taking consideration of increasing global concerns on climate change and its impacts on agriculture, The Government developed a National Action Program for Climate Change Adaptation - PANA, 2007) which identifies preventive and adaptation measures to climate risk, including increase use of irrigation, development and dissemination of drought-resistant seed varieties, improved soil and water conservation practices, etc. The financing plan for PNIASA suffered from two clear weaknesses: (i) an extreme dependency on external sources (approximately 90% of financing); and (ii) the low level of financial resources mobilized (less than 25%). In fact, annual budget allocations for the

<sup>8</sup> There not a single accredited laboratory in Guinea for minimum pesticide residues and other critical food safety testing and controls, nor a standardized slaughter house in the capital city of Conakry.



sector averaged 5%, much lower than anticipated by PNIASA's financing plan and far below the Maputo objective of 10% public spending on agriculture.

**Realigning its interventions to the PASANDAD in response to government request at the highest level, The World Bank Group developed support package aimed at spearheading the emergence of commercial agriculture in Guinea.** Its consists of a series of sequences interventions combining (i) technical support through targeted analytical works (e.g. World Bank-led comprehensive agriculture sector review; IFC – sponsored private investment forum to explore investment opportunities by mature agribusiness companies operating in the region; IFC/FCI's deep dive on selected value chains; sector coordination tools and master planning in critical rural infrastructure such as irrigation and rural roads under the World Bank funded Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASAG) ; and the following proposed operations : (ii) an IDA investment operation supporting productivity, aggregation and early stage, cottage processing of key staples crops and animal products for local and cross border markets; paired with (iii) an IDA investment operation on rural mobility and connectivity intervening in the same areas to facilitate access to markets; and (iv) a DPO with a substantial agricultural content, aimed at improving the agricultural business environment to promote private investment-led sustainable development of the agriculture potential for growth and jobs; and (v) this proposed operation focusing on potentially exportable crops and fresh and processed food for larger urban poles, synergizing with major mining and transport corridors. The World Bank comprehensive package of support to the Government's strategies for the agriculture sector is being jointly developed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and is well grounded on existing operations. Progress is being made by the Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA-G) on strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in medium to longer term sector planning and coordination; and by the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) on enhancing research, dissemination of innovations and improved technologies to farmers, and rebuilding seeds production systems

#### Relationship to CPF

**The new Country Partnership Framework (CPF 2018-2023) being developed for Guinea places agriculture at the center of the World Bank Group interventions in the next 5 to 6 years.** Echoing the SCD proposed pathways to shared prosperity and poverty reduction, the CPF is articulated around the following three pillars: (i) improving governance and service delivery, (ii) stimulating growth and economic diversification, and (iii) strengthening human capital. The proposed operation is anchored in pillar CPF second pillar, and will be instrumental in addressing most of the critical constraints, focusing on rejuvenating private sector interest in driving up agricultural productivity, value chain diversification and integration, market development and competitiveness, infrastructures and logistics to enable agribusiness development and create jobs. A multisector approach will be used bringing IFC, Agriculture, Trade and Competitiveness, and Transport Global Practices to team up.

#### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project development objectives are to increase commercialization selected commercial agricultural value chains for exports and large domestic urban markets.

#### Key Results (From PCN)

The proposed PDO level performance indicators are (i) increase in volume of agri-food products commercialized in selected value-chains, (ii) increase in volume of agri-food products that were processed (from packaging to higher processing) and (iii) number of direct beneficiaries reached of which female beneficiaries.

Intermediate Output (results) indicators for the project include:



- Number of agribusinesses which invested in selected value-chains, of which, agribusinesses led by youth and by women,
- Increase of volume of production in selected value-chains and/or increase in yields in selected value-chains,
- Number of farmers and agribusinesses adopting improved technology (core),
- Number of farmers and agribusinesses reached with financial services (core),
- Establishment of a functional national system of standard and quality management for agri-food products,
- Number of km of rural roads rehabilitated (core).

#### D. Concept Description

The proposed project would consist of four inter-related components: (i) Structuring commercial partnerships for inclusive agribusiness development; (ii) Support to productive infrastructure and logistics systems; (iii) Institutional strengthening; and (iv) Project implementation and coordination.

##### **Component 1: Structuring commercial partnerships for inclusive agribusiness development.**

Project activities should stem from markets demand and this component will consist of identifying and assessing the drivers of the supply chains, and structuring the value chains development around contractual arrangements. The component is structured around the following three sub-components:

- *Subcomponent 1.1: Identification and establishment of business partnerships.* the subcomponent will finance consultancy service to identify and assess value chains partners (agribusiness and investors and ago-industries, major traders, agribusiness good and business suppliers/providers, etc.) from within the country and/or abroad, already active in or willing to drive value chains development for export and domestic markets, and structure partnerships with local actors in project intervention areas. The project will partner with the mining companies and the country investment promotion agency (APIP), and with IFC support, to hire an international agribusiness consulting firm during preparation which will process existing information from relevant agencies (APIP, Ministry of Agric and Commerce, Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, etc.), develop procedures for screening investors and selecting proposals, and prepare a package of activities to support the implementation of the business partnership (BP).
- *Subcomponent 1.2: Implementing Integrated agribusiness development.* The subcomponent would support implementation of business partnerships, focusing on improving supplier's capacity to meet market demand and execute adequately their part of the BP, e.g. providing support for increasing the productivity of agricultural production and processing, and meeting quality and standards requirements in targeted value chains by facilitating access to: (i) new technologies, improved planting materials, fertilizers and agro-chemicals; (ii) training and technical assistance in good and climate-smart agricultural production and good processing/marketing practices; and extension services to advise on harvest and post-harvest practices; (iv) facilitation of access to sustainable financing linking project beneficiaries to financial institutions supported IFC and WB projects, and which have undergone necessary compliance checks to partners with WB operations. Project support will be delivered through grants and matching grants mechanisms to be defined during project preparation in consultation with stakeholders (in particular Rural Communes, private sector, farmers' associations and relevant ministries and agencies). Beneficiaries will include individual commercial farms, small farmers through their cooperatives, Micro, Small and Medium Agribusiness Enterprises (MSMAEs) along and around the selected value chains. Activities will cover production, processing and marketing of high quality agricultural products as well as goods and services to main segment of the value chain (input distribution, advice and access to finance). Agricultural incubators would be established to promote youth entrepreneurship in agribusiness. All Project's investments will be screened through the lenses of climate co-benefits with particular attention to promoting climate-smart agriculture.



- *Subcomponent 1.3: Strengthening and coordination of priority value chains.* The purpose of this subcomponent is to make the BP as inclusive as possible, without prejudice to the soundness of the business case. The subcomponent would support youth and women encouragement to participate identifying fit for purposes activities that would increase likeliness for success; and strengthen the technical and management capacity of farmers' groups, cooperatives, professional associations and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the business partnerships (BPs). Within project's areas, it would establish commodity-specific Multi-Actor Platforms which would allow stakeholders to address production and marketing issues and organize the value chain, through contractual agreements between producers/farmers' organizations and processors/buyers.

### **Component 2: Rehabilitating and building productive infrastructure and logistics**

The component aims at uplifting physical impediments to agribusiness development in project intervention areas, focusing on easing the flow of commodities along the supply chains, and upgrading overall quality and standards management system at the country level, through the following set of activities:

- *Subcomponent 2.1: Rural mobility and access to markets.* The subcomponent would support the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads connecting the feeder roads to consolidation and exit points through main networks and corridors. This would reduce transport costs, improve farm-gate prices and agricultural production profitability and likely attract private sector investments. The rural roads to be rehabilitated would be selected jointly by the Ministry of transport, the Rural Communes and producer associations. The establishment of a maintenance mechanism (for example through the RCs investment funds) would be a pre-requisite to rehabilitation.
- *Subcomponent 2.2: Marketing and productive infrastructure and related technical assistance.* The subcomponent would address the lack of productive, marketing and conditioning infrastructure that represents a major constraint to the development of high value production and marketing (in particular of high value, perishable crops) and increases post-harvest losses. It would finance, inter alia: (a) small irrigation perimeters and other collective productive infrastructure, wholesale markets, storage facilities, slaughter houses, multifunctional agro-industrial platforms, energy-generation infrastructure; (b) technical and/or financial assistance to private investors (i) for the installation of new units (technical feasibility studies, preparation of business plans and identification of potential buyers, environmental management plans, design export strategy, selection and installation of equipment, training of labor force, certification); and (ii) for the scaling-up and/or upgrading of existing ones with new equipment and processes, improved financial and accounting systems, marketing strategy, staff training, certification). Productive/marketing infrastructure would be managed by the private sector or through PPP (specific mechanisms would be determined during project preparation through feasibility studies of specific infrastructure). The technical assistance to investors would provide them with better access to credit by reducing the risk perceived by financial institutions. It would be provided by a service provider with recognized international experience and on a cost sharing-basis (50% by the investors themselves and 50% by the project) with, where possible, support from IFC's investment and advisory services

This subcomponent, in terms of procurement and supervision of works, will be managed by the implementing unit of WB the Rural Mobility Project, which is the Rural Infrastructure Department within the Ministry of Agriculture, with support from the Agribusiness Implementing Partner on the design and definition of technical specifications.

### **Component 3: Institutional development.**

The project would finance the joint planning of integrated mining-agricultural development of the specific mining corridors. This would be a pilot operation involving a cross sectoral approach, the planning, infrastructure, agriculture, commerce and interior ministries, local governments, mining companies and agricultural value chain actors. This joint planning would deal with all major aspects of this issue: infrastructure, including energy provision, equitable growth and job creation and natural resource management. If successful, this approach would be extended to other regions/corridors of the country.



The component would address up-front the policy and market failures that constrain the development of efficient agricultural value-chains in Guinea, and pairing with the ongoing series of Development Policy Operations (DPOs). The specific issues to be addressed would be determined during the project's detailed preparation but may include, inter alia: (i) the establishment of efficient market information systems; (ii) the review/reform of the incentive environment for production, processing and export (tariff, non-tariff barriers, export taxes, port charges, etc.); (iii) the monitoring of transport/roadblocks to facilitate the free circulation of agricultural products; (iv) improvement of the country's quality control/management system (institutional structure, procedures, laboratories, human resources) to promote the application of principles of quality control and food safety at all levels of the value-chains; (v) technical assistance on climate-smart agriculture and climate resilient infrastructure to project partners both in private and public sectors and (vi) the review/improvement of the institutional framework for producer associations (alignment on OHADA) and inter-professional bodies.

**Component 4: Project implementation and coordination.**

This component would ensure that the project is efficiently managed, monitored, and that performance and impacts are carefully tracked. It would : (i) finance the incremental expenses incurred in implementing the project through the PIU, the participating implementing agencies and various service providers; (ii) provide technical assistance through consultancies, audits, and training to enhance implementation capacity of the PIU; (iii) finance communication and outreach activities, and support active citizen engagement around the project's activities; (iv) finance monitoring and evaluation of project's outcomes and impacts; (v) and provision of funds to ensure adequate monitoring, supervision and reporting on implanting environmental and safeguards measures, as well as a well-functioning grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with particular attention to preventing and addressing as necessary gender based violence (GBV) around project activities.

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

While specific locations of project investments are yet to be determined, Project intervention will concentrate on selected value chains in targeted agricultural poles/clusters ,to be identified and confirm during project preparation. Selection of such geographic clusters will be based on the likeliness of reaching transformative results in the short to medium term, with the ambition to increase the presence of fresh and/or processed products for exports and in large consumer markets. Five agribusiness development cluster have been pre- identified across the agro-ecological areas of the country: (a) Boke-Kamsar corridor with the existence of a railway and a port to facilitate the evacuation of the cashew nuts; (b) Kindia-Conakry, which the railway links could shorten enormously the delivery of mangoes from the Kindia and the hinterland; (c) Labe to Conakry, and to Senegal corridors for fruits, fonio, maize and potatoes;(d) the Kankan-Conakry corridor and Kankan to Mali corridor for mangoes exports, and (e) N'Zerekore Conakry/ to Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire for cocoa, coffee, palm oil and rubber. The project will focus in its intervention on three value chains (cashew, fresh and processed fruits, and fonio) in the first two corridors/clusters which are the highest on connectivity and markets potential. It will also provide opportunistic support to unlock sizable agribusiness investments with substantial economic benefits in other pre-identified clusters with a longer list of value chains.

The project approach consist of minimizing intervention on heavy infrastructure for agribusiness development, but rather and opportunistically keying into, and synergizing with existing mining and transport infrastructure, or projected to be completed within the project timeframe. The Project investments will consist of upgrading, rehabilitating or constructing 'last mile' links to such infrastructure along targeted corridors, with associated production and marketing



facilities (rural roads, irrigation, storage and post harvest and processing facilities). Other project interventions will consist of agricultural inputs and equipments, and technical assistance to facilitate producers' connection to off-takers, and for meeting international standards (upgrading laboratories for quality testing and food safety controls). The project also aims at attracting private investments in such areas.

### **B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

Guinea is implementing a number of World Bank funded operations, many in the agriculture sector and rural development. Project Coordination units systematically include Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists with the role and responsibility to ensure project's compliance on social and environmental safeguards. The Country environmental assessment agency (Bureau Guinéen d' Evaluation Environnemental (BGEE) have extensive experience in implementing World Bank funded operations, and have therefore continuously dealt with World Bank Safeguards specialists both in terms of projects preparation and implementation as well as capacity building in environmental and social safeguards. Nonetheless, when it comes to properly implementing safeguards requirements as stated in legal agreements, BGEE lack utmost capacity to adequately deal with safeguards compliance. A sister project being prepared in the agriculture sector making provision to enhance the technical safeguards capacity of BGEE and key project stakeholders so that they are better equipped to adequately support the projects in the sector. Additional support might be provided under this project following further assessment to be carried out during project preparation. It is also anticipated that a PIU will be established within the Ministry of Agriculture with an implementing partner competitively hired to support the Ministry in implementing this project. Requirement would be made that the PIU include high caliber environmental and social development experts with strong knowledge of WBG environmental and social safeguards policy and guidelines, including IFC standards.

### **C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Abdoul Wahabi Seini, Social Specialist

Emmanuel Ngollo, Environmental Specialist

### **D. Policies that might apply**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project activities financed under Component 2: Rehabilitating and building productive infrastructure and logistics will have adverse environmental risks and impacts in the project areas of influence. It is anticipated that the nature and magnitude of the potential environmental risks and impacts will be significant, diverse and sensitive. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. The relevant safeguards instruments will be prepared, reviewed and disclosed prior project appraisal. A dual approach will likely be used ( framework and sites specifics instruments).
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered as the proposed activities may cause significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats mainly in the forest areas. The Team will ensure that, during the environmental and social screening, only activities that will not threaten critical natural habitats be funded . The ESMF and sites specific safeguards documents will define the relevant measures to address any risks to critical natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy is triggered as the proposed activities may adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests, including forest conversion.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Team will ensure that, only more degraded forests areas are used with forest restoration activities. The ESMF and sites specific safeguards documents will define the relevant measures to be taken to avoid natural forest degradation.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project activities will likely increase the use of chemical pesticides which could have negative environmental and health impacts. The Project beneficiaries are likely to adopt integrated pest management practices. The IPMP that is currently prepared under the Guinea Integrated Agricultural Development Project (P164326) will be updated, reviewed and disclosed in country and in the Bank website..
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous Peoples in the Project Area of Influence (PAI).
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Only minimal physical displacement of project Affected Persons (PAPs) is expected under the Guinea Agribusiness Development Project. Moreover, some activities may lead to the acquisition of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihoods. Since the specific locations of the investments are yet to be determined, the client will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF report will be consulted upon, publicly disclosed both in-country and at the World Bank web site prior to appraisal stage. Where and when warranted, Full Resettlement Action Plans



		(FRAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared, reviewed, cleared and disclosed.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project is not anticipating to finance any new dam or use an existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	TBD	Due the irrigation schemes activities that are proposed, the decision to trigger this policy will be determined once the scope of the project will be clearly finalized.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	None of the related investments will be located in disputed areas so this policy is not triggered.

#### E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Nov 09, 2018

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

As specific location of project interventions are not determined yet, the Government will prepare safeguards frameworks document to delineate project accountability and guide management of environmental and social impacts of project investments. Those will include an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Pest Management Plan, to be consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and BGEE and disclosed before appraisal. Project investments (subproject) in each cluster will be screened for social and environmental impact and risks, and as soon as the implementation sites are identified, and as relevant will undergo a full Environmental and social Impact Assessment prior to implementation. The systematic environmental and social screening as well as subproject classification procedures will be detailed in the ESMF. The screening and classification process of eligible subprojects will be carried out by the Project Coordination Unit's social and environmental safeguards specialists. To ensure consistency throughout the process, results of the environmental and social screening will be processed according to the national regulations and World Bank Group policies' core requirements. Project funds will not finance any activities that could result in adverse risk to ecologically sensitive, fragile ecosystem and natural habitats.

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