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# Strengthening the Capacity of Country Systems for Environmental and Social Management

Guinea-Bissau

## Section I : Diagnosis of the Capacity of National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

## Section II: Proposal for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

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**List fo acronyms:**

AAAC – Competent Environmental Assessment Authority

AGAA – Bissau-Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment

ANP – Popular National Assembly

BOAD – West African Development Bank

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

ESIA – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

SEA – Secretariat of State of the Environment

## **SECTION I**

### **Diagnosis of the of the Capacity of National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea- Bissau**

#### **REMARK**

This diagnosis does not intend to evaluate the state of the environment and the respective environmental constraints of Guinea-Bissau, in its comprehensive perspective of environmental governance of the nation, but rather to analyze and evaluate the national framework related to the procedure for assessing the environmental and social impact of projects<sup>1</sup>, their diagnosis and their needs for strengthening.

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<sup>1</sup> Not only projects, but also plans, programmes and strategies.

## 1. Introduction

Guinea-Bissau is a country rich in diversity of peoples, cultures, landscapes and natural resources.

The country faces significant political, economic, social and environmental challenges due to different pressures:

- (i) from a political point of view, a serious instability that has lasted for more than 40 years; the country is still waiting for a new government after the recent elections in March 2019; this new elected government brings hope and high expectations of times of political stability in the future and a strong will to implement the national strategy "Guinea-Bissau 2025 *Terra Ranka*"; it also seeks to reduce the high levels of corruption at political and administrative level;
- (ii) Economic: despite being rich in resources, Guinea-Bissau remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 177 out of a total of 188 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) of 2018; economic recessions and the lack of adequate public funding to provide basic public services undermine the country's capacity to lift its population out of poverty;
- (iii) Social: living standards and access to basic public services are very low, especially outside the capital Bissau; the recent increase in migration/influx of communities from neighbouring countries, sometimes with different cultures, is creating some instability in certain regions, increasing pressure on basic services (including food security) and natural resources;
- (iv) Environmental: a country rich in natural resources, such as forests, fisheries, minerals, biodiversity and oil and gas, recently discovered, faces a huge challenge to manage them in a sustainable way; while the national system lacks adequate information on the status/level/stock of these resources; there is an increasing number of neighbouring countries (and other countries such as China) that exploit their resources (forest, fisheries, minerals, etc.), an almost non-existent inspection/surveillance of the exploitation of natural resources; a weak national authority for environmental and social impact assessment procedures applicable to economic activities and projects; as well as vulnerability to climate change, the country being mostly flat and therefore very prone to increased flooding, with the rise in the mean sea level.

The Government of Guinea-Bissau recognizes the need to ensure sound policies of environmental and social standards in development projects and to increase the competence of national bodies in environmental and social management,

supporting the relevant institutions and adequately implementing the main regulations and procedures.

### 1.1. Objective

This diagnosis aims to contribute to the identification of the needs for strengthening the institutional capacity and skills of the Government of Guinea-Bissau at the level of environmental and social management policies, in view of the present and future development challenges of the country. It is important to emphasize that it will also promote greater participation by civil society and the general public in monitoring compliance and proper implementation of the country's environmental and social management procedures.

## 2. Methodology

In order to carry out this task, an integrated approach was undertaken, bringing together and collecting data from different stakeholders, such as government sources, donors, financial and development partners, the private sector and civil society.

The approach started with the literature review and then went through sets of meetings with representatives of different stakeholders. The literature review covered national laws and decrees, publications, reports on these issues, particularly UNDP 2015<sup>2</sup> or PRCM 2019<sup>3</sup>; the meetings ranged from government institutions to NGOs, public sector companies, donors and financial/development partners, as well as private sector companies, also with an emphasis on consulting firms in environmental and social assessment studies.

Government sources:

- State Secretary for the Environment
- Directorate-General for the Environment
- Directorate-General for Sustainable Development
- Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
- Competent Environmental Assessment Authority
- Inspectorate-General of the Environment
- Directorate-General for Agriculture
- Directorate-General for Transport Infrastructure
- Directorate-General for Energy
- Directorate-General for Geology and Mining
- Guinea-Bissau Port Administration

Public Sector:

- Guinea-Bissau Water and Electricity Company

Private sector:

- Eco Progress
- Eco-Social-Economy
- GEAD
- Petromar/Galp

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<sup>2</sup> Airaud, F. 2015. Report on Environmental Governance Assessment in Guinea-Bissau. UNDP. Page 26.

<sup>3</sup> Silva, W. 2018. Diagnostic study on the situation of the legal and regulatory framework governing the establishment of infrastructure and the management of its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. PRCM. Page 43.

Donors, financial and development partners:

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- European Union
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- World Bank

Civil society:

- National Civil Society Movement (MNSC, brings together more than 170 civil society organisations)
- Tiniguena (NGO)
- Lusophone University (unique with ESIA teaching)
- Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment

As the national authority responsible for environmental and social impact assessment was one of the main bodies to be consulted, three meetings were held with the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC<sup>4</sup>). Another important stakeholder to consider is the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA<sup>5</sup>), a very small and young association that aims to bring together companies, professionals and people interested in this professional sector, for a more recognized role of environmental and social impact assessment of projects, plans, programs and policies at national level.

This phase, the diagnosis of the national framework, has already been subject to prior consultations and national validation through a public session (30 May 2019) at which all stakeholders were invited and encouraged to comment on and propose changes to the different contents of this diagnosis, from which this version results.

Annexes I and II list the entities consulted and their representatives.

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<sup>4</sup> Its acronym in Portuguese.

<sup>5</sup> Its acronym in Portuguese.

### 3. Legal framework

Guinea-Bissau has a legal framework related to the process of environmental and social impact assessment of projects, plans, programmes and policies that are predominantly based on the Environmental Baseline Law and the Environmental Assessment Law; in addition, also at the level of sectoral legislation, references are made to environmental assessment<sup>6</sup>. Table 1 presents an overview of the country's main legal framework, covering interrelated issues related to the environmental and social impact assessment process.

Table 1 - Main pieces of legislation in Guinea-Bissau's legal framework relating to environmental and social impact assessment.

Subject	Laws and decrees	Notes
Environmental Framework Law	Law no. 1/2011, of 2 March	It sets out the fundamental principles of national environmental protection policy. Among many contributions it is mentioned that projects, plans, programs, public or private, that affect the environment or people need to respect the Environmental Assessment Law.
Environmental Assessment Law	Law no. 10/2010, of 24 September	Defines the fundamental principles and methodologies of the national environmental assessment process for projects, plans and programs. Projects subject to Environmental Assessment (EA) require a positive environmental certificate before any Licence is issued and work commences. The categorisation of projects into categories A, B and C. This law leaves open the possibility of future legislation regulating and detailing issues such as procedures for Public Participation, Environmental Audits, Distribution of Tax Revenues and Fines, as well as the accreditation of companies for the preparation of reports and ESIA studies.
Public Participation	Decree n° 5/2017, of 28 June	Defines the different procedures for Public Participation in the process of Environmental Assessment (and Social).

<sup>6</sup> Guinea-Bissau's legal framework approach to the environmental assessment process is broad, holistic and inclusive, taking clear account of social impact assessment, although calling it only "Environmental Assessment".

Environmental Fund	Decree n° 6/2017, of 28 June	A fund created to promote the protection of national natural resources and the environment, dedicated to promoting activities of sustainable management of natural resources, environmental education, recovery of degraded habitats, support to environmental inspection and environmental assessment process, among others.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	Decree n° 7/2017, of 28 June	Definition of different stages of the EA process, such as prior examination and categorization of projects, the Terms of Reference of the ESIA study, attributions of the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC), sanctions, fines, among others.
Environmental License	Decree no. 8/2017, of 28 June	Regulates the procedures for Environmental Licensing of projects, different stages of the process and different duties of the entities, sanctions, fines, among others.
Environmental Audit	Decree n° 9/2017, of 28 June	Defines the procedures for Environmental Audits of projects, plans, programmes and policies; the role of different entities, sanctions, fines, among others.
Environmental Inspection	Decree n° 10/2017, of 28 June	Defines Environmental Inspection procedures, sanctions, fines, among others.
Protected Areas Law	Decree-Law nr. 5-A/2011, of March 1 <sup>st</sup>	Defines the protection of fauna, flora and ecosystems within protected areas, including procedures to be considered, such as the environmental assessment of projects and activities within these areas.
Forest Law	Decree-Law no. 5/2011, of 22 February	Regulates forestry activities in the country; stipulates concessions or other forestry activities that require an Environmental License.
Water Code	Decree-Law nr. 5-A/1992, of September 17th	Framework for the management of water resources in Guinea-Bissau. Stipulates the requirement for an environmental impact assessment on water when a project may affect water quality.

Mining and Minerals Law	Law no. 3/2014, of 29 April	Regulates mineral and mining extraction activities. Establishes that, in order to be awarded the mining title/licence, an environmental impact assessment must be carried out to prevent, reduce, control and compensate for the environmental and social impacts of the project.
Petroleum Law	Law no. 4/2014, of 15 April	Defines the oil/hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation regime. Establishes that, in order to be awarded the title/licence for research or exploration, an environmental impact assessment must be carried out to prevent, reduce, control and compensate for the environmental and social impacts of the project.
Land Law	Law No 5/1998 of 28 April	Establishing the regime of access to land in Guinea-Bissau. Land belongs to the state, it is the property of the state, only through concessions can people and the private sector have access to land.
Labour Law (health and safety standards)	Decree nr. 2/2012, of January 3rd	It stipulates the requirement, at work, of health and safety plans to ensure adequate working conditions and basic medical service, as well as minimum wage, among others.
Laws on Gender-Based Violence	Law no. 14/2011, of 6 July; Law no. 6/2014, of 4 February	The first law establishes the combat and repression of the practice of female genital mutilation; the second law criminalizes domestic violence, in its different typologies, considering it a public crime.
Gender Parity Act	Law of 2018, September 12th	Establishes a minimum quota of 36% for women in decision-making and elective positions.
Spatial Planning and Planning	Decree No 17/1995, of 30 October	Approves the Urban Plan of the City of Bissau, its zoning and regulation for the next 20 years. It is currently expired.
Minimum wage	Decree n. 17/1988, of 9 March	Establishes the national minimum wage.
Labour accidents and diseases	Decree n. 6/1980, of 6 February	Regulation on labour accidents and labour diseases.

Social security for workers	Decree-law n. 5/1986, of 26 March	Establishes the Social Security regime for workers.
Social protection	Law n. 4/2007, of 3 September	Frames national social protection.

From Table 1, it is clear that the national legislation on environmental (and social) assessment, auditing, inspection and its procedures are, for the most part, quite recent.

Guinea-Bissau has also demonstrated its political will, its commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection, by creating the legal framework presented in Table 1, but also by signing and ratifying various international protocols and conventions on these specific issues, the main ones being summarised in the table below.

Table 2 - Main international protocols and conventions signed and/or ratified by Guinea-Bissau.

<b>Protocol or Convention</b>	<b>State</b>
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention	Ratified on 21/02/1977
United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Ratified on 23/08/1985
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Signed on 14/05/1990
International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species - CITES	Signed on 16/05/1990
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Ratified on 27/10/1995
Convention on Biological Diversity	Ratified on 27/10/1995
Convention on Migratory Species - Bonn Convention	Signed on 01/09/1995
Convention to Combat Desertification	Ratified on 27/10/1995

Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer	Ratified on 12/11/2002
Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	Signed on 09/02/2005
Kyoto Protocol on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (under the Convention on Climate Change)	Ratified on 18/11/2005
Rotterdam Convention on Trade in Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides	Ratified on 12/06/2008
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Ratified in 2008
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratified on 06/08/2008
Convention on the Worst forms of Child Labour	Ratified on 26/08/2008
Minimum Age (for labour – 14 years) Convention	Ratified on 5/03/2009
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (GMOs) to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Signed on 19/05/2010
Convention for Cooperation for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region - Abidjan Convention	Ratified on 02/03/2011
The Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing (under the Convention on Biological Diversity)	Ratified on 24/09/2013

In recent years, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has demonstrated political will and commitment by signing and ratifying international conventions and protocols on environmental protection and nature conservation and by designating important ecosystems (marine and terrestrial) as important assets in the country's development strategy, creating legal protection for 26% of its territory, as protected areas for nature conservation.

The legal framework in Table 1 is not well known by all government institutions, whether they are under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for the Environment, sectoral ministries or even at regional/local level, or by the private

sector or civil society. This lack of knowledge of the country's environmental laws and procedures leads to constraints and violations of the law, with some regularity, in the execution and implementation of projects, but also in their monitoring and auditing. Particularly important is also the lack of knowledge of environmental laws and procedures on the part of the Public Prosecutor's Office, judges and lawyers, creating an even more fragile context for the application of environmental laws and environmental justice.

It is also quite evident that in some sectoral legislation, the references to environmental (and social) assessment or to the requirements of the Environmental License are not clear or refer to the same procedures and requirements of the Environmental Assessment Law, leaving room for different interpretations of what should be done in accordance with each legislation, sometimes contradictions (and tensions). For example, in some sectoral laws the requirement to produce an environmental impact assessment study is mentioned, but it does not refer to the environmental assessment process as a whole, with public participation, with an *ad hoc* Commission evaluating the study and a final decision. The sectors where these inconsistencies occur are mainly Mining and Minerals, Water Resources and Hydrocarbons. Further details on these issues can be found in the recent report from Silva 2018<sup>7</sup> or Airaud 2015<sup>8</sup>.

The country's legal system, the Environmental Assessment Law, only allows companies to submit Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies/reports to the AAAC; individual consultants are not allowed.

Financial penalties for environmental crimes and non-compliance with the legal framework for environmental protection are considered to be very low and companies usually pay the penalties and continue illegal behaviour. Often, they do not even pay the penalty, because the performance of the national judicial system and the courts is very poor, and they continue with the illegal behaviour.

It should be noted that the ratification of the various conventions and protocols and their respective objectives is still not sufficiently transposed and implemented in national legislation.

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<sup>7</sup> Silva, W. 2018. Diagnostic study on the situation of the legal and regulatory framework governing the establishment of infrastructure and the management of its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. PRCM. Page... 43.

<sup>8</sup> Airaud, F. 2015. Report on Environmental Governance Assessment in Guinea-Bissau. UNDP. Page... 26.

#### **4. Institutional framework**

In order to achieve satisfactory performance on environmental governance, not only is an appropriate legal framework needed, but also the different institutions and authorities with responsibilities for countries' environmental policies and the environmental assessment process need to be well coordinated, empowered and prepared to monitor, support and report on their implementation.

The Secretary of State for the Environment is the public institution responsible for the definition, coordination and implementation of public environmental policies and actions for sustainable development, environmental protection and international environmental commitments. The Secretary of State for the Environment is responsible for 5 other important institutions that work together to achieve these objectives:

- Directorate-General for the Environment - DGA
- Directorate-General for Sustainable Development - DGDS
- Competent Environmental Assessment Authority - AAAC
- Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - IBAP
- Inspectorate-General of the Environment

With regard to the country's capacity to carry out the environmental and social assessment of projects, plans and programs, this analysis should highlight the importance of (i) the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC), (ii) the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) and (iii) the Inspectorate-General of the Environment, due to their important roles in project licensing, in the process of assessing environmental and social impacts, in the management of the country's protected areas for nature conservation purposes and in monitoring/control of environmental compliance of all actors, sectors and activities. The Directorate-General for Environment (DGA) and the Directorate-General for Sustainable Development (DGDS) are responsible for designing and implementing the country's environmental policies and international environmental commitments.

##### **4.1. Competent Environmental Assessment Authority - AAAC**

The Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC) is a public institution created in 2004 under a different name, still very popular in the country (the Environmental Impact Assessment Cell - CAIA), to carry out procedures that take into account environmental and social considerations in the assessment and licensing of projects; and, a few years later, to implement the Environmental Assessment Law (Law No. 10/2010, of 24 September); aiming not only at

implementing environmental assessment in proposed projects, but also in plans, programs and policies.

In terms of human resources, the establishment plan of this institution is currently composed of:

- 1 Director-General
- 10 Technicians
- 5 Administrative staff
- 7 Trainees

The academic background of the environmental and social impact assessment team varies between:

- Agronomy and Agro-economics (1)
- Ecology (1)
- Economy (1)
- Environmental management (1)
- Geology (1)
- Legal expert (1)
- Sociology (2)
- Telecommunications (1)

In the areas of logistics and accounting, training ranges from public administration, through accounting, to the driver and cleaning lady.

The AAAC is housed in a rented house situated in a central area of Bissau. In terms of equipment, the AAAC has limited IT equipment, few computers and no intranet/server; limited internet access due to its costs; a vehicle to transport staff and mail (there is no postal mail in the country and e-mail is not fully disseminated in formal communication between different institutions and authorities).

The AAAC budget does not benefit from government financial resources; all operating costs are covered by environmental assessment fees under the Environmental Assessment (EA) process and the environmental licensing process (and part of these taxes revert to the AAAC); However, the AAAC also benefits from contributions under protocols with institutions such as AfDB, WB, BOAD and the EU, among others, in order to ensure a minimum environmental and social assessment and monitoring of the environmental performance of its projects; the AAAC also benefits from income obtained through the provision of training/capacity building services that it provides to other institutions, such as IBAP, SwissAid, MAVA Foundation, among others. This scenario, which is due in particular to the absence of a budget from the Government, clearly shows an under-budgeted management of the AAAC where, among others:

- Staff members do not receive salaries, as they have all been waiting for integration into the public administration for several years and are

therefore waiting for salaries to start; staff members only receive allowances and are generally many months late (sometimes 4-6 months late);

- Late payment of AAAC house rent;
- There is no budget for security, as a consequence, several stolen equipment (camera, GPS, etc.) were assaulted twice;
- The condition of the vehicle is poor and the documentation is sometimes out of date (subject to fines);
- The lack of computers increases the delays of ongoing work and evaluations;
- Lack of conditions to carry out field visits under each Environmental Assessment or Licensing process in progress (car, boat, fuel, accommodation, meals, etc.);
- There is no personal protective equipment (PPE) to go to the field to visit the work in progress;
- There are no water quality kits, soil quality kits, noise and air quality measuring equipment to assess pollution levels; there is no reference laboratory in the country for assessing water, soil, noise or air quality;
- To save on the electricity bill, air conditioning is rarely used in offices;
- The regional representatives of the AAAC in the Regional Administration (the so-called *Antenas*) lack training and capacity as well as means of transport for the work on the ground;
- The public participation process, in some cases, lacks the resources to be effective, particularly in remote areas;
- Very limited capacity and resources to carry out Environmental Monitoring or Environmental Audits after issuing the Environmental Certificate or Environmental Licensing;

Some employees have been working under these conditions for more than 10 years.

At the level of regional administration, AAAC focal points (AAAC *Antenas*) are generally not specialised staff with environmental or social academic training, but regional administrative staff who have received brief training in environmental and social impact assessment.

At the statutory level, the AAAC has not yet had its statutes approved by the national parliament and therefore does not yet have the necessary administrative, financial and institutional autonomy. This has left AAAC in a weakened position and subject to pressures from various stakeholders.

#### 4.2. Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - IBAP

The Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) was also created in 2004 and manages all protected areas in Guinea-Bissau, playing a very important role in the process of assessing the environmental and social impact of projects affecting protected areas (marine and land). Currently, 26% of the territory of Guinea-Bissau is classified under legal protection for nature conservation purposes. The IBAP benefits from institutional and financial autonomy and has been able to collect financial resources to build an experienced team and provide more reasonable resources and working conditions, although sometimes the performance of the IBAP in surveillance and control of ongoing activities and infrastructure in protected areas is left to its minimum, as protected areas have recently increased to 26% of the country.

Due to its mission and institutional autonomy, the IBAP has been able to obtain financial support from different international organizations, however, as the territory under legal protection for nature conservation has increased significantly, its resources have also become more limited and disproportionate to its attributions and responsibilities under the nature conservation policies that the country has recently assumed.

#### 4.3. Inspectorate-General of the Environment

The Inspectorate-General of the Environment was created in 2011 and regulated in 2017. It has the important role of ensuring the environmental compliance of sectoral activities within the environmental licensing process and its approval conditions. The Inspectorate-General of the Environment benefits from institutional and financial autonomy and has the power to interrupt works or activities in progress.

The staff is composed of 14 people, 2 of whom are civil servants, with salaries paid by the government, the others are trainees who only receive subsidies (when available); there is no vehicle (the inspector general uses his personal vehicle) and no basic office supplies (the inspector general often uses his own personal resources from home). The Inspectorate-General of the Environment has a very fragile operating budget, benefiting from some contributions from UNDP and smaller contributions from the Government. As such, it only operates in the city of Bissau; in the administrative regions it generally does not operate due to lack of resources (personnel, office and logistics).

The approach to failures to comply with different activities has been more pedagogical than that of imposing fines, as there is a significant lack of knowledge of environmental laws across the country; as mentioned above, the lack of knowledge of environmental laws has a broad spectrum, covering civil society,

private sector, prosecutors, judges and different ministerial Directorates-General, both at central and regional level. However, this approach is shifting to a more sanction-based and fine-based approach.

#### 4.4. Directorate-General of different sectoral ministries/activities

The different Directorates-General of particular sectors responsible for issuing permits, licences and titles for different economic activities or for research and extraction of natural resources, such as agriculture (and forestry), fisheries, mining, roads, ports, power plants, power lines, dams, etc. are ruled by sectoral legislation of their own, sometimes inconsistent or inconsistent with the law of environmental assessment, generating some contradictions and tensions between the different sectoral Directorates-General and AAAC. This is particularly evident in the water, mining and hydrocarbon exploration sector (as noted above, see Silva 2018 or Airaud 2015 for more details).

On the other hand, commitments or permits issued by each sectoral directorate-general are normally not subject to large and reasonably rapid payments in terms of time to be issued; on the other hand, fees for the environmental permit procedure are significantly more expensive and subject to much longer delays (preparation of the EIA, *ad hoc* Commission evaluation of the EIA, public consultation, final decision). This situation creates a negative tension between the sectoral Ministries and Directorates-General against the AAAC, since the different Ministries and Directorates-General are usually not environmentally aware enough to understand the positive results of the process of assessing the environmental and social impact of projects, as a way of contributing to a model of economic growth that is also more socially and environmentally viable, minimising impacts and conflicts and seeking to ensure the quality and availability of natural resources for the next generations.

The lack of coherence between sectoral and environmental legislation, as well as the lack of coordination between the different ministries and their Directorates-General, has created a working scenario that significantly weakens the open and symbiotic institutional relationship that the whole process of environmental (and social) impact assessment of projects in this country's development strategy needs for its present and future, towards its Sustainable Development (with economic growth, more public services, increased welfare, shared equity and benefits, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and ecological balance).

A positive aspect to be highlighted is that some sectoral Directorates-General, such as Geology and Mines, Energy, Transport Infrastructure, already have environmental specialists as a focal point to address and coordinate with the AAAC the requirements of the Environmental Assessment process within the licensing process of these sectors. This technical capacity improves the

effectiveness of compliance with the requirements of environmental legislation, not only before the start of the project, but also at the level of environmental management measures to be taken by tenderers during the implementation phase.

#### 4.5. Political instability

Since its independence in 1974, the country has faced many *coups d'état*, along with many other coup attempts, the largest in the world; a very high turnover of prime ministers, governments, ministers, deputies, directors-general, etc. often not in office for even a year.

This political instability does not provide the necessary conditions to govern the country so that policies are well designed and implemented, natural resources are managed and supervised in a sustainable manner, or basic public services are provided to the population throughout the country.

Corruption, particularly at the political level, is deeply rooted and prevents the availability of public resources for the implementation of public policies and the provision of basic public services to Bissau-Guineans.

Thus, in a country where most basic public services (education, health, water supply, electricity, roads, etc.) do not reach a significant part of the population, environmental concerns and the sustainable use of natural resources are still not a major concern of civil society. Although, in a very fair perspective, the people of Guinea-Bissau, due to their strong dependence on natural resources for their daily lives and livelihoods, are fully aware that projects that may have an impact on their land, forests and water resources may also affect their way of life, well-being and beliefs; as such, Bissau-Guineans are also concerned about the country's development projects that may have a negative impact on their lives, communities and natural resources; especially NGOs try to take this responsibility to ensure more responsible environmental governance.

#### 4.6. Lack of financial resources

The Government of Guinea-Bissau and its public administration face significant limitations in terms of financial resources available to pay for the human resources and operational costs of running the central, regional and local administration. The number one priority of the resources available is the payment of salaries of civil servants. There is a significant imbalance between the resources available to the institutions and their duties and responsibilities. Institutions often rely exclusively on external funding provided by projects to have the means to implement their sector policies, procedures and laws. Unfortunately,

the financial resources collected from the projects are not sufficient to allow an adequate design and implementation of sectoral policies, so many priority actions and measures are not implemented, or adequately implemented, particularly at the level of environmental governance<sup>9</sup>.

With a public wage policy that is only able to pay very low wages to civil servants, lack of resources to pay the operating costs of institutions (rents, water, electricity, paper, computers, internet, office supplies, vehicles, etc.) and also the fact that many civil servants are not yet integrated into the public administration and therefore do not receive salaries (only allowances; a situation that can last more than 10 years for some workers, as is the case for some workers in the AAAC) leave civil servants with a very low level of motivation<sup>10</sup>; creating a strong need to seek additional sources of income in the private sector while still working in the public administration. This low-income scenario motivates qualified personnel to move to the private sector, to NGOs, to development/financial partners or even abroad.

In the national model for distributing or sharing public resources and responsibilities, the financial resources that enter the public accounts from the sectoral taxation do not usually revert to support public institutions that contribute to the process of sustainable management of the exploitation of these resources, such as the AAAC, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment, the IBAP (or Environmental Fund); on the contrary, they revert very frequently and significantly to the Public Treasury and to sectoral funds (as well as to the administrative regions in the case of mining permits); it should be noted that sectoral funds are also intended and responsible for the implementation of certain sectoral measures of sustainable management, although other priorities are normally chosen for these resources.

At the community level, lack of financial resources and abundant poverty also reflect very low levels of education and literacy, thus placing a difficult context at the general population level for caring for the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources or participating in the decision-making process; they can strongly suffer the consequences of these.

The main reason why the Secretary of State for the Environment, its Directorates-General for Environment and Sustainable Development, the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment no longer receive financial resources from the public Treasury is because environmental protection and environmental impact assessment are seen by ministries, parliamentarians and other public administration officials (at central, regional and local levels) as low priority as they

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<sup>9</sup> Please see: National report on human development in Guinea-Bissau (2006) and UNDP Airaud report (2015), page 77.

<sup>10</sup> Despite the limitations mentioned, AAAC workers have demonstrated very strong levels of motivation; they are motivated to play an important role in the country's sustainable development process and to do so with passion. Please see also Airaud (2015), page 78.

focus on development and economic growth. The levels of environmental education of these groups are very low, and they may not clearly see the importance of integrating Environmental Policies into policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and their environmental and social impacts for present and future generations. This also explains the lack of coordination and lack of coherence between sectoral policies and environmental policies.

Last but not least, the critical lack of financial resources in the country is also deeply related to entrenched corruption behaviour at the political and administrative level, diverting public financial resources to personal purposes and benefits, thus decreasing the availability of public financial resources to design, plan and implement national public policies.

#### 4.7. Decentralization

At regional level, environmental governance in Guinea-Bissau is very weak, in particular due to the lack of qualified human resources in the regional public institutions, as well as the lack of resources and logistics to carry out its functions properly. Therefore, environmental governance at regional and local level hardly exists, which is a paradox, while decisions occur in the capital city of Bissau, the impacts of sectoral activities often occur in the regions, where there are very limited resources to monitor and audit the impacts of these projects and the implementation of approved management measures to minimize the effects of projects on the environment and communities. As noted above, the AAAC does not travel easily on mission to the regions for lack of budgetary and operational resources, and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment operates almost exclusively in the city of Bissau, also for the same reasons.

The AAAC has provided training to regional focal points, designated as *Antenas*, on environmental and social impact assessment, concepts and procedures, but capacity is still very low (need for updating). Therefore, activities that take place at the regional level often do not receive adequate environmental and social treatment, due to lack of knowledge of environmental laws (and procedures), lack of human resources and lack of logistics to perform due diligence.

A positive point that contributes to environmental awareness and governance at the regional level is the fact that, due to the Protected Areas existing throughout the country, there are Directors of these Protected Areas (IBAP staff) housed in the different regions of the country (namely Cacheu, Buba, Cantanhez, João Vieira, Orango, Dulombi and Boé) and bring with them the capacity to identify environmental and social impacts, promote their follow-up and monitoring, on a certain, albeit limited scale. This regional capacity is also partially extended to the group of rangers in these protected areas, who are responsible for nature protection, natural resources and social surveillance.

#### 4.8. Stakeholder engagement

The process of involving stakeholders in decision-making in Guinea-Bissau has been in place for a long time, for example, at the level of community forests. However, it is also closely related, at present, to the environmental licensing process in which Public Participation is an important stage of the environmental and social impact assessment process, leading to the final decision on a given project/activity. In addition, the fish stocks of the Cacheu, Buba and Cacine rivers, as well as terrestrial and marine protected areas benefit from community participation at different levels of their decision-making and management process.

Within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, the involvement and participation of stakeholders was included in advance in the Environmental Assessment Law no. 10/2010, of 24 September, and detailed by Public Participation Decree no. 5/2017, of 28 June.

Different types of AAAC restrictions (budget, logistics, etc.), as well as the fact that communities generally have low levels of literacy and speak only in their local dialects (necessary translators), raise some issues that can hinder adequate public participation in the projects under evaluation; although it is also important to highlight very good examples, such as the use of community radios or door-to-door knocking to reach local communities (where there is no TV, newspapers, electricity) and inform them about the public consultation of projects.

Civil society and NGOs affirm that they should be more involved in the decision-making processes of development projects that are being assessed and/or implemented; with sharing of documentation and procedures, not only when projects are being assessed, but also during their monitoring after their approval.

At the policy design level, there are sectors where other sectors of public administration are consulted to design their own policies and plans.

It is also important to highlight the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, which corresponds to a platform of the Directorate-General for Geology and Mining that aims to encourage the involvement of stakeholders and increase the transparency of processes.

#### 4.9. Disclosure procedures

The disclosure procedures are defined in the Environmental Assessment Law no. 10/2010, of 24 September, determining that all the documents of the process are available for consultation in the AAAC and at the regional and local administrative levels through sectorial and antenna focal points, among others. Following the AAAC's decision and the issuance of the environmental certificate/license, all documents are still available for consultation at the AAAC; applicants must also disclose their environmental licenses in the *Official Gazette (Boletim Oficial)* and the local newspaper.

#### 4.10. Spatial Planning

Spatial planning, or land use planning, is a process that rarely exists in Guinea-Bissau, especially at the level of zoning and classification of its use in urban and rural space, creating as a consequence a scenario and a feeling where there are almost no rules for land use and for the implementation of economic activities. There is no national spatial and urban planning policy. What exists in the country is an urban plan for the city of Bissau, created by Decree No. 17/1995 of 30 October, which was to be in force for 20 years, and which has now expired and expired since 2015; and there is also a macro-zoning within protected areas, where the areas of total protection, partial protection and community zones have been defined. Under these land-use planning shortcomings, economic activities adopt a behavior that can be located where it suits them best, regardless of environmental and social concerns, since the legal land-use plans that should define appropriate activities for different areas of the territory rarely exist.

Spatial planning plans are very important to organize the different land uses expected in the country, such as urban areas, community areas, industrial areas, mineral exploration and mining areas, forest areas, agricultural areas, fishing areas, infrastructure (roads, ports, power plants, power lines, dams, etc.) and nature conservation areas. The absence of such Land use plans exacerbates potential conflicts between sectoral economic activities and the sustainable use of natural resources and, eventually, social conflicts. In the absence of such land use plans, a territorial management instrument in which sustainable land use is assessed and approved, leads to the same assessment taking place at the level of the environmental (and social) assessment procedure of the projects, imposing a very high tension on the procedure itself, often with political pressure from the sectoral ministries for the project to proceed without restrictions.

The level of planning, programmes and national strategies aimed at environmental preservation and sustainability in Guinea-Bissau, it is important to highlight the following national instruments, which, although some may be old, are still up to date, and an evaluation of their degree of implementation should be recommended:

- Government programme for Guinea-Bissau 2015-2025 Terra Ranka

The programme presented by the Government at the Donor Round Table in March 2015 sets out the broad guidelines for the development of Guinea-Bissau. In the framework of this programme, the Government has chosen a number of priorities which should contribute to improving environmental governance at national level:

- Promote governance at the service of the citizen;
- Ensure sustainable management of natural capital and preserve biodiversity.

The consideration by the Government of Biodiversity and the Natural Capital of Guinea-Bissau as a pillar for development is a strong signal for the valorisation of a governance model that promotes environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

- National Environmental Management Plan.

Prepared in 2004 it is a central document of the national environmental policy, whose general objective is to "contribute to the durable and sustainable socio-economic development of the country, and support the search for solutions to ensure food security, eradication of poverty, control of pollution and sanitation of the environment and harmfulness, conservation of natural resources and control of the advance of desertification (and salinization), as well as to minimize the anthropic impacts that influence climate change.

The National Environmental Management Plan recommends priority actions in the following areas:

- Participatory and decentralized management of natural resources;
- Basic sanitation and the fight against all kinds of pollution;
- Strengthening the institutional and legislative framework for the environment;
- Preservation, protection and conservation of natural resources and endangered species;
- Promoting clean and responsible development by systematically carrying out environmental assessments and using renewable energies;
- Cooperation and management of environmental conventions
- Balance of development based on the rational use of natural resources

Despite dating from 2004, these priority axes are still very valid in 2019 and should serve as a basis for the elaboration of a National Environmental Policy. An analysis of the level of implementation of the National Environmental Management Plan should be carried out in order to update the priorities and have

a basis for reflection to develop future national environmental and sustainable development policies.

- National Action Programme to Combat Desertification in Guinea-Bissau

Developed in 2010, this national program aims to implement the guidelines of the International Convention to Combat Desertification (according to available information, this National Action Program has not yet been approved by the Government). This document made it possible to identify the factors contributing to desertification and to propose concrete measures to be taken to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

The specific objectives of the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification are:

- Ensure the rational and sustainable management of natural resources through the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of degraded areas and ecosystems;
- Improve land productivity and durability by combating slash-and-burn, coastal and water erosion, salinisation and soil acidification, and surface and groundwater management;
- Ensure rational self-management of natural resources and land through decentralized and integrated management of tabanca territories and community forest management;
- Strengthen and develop the technical capacities of the different actors and the legal and institutional framework;
- Create an appropriate and coherent political, legal and institutional framework conducive to sustainable land management;
- Put in place measures to monitor and assess the effects of drought with a view to its mitigation;
- Promote education, information and environmental communication campaigns for the desertification problem;
- Promote economic activities that generate family income and improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations;
- Ensure adequate and sustainable financing of the identified activities and projects.

Many of these activities are currently being implemented (such as biodiversity conservation actions, community forest management experiences, updating forestry legislation in 2011, promoting agricultural practices to adapt to the reduction of rainfall in the Gabu and Bafata regions...) and it would be pertinent to carry out an assessment of the degree of achievement and constraints to the implementation of this National Action Programme against Desertification. The specific objectives of this National Action Program should be integrated and

considered for the elaboration of the National Environmental and Sustainable Development Policies.

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

This national strategy and action plan was prepared in 2002 and its biodiversity conservation objectives in Guinea-Bissau are as follows:

- Maintain biodiversity, through the establishment of a network of protected areas to conserve ecosystems in their various components;
- Restore degraded ecosystems;
- Establish priorities in the use and conservation of species according to their economic importance and/or for conservation;
- Develop integrated conservation and development plans and programmes in particular for sectors whose development is based on the use of biological diversity;
- Establish national monitoring systems to track the use and status of species and ecosystems and trends in biodiversity resources;
- Integrate conservation objectives into sectoral, regional and national socio-economic development planning processes.

Most of these objectives are currently being implemented by the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), (such as the development of the national network of protected areas, conservation actions for endangered species, etc.) and the integration of these principles should be strengthened in the preparation of National Environmental and Sustainable Development Policies.

Another important plan for environmental policy and governance in Guinea-Bissau is the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAPA), which will be addressed in the next section.

The postulates of Airaud (2015)<sup>11</sup>, in the UNDP report on environmental governance in Guinea-Bissau, "the National Environmental Management Plan and the National Action Plans of the three Rio Conventions (Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity) are excellent documents to guide Government policy in the field of environmental conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources. Even though many actions have already been implemented and positive results have already been achieved (development of courses in the national system of protected areas, management of more than 100 community

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<sup>11</sup> See page 83.

forests, local experiences of sustainable management of natural resources as in the case of marine protected areas and fishing reserves, development of responsible environmental institutions gathered within the State Secretariat of Environment, strengthening the legislative framework related to the environment and natural resources, promotion of good environmental practices such as mangrove replanting, improved stoves, production of salt by solar evaporation, monitoring and protection of some threatened species within protected areas....), it can be seen that many of the problems identified in these strategic documents are still topical and that much work still needs to be done in order to achieve the results foreseen in the different strategic plans in force in the country. ”

#### 4.11. Climate Change

Guinea-Bissau has signed and ratified different Conventions and Protocols on Climate Change under the United Nations Framework (see Table 2) and, to this end, at the national policy level, a National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAPA) has been developed. This strategy paper sets out an institutional framework for the coordination of climate change adaptation actions, priority adaptation measures to be implemented to address the impacts of climate change on the agricultural and environmental sectors; with the aim of integrating climate change concerns and adaptation measures into public administration policies.

Due to the characteristics of the country, Guinea-Bissau is a very flat country<sup>12</sup>, the fact that temperatures are rising and precipitation is decreasing, becoming more concentrated in certain months<sup>13</sup>, it has been noted that droughts and floods have become more intense and frequent in recent years. The rise in sea level will impose further pressure on this delicate system.

In terms of balance of greenhouse gas emissions, according to data from NDCPartnership (2019), Guinea-Bissau is a country that sequesters carbon, due to its extension of tropical forest area and the reduced expression of emissions associated with the energetic sector (only 12% of the country has electricity), however, given the pace of deforestation of the country (about 625.000 m3/year) and the planned increase in energy production by about 90 MW by 2020 from sources such as diesel or fuel oil is expected to increase the country's greenhouse gas emissions over the coming years.

Some environmental awareness and education actions undertaken, for example by NGOs or UNDP/GEF, are also contributing to linking the importance of

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<sup>12</sup> About a third of the country is flooded on rainy days at high tide.

<sup>13</sup> Creating epidemic conditions for the spread of many diseases, such as malaria, cholera and hepatitis.

environmental and social impact assessment of projects (plans, policies and programmes) with the urgent need to adopt climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

#### Wetlands and Coastal Zone Management

Wetlands and coastal zones represent a very significant area of the country, having a high richness and ecological importance, providing various resources and ecosystem services to the population (food, protection against floods, against coastal erosion, among others). However, wetlands and coastal areas are under severe pressure and degradation due to the location of various infrastructure and development projects, which have caused significant impacts on these types of areas, including within protected areas.

The diversity of governmental entities that have responsibilities in the management and protection of wetlands and coastal zones is wide, for example, the IBAP, the Directorate General of Water Resources, the Maritime Port Institute, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Directorate General of Spatial Planning, among others, requires articulation and a clear definition of responsibilities between these public entities, which does not exist, aiming at a more careful and respectful management of the important natural resources and ecosystem services present therein, in accordance with the commitments assumed by the State of Guinea-Bissau in several Conventions ratified by it and listed in Table 2 of this Report.

#### 4.12. Resettlement and compensation to those affected

People affected by a project, either physically in their infrastructure or only economically, do not have normative criteria to obtain compensation, within the current legal framework of the country. Thus, where a project affects the assets or income of an individual or legal person, an essentially *ad hoc* approach is adopted. It is, for example, variable depending on whether the proposed project is financed by the development/financial partner, with its own Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, or proposed by the general private sector, with less concern in this regard. In the former case, well-established criteria and standards must be followed to adequately compensate the affected persons. In the second case, if a project is financed by the general private sector, since there are no well-recognised standards or criteria in the public administration applicable to all activities, and no legal instruments regulating it, project owners usually avoid this process, its costs, or even expect the Government to do so as their task. An often voiced position is that land is public and thus does not require compensation in case of acquisition for public purposes, under public projects. It must be added, however, that there is an office in the Directorate-General for Agriculture which has internal rules and criteria for calculating compensation for goods, crops, etc.,

especially in rural areas; this office is called the Office for Agricultural Planning - GAPLA. The Directorate-General for Construction and Urbanism is responsible for the calculation of compensation for houses and other infrastructure in urban areas. However, these standards and criteria are not mandatory for all projects and their affected people. Beyond projects financed by development partners with strong Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, tools, such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) or Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF) are barely applied across projects with economical and/or physical displacement.

This scenario has generated various social impacts on people affected by different types of projects, such as those in the mining and mineral exploration sector and infrastructure.

#### 4.13. Gender equity and violence

Guinea-Bissau has adopted a set of laws and regulations that provide protection for women and highlight the importance of gender equity (see Table 1). The latter is the Gender Parity Law, adopted in 2018 by the National Assembly, Law No. 4/2018 of 3 December, which will allow women to obtain fairer representation in decision-making and elective positions, a minimum of 36% being mandatory. The country early ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in 1985; and also elaborated in 2012 the National Policy of Equity and Gender Equality (PNIEG), with the objective of preventing and combating all forms of violence and trafficking against women and girls; also highlighting the creation in 2010 of the Institute of Women and Children, as well as the existence in the National Popular Assembly of the Specialized Commission for Women and Children. However, women in Guinea-Bissau still face many forms of gender discrimination, prejudice and denial of human rights, as the country emerges from years of government instability and institutional failure; violence against women has been widespread and socially accepted, as gender roles continue to be strongly influenced by cultural and religious beliefs. The most common form is domestic violence perpetrated by spouses and intimate partners. Under a study conducted in 2010, 85% of interviewed women stated violence against them happened inside family environment (67% their spouses, 35% other members of the family), 44% of interviewed women mentioned they had been victims of physical violence, 43% of interviewed women revealed they had been victims of sexual violence, 80% of interviewed women stated they had been victims of psychological violence and 71% of interviewed women revealed that had never reported any sort of violence they have suffered (Roque 2011, in World Bank 2019).

Women have less access to education (dropping out of school), health care (maternal mortality), goods and the private sector; also, for instance, women in

some Muslim villages are often excluded from men-only Muslim village meetings preventing them from voicing their opinions and grievances<sup>14</sup>.

There are many civil society groups and NGOs in Guinea-Bissau that campaign and raise awareness for the promotion of women's roles and rights in society, financed by institutions such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, *Plan International*, *SwissAid*, European Union, CNAPN and RENLUV (a network of organisations that promote awareness of this issue, with focal points in all regions of the country).

#### 4.14. Vulnerable groups

With regard to other vulnerable groups, in 2016 Guinea-Bissau took significant steps to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. The Government approved a Code of Conduct against Sexual Exploitation in Tourism; and the National Commission for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons developed proposals to support the reintegration of repatriated children. In addition, the Ministries of Education and Justice worked together and developed a pilot project to introduce birth registration services in 45 primary schools. However, children in Guinea-Bissau are involved in the worst forms of child labour, including forced begging. The government has not determined the types of hazardous work prohibited to children. In addition, law enforcement officials do not receive adequate training and resources to conduct inspections and deal effectively with cases of child labour (*Bureau of International Labor Affairs*).

The law does not specifically prohibit discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual and mental disabilities in employment, education, air travel and other transportation, access to health care, the judicial system or other state services. The government does not have a policy preventing discrimination against people with disabilities nor provided access to buildings, information and communications. The government has made some efforts to help military veterans with disabilities through pension programs, but these programs have not adequately addressed health care, housing, or food needs. There were provisions that allowed blind and illiterate voters to participate in the electoral process, but voters with intellectual disabilities could be prevented from voting. Furthermore, youth in some urban areas, HIV/AIDS-affected persons, and people with disabilities were in general likely to be marginalized.

#### 4.15. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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<sup>14</sup> For this theme see recent publication (2019) of the World Bank, entitled "Training Manual on Gender-Based Violence in Guinea-Bissau", under the coordination of Paula Tavares.

In Guinea-Bissau, the judicial system performs very poorly and citizens do not trust its judicial system, mainly due to the limited resources of the public judicial system, but also to the limited resources (financial and capacity) of citizens to file a complaint in court, so real access to justice to resolve their conflicts and complaints is rather limited. In addition, affected people are often unaware of their rights and the mechanisms available to them to address their conflicts; moreover, customary rights can sometimes be contradicted by central public justice and by decisions, such as forest exploitation licenses, among others.

However, there are good examples to be highlighted, where participatory management mechanisms allow affected people to voice their grievances and seek solutions, this is the case of protected areas, fishing reserves and community forests. Outside these areas, projects funded by development/financing partners generally consider grievance mechanisms as their Social Safeguard policies; other projects can also benefit from traditional and customary rules, where traditional leaders can be approached by affected people and their resolution can be handled according to different traditional standards; often, the traditional leader is directly benefiting from a particular project and does not adequately address the claims of affected people. Even NGOs sometimes do not fully understand the importance of Grievance redress mechanisms on their own projects, claiming that consultations, community radios and press are enough to raise and deal with complaints (World Bank, unpublished report).

#### 4.16. Private sector

In the private sector, environmental and social impact assessment and environmental protection actions, measures or behaviours are rare; often the attitude is to try to neglect or ignore environmental laws and permits as a result of a common sense that Guinea-Bissau's environmental legislation is weak, surveillance is weak, environmental permits and procedures are expensive, take longer and companies/development should not stop or be slowed down to address these environmental and social procedures; usually with the collusion of sector ministries and due to the fact that private companies are partially owned by politicians or military. Moreover, often, especially at the level of regional administration, there is still a significant lack of awareness of the environmental and social legal requirements (or permissiveness) that allow private companies to move forward. Therefore, the works and economic activities usually start without having environmental certificates/licenses and generating environmental and social impacts, as they were not addressed before the works of the project started.

However, some international companies with internal environmental and social safeguard policies, although aware of the country's weaknesses in this area,

make an effort to implement their policies and follow the country's environmental and social protection procedures.

#### 4.16.1. Environmental assessment consulting sector

In Guinea-Bissau there are already some national environmental assessment consulting companies, as well as some international ones. The latter, with more resources and portfolio, can gain the largest studies of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for structural development projects at a national level. However, international companies are usually associated with national companies, the reports are often presented in French (with a non-technical summary report in Portuguese). In addition, international consulting firms do not always adequately follow the national environmental legal framework, using their own methodology and approach.

In terms of working conditions and technical capacity, local/national companies face an enormous lack of resources, struggling to have (i) an adequate number of professionals; (ii) experienced professionals; (iii) adequate working conditions (offices, IT materials, environmental equipment, etc.); and (iv) the opportunity to attend trainings, conferences, seminars and workshops to increase their knowledge and experience. Therefore, while there is a basic and medium level of capacity and expertise in the national environmental assessment consultancy sector, there is also a strong need to improve environmental assessment capacity at certain levels so that local/national companies can gain a larger share of this market.

Individual consultants are not allowed to submit ESIA studies/reports to the AAAC for assessment under the Environmental Licensing process, since the national environmental assessment law only allows companies to do so.

The process of accreditation of companies in order to become eligible to prepare and submit ESIA studies/reports to the AAAC applies to both national and international companies. This process is currently under review and a high fee will be charged, which will decrease the number of national companies able to obtain this accreditation and consequently reduce the opportunity for national companies to increase a larger share of this market; international companies, with more resources, could benefit in a future scenario.

Since 2014, the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA) has been created to represent professionals, companies and individuals interested in environmental assessment issues in the country. This association has faced very low activity and performance due to its significant lack of resources.

#### 4.17. Civil society and NGOs

Civil society and NGOs play a very important role in the process of environmental and social impact assessment of projects, plans, programs and policies. They are an important source of feedback on the performance of the entire process (its mission and objectives). If the process does not perform well, civil society will support the impacts (present and future generations), on the other hand, if the process performs well (present and future generations), it will benefit the sustainable use of the country's natural resources. However, for civil society to adequately assume its role in the process, through the participation and engagement of stakeholders, being able to track projects and their impacts, to signal unforeseen impacts, it needs to have the capacity and resources to do so. And although there are many civil society organizations in the country, throughout the country, most of them lack awareness and environmental education to become more demanding in this regard. NGOs can play a key role between the State/Authorities and the citizens/communities (including traditional/informal social structures), as well as promoting citizen engagement and accountability on different matters<sup>15</sup>; for instance, on those related to natural resource management, local development planning, and environmental and social impacts follow-up of projects in the country.

There is also the feeling that even when certain negative environmental and social situations are taken to court, justice is on the proponent's side and the cases do not reach a final decision, without fines or penalties; this also generates a feeling of "it is not worth fighting for" and that certain people or companies are above the law, significantly undermining the credibility of justice and the process of environmental impact assessment in the country.

Civil society affirms that the decision-making process of public administration at the political level should engage with civil society organisations to a greater extent and earlier in the process. At the project level, they argue that public participation often does not perform well due to the fact that information about the project does not reach communities in an adequate manner nor timely.

#### 4.18. Bissau-Guinean Association of Environmental Assessment - AGAA

The Bissau-Guinean Association of Environmental Assessment was created in 2013, legalized in 2014, and its mission and objective is to represent professionals, companies and individuals interested in Environmental Assessment issues in the country. Composed of 25 members (4 companies and 21 individuals), its budget for the year 2018 was 0 (zero) CFA francs. Its

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<sup>15</sup> For further development on this subject please see "Guinea-Bissau NGOs Mapping and Capacity", Assessment Report (World Bank, unpublished report), under the coordination of Najat Yamouri.

performance has been very limited due to its extreme lack of resources and availability of its members, but it has already been able to organise discussion meetings to discuss the sector and the future of the association.

This association could play a very important role in promoting the importance of the environmental (and social) assessment process in the country, between the public sector, the private sector and civil society, organising training and capacity building actions at different levels, stimulating and connecting with faculties/universities, financial/development partners and contributing to environmental awareness not only at political and institutional level, but also at sectoral and civil society level. Coordinating the (i) national accreditation system of the EA; (ii) preparation of Methodological Environmental Assessment Guides for different types of projects; (iii) training and capacity building of professionals (public and private sector), politicians and civil society; and (iv) organization of regular conferences and workshops to stimulate the exchange of experiences.

## 5. Gap Analysis

In this chapter, a gap analysis will be carried out between the Guinean environmental and social framework and international good practices for environmental and social protection, taking as a reference and criterion international standards, for example, those of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

### 5.1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts

This section evaluates the legal framework and the institutional capacity of the national system to implement appropriate environmental and social safeguard procedures, namely the preparation of appropriate studies/reports for environmental and social impact assessment (proportional to the environmental and social risks of the project), the implementation of mitigation measures and the monitoring of project impacts throughout the project cycle (also applicable to plans, programmes and policies).

Guinea-Bissau's legal framework defines different instruments and procedures to be applied to different situations, according to different situations and project cycles (such as environmental and social impact assessment, risk assessment, resettlement plan, environmental monitoring, environmental audit, etc.), as well as plans, programmes and policies (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment). However, in terms of the country's legal framework, there are also inconsistencies between the sectoral regulatory framework and the environmental assessment law, creating difficulties in implementing the latter, particularly in sectors such as water resources, mining and hydrocarbons<sup>16</sup>.

In terms of institutional capacity to implement sound environmental and social safeguard procedures in accordance with the country's legal framework, in Guinea-Bissau there is a significant weakness on the part of the national environmental authorities to be able to implement national procedures properly. The main reasons are (i) the lack of capacity (experienced human resources); (ii) the critical lack of financial resources to operate the processes; and (iii) the lack of independence and institutional autonomy of the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC)<sup>17</sup>. Projects usually start before they have gone through the EA process, monitoring and auditing of project impacts during the construction and operation phase is very rare, and environmental inspection authority is almost non-existent.

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<sup>16</sup> For more details, see Silva 2018 and Airaud 2015.

<sup>17</sup> Please revisit chapters 4.1, 4.3 and 4.6.

Under this point, there is a significant difference between the national system and international good practice in environmental and social protection.

## 5.2. Work and Working Conditions

This section focuses on the importance of ensuring that employed workers are treated fairly and have safe and healthy working conditions; paying special attention to non-discrimination, equal opportunities, child labour, minimum/fair pay, complaint mechanisms and occupational health and safety procedures in place.

At the level of the legal framework, the labour law stipulates the requirement to have health and safety plans in place<sup>18</sup> to ensure adequate working conditions and basic medical services, as well as a minimum wage, among others; this law is still too broad and requires additional regulation. Another important issue, as mentioned in chapter 4.14, children in Guinea-Bissau can still be found involved in the worst forms of child labour. The Government does not have clear legislation against any kind of non-discrimination and grievance mechanisms.

At the institutional level, the capacity to carry out monitoring and auditing of working conditions (also applicable to raw material suppliers) is very weak, mainly due to the critical lack of human and financial resources in the relevant public authorities. Current law enforcement officials do not receive adequate training and resources to carry out inspections and effectively prosecute cases of non-compliance.

According to this point, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice.

## 5.3. Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

This criterion recognises that economic activity often generates air, water and land pollution, and consumes finite resources that can threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at local, regional and global levels. This standard assesses the country's procedures and requirements for addressing these issues.

In terms of the legal framework, Guinea-Bissau has signed and ratified different Protocols and Conventions on Pollution Prevention<sup>19</sup>, and there is also the National Environmental Management Plan with some guidance and regulation on

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<sup>18</sup> Also considered in the Environmental Assessment Law No. 10/2010, of September 24, in its article 18, No. 1, point j).

<sup>19</sup> See Table 2.

these matters. However, in Guinea-Bissau there is no adequate legal framework that properly implements and regulates the objectives of the different ratified conventions and protocols, and there are still no national standards, procedures and criteria for assessing water quality, soil quality, noise and air pollution; for these purposes, for example, the World Health Organization Guidelines are used, among others<sup>20</sup>.

From an institutional point of view, the country has a critical shortage of human resources, capacity and infrastructure to monitor and audit pollution control; there is essentially a laboratory for analysing water quality (the National Health Laboratory), and this capacity may also exist in one or other private sector company or university, which also does so for its own benefit or purpose; in terms of soil and sediment quality, the Directorate-General for Rural Engineering has a laboratory for analysis, but the frequent lack of reagents makes it impossible to carry out these analyses. In relation to air quality and/or noise, the national authorities do not have the equipment to measure and process the air quality or noise data. This scenario causes strong constraints and weaknesses in the performance of the competent authorities. Also at the institutional level, within the scope of the commitments and objectives of the international protocols and conventions ratified in this area, there is clearly insufficient interaction between Ministries with a view to the proper implementation of these commitments.

According to this criterion, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice.

#### 5.4. Community Health and Safety

This section focuses on the assessment of community exposure to health and safety risks of different project components and their workforce, such as various health and safety issues at community level, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, communicable diseases, as well as the loss of ecosystem services provided by nature to communities.

The legal framework of the country does not take into account all these aspects mentioned above in its legal matrix in appropriate depth. Although health and safety issues at community level, gender-based violence and the importance of ecosystem services to communities are partly covered by existing legislation or plans, existing legislation is still considered too superficial and limited and requires further detail and regulation.

As for the country's institutional capacity to perform well in this field, Guinea-Bissau has shortcomings in the aspects expressed above: IBAP may be able to do a reasonable job in supervising ecosystem services in protected areas,

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<sup>20</sup> Also consider the Guidelines of the World Bank Group on Environment, Health and Safety.

outside protected areas little is supervised; it is also very important to address the issues of community health and safety and the level of gender-based violence in some communities<sup>21</sup>, international and national wide NGOs, local NGOs, local groups, as well as perhaps with some support from the Institute of Woman and Children, usually under EIA processes, have been raising community health and safety issues, assessed and mitigated in a participatory manner, however due to the common lack of resources for this processes, and also due to the fact that economical side tends to consider it a minor issue (jobs and economic development are always major drive), often these aspects are not well enough considered yet on environmental and social impact assessment.

According to this point, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice.

#### 5.5. Land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement

This point focuses on certain types of impacts on people and communities, such as project land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement; paying particular attention to eligibility for compensation measures, community involvement in the process and the existence of grievance redress mechanisms.

The country's legal framework has a significant gap in involuntary resettlement laws and regulations (physical and economic), as well as in public norms and criteria for defining compensations for affected people and their assets; urgent diplomas and regulations concerning tools such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) or Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF), should be approved by the Government and its cross-sector implementation started. The EIA diplomas and regulations of legal country system already recognize a RAP as tool in the EIA process, but no detailed regulation exists to frame its preparation.

In terms of the institutional capacity of the national system to perform well according to this standard, with regard to procedures dealing with involuntary resettlement and compensation to affected people (such as RAPs and RPFs), the institutional strength to implement these procedures is quite random and avoided by public and private sector entities, due to their costs and lack of regulation on how to prepare a RAP. In relation to grievance redress mechanisms, it is worth mentioning traditional and customary (informal) procedures where traditional leaders tend to address grievances according to

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<sup>21</sup> With regard to Gender Based Violence, it is recommended to analyze the diagnosis, gaps and recommendations recommended in a recent publication (2019) of the World Bank, entitled "Training Manual on Gender Based Violence in Guinea-Bissau", under the coordination of Paula Tavares.

their cultural beliefs<sup>22</sup>, so there is no formal culture or institutional structure for the grievance redress mechanism.

According to this point, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice.

#### 5.6. Biodiversity Conservation and Habitats

This paragraph recognises that protecting and conserving biodiversity (and its sustainable management of living natural resources) is fundamental to sustainable development and recognises the importance of maintaining the core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support, in order to ensure that natural resources and ecosystem services are sufficient for present and future generations.

The national legal framework has increasingly recognised the importance of the country's biodiversity for its sustainable development strategy, not only through the ratification of various international conventions and protocols on this issue, but also by legally protecting 26% of the territory for nature conservation purposes, such as protected areas or conservation areas; outside these territories (protected areas or conservation areas), the IBAP and the D.G. for Fauna and Forests are responsible for the preservation of protected fauna and flora, as well as whenever any project is subject to the AIAS, under the AIAS. Particularly with regard to the protection of natural resources and biodiversity in the coastal zone, there is an insufficiency of legal tools and procedures for their integrated management, and special legal regimes should be created to regulate their occupation, use and transformation of soil, with a view to minimizing their impacts on the environment and biodiversity (Silva 2018, page 47).

On the institutional capacity side, the IBAP guarantees a minimum performance of nature conservation in protected areas (terrestrial and maritime). Outside the Protected Areas, the conservation (and supervision) of biodiversity is practically non-existent, given the insufficient capacity of the D.G. of Forestry and Fauna and also of the IBAP to exercise vigilance in these areas; only being taken into consideration in these areas within the scope of the environmental and social impact assessment procedures, which explains the fact that the degradation of biodiversity is increasing significantly in these areas (outside the protected areas), mainly due to the population *boom* (cutting of forests and mangroves, as well as overfishing and hunting). At the institutional level, within the framework of the commitments and objectives of the international protocols and conventions ratified in this area, it would be very beneficial to have greater interaction between Ministries in order to properly implement these commitments.

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<sup>22</sup> See also chapter 4.15.

Under this point, there are gaps between the national system and international good practice, particularly outside protected areas.

### 5.7. Cultural Heritage

This point recognises that cultural heritage offers continuity in tangible and intangible forms between past, present and future; it sets out measures to protect cultural heritage throughout the life cycle of the project.

The legal framework of the country does not yet consider any specific rule to safeguard the cultural and archaeological heritage (there is, in fact, a legal act awaiting the approval of the Government), with the exception of sacred natural sites. However, as part of the EIA process, projects that are subject to it are required to carry out a baseline study that considers the cultural and archaeological survey of the area, as well as the consideration of management measures in case of presence or potential presence of these values.

On the institutional capacity side, institutions are not prepared to deal adequately with this dimension of values and impacts.

Under this point, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice, particularly at the level of the legal framework, but also at the institutional level.

### 5.8. Stakeholders engagement and dissemination of information

This section recognises the importance of open and transparent engagement between project stakeholders as an essential element of international best practice. Effective stakeholder involvement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, increase acceptance of the project and make a significant contribution to the successful design and implementation of the project.

Stakeholder engagement processes have been well established in the country's legal framework for a long time, for example, in the decision-making process on community forests, fishing reserves and protected areas, as well as currently within each project eligible for the environmental (and social) impact assessment process<sup>23</sup>, where the public participation law also applies; main stakeholder participate on management and decision making process, while being able to address their grievances in those participatory stages of the process. In accordance with information disclosure procedures, for projects subject to

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<sup>23</sup> For details see chapter 4.8.

environmental (and social) impact assessment processes, these procedures are well defined<sup>24</sup>.

In terms of institutional capacity of country system to perform well under this standard, although on the community engagement process there are good examples to highlight, it does not mean they are working well, according to the country lack of resources to carry out robust stakeholder engagement and information dissemination procedures. Different reasons contribute to the insufficient implementation of these procedures: AAAC's diverse constraints, low literacy of affected people and communication problems due to local dialects; on the other hand, many good examples could be highlighted in this regard. While the obligation to involve stakeholders in EIA procedures and in the dissemination/publication of decisions on certain projects and plans throughout the public sector decision-making process should be strengthened at higher levels, as certain sectors and fundamentally in the development of plans, programmes and public policies, the involvement of different local actors or stakeholders does not reach the desired depth. Civil society and NGOs continue to affirm that they must be better involved in the decision-making process.

Under this point, there is a significant gap between the national system and international good practice, particularly at the level of the institutional framework.

Table 3 - Summary of the gap analysis between national systems and international good practices

<b>Env. &amp; Standard Soc.</b>	<b>Gap in the legal framework</b>	<b>Discrepancy in the Institutional Environment</b>
Ambient valuation & Soc.	Yes	Yes
Working and Working Conditions	Yes	Yes
Pollution prevention	Yes	Yes
Community health and safety	Yes	Yes

<sup>24</sup> For details see chapter 4.9.

Involuntary resettlement	Yes	Yes
Biodiversity Conservation	Yes	Yes
Cultural heritage	Yes	Yes
Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure	No	Yes

## 6. SWOT Analysis

In this chapter a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, *Opportunities* and Threats) analysis will be carried out taking into account the diagnosis made above and the political and economic expectations in Guinea-Bissau in the near future.

### S - Strength

- Legal framework covering the main procedures and processes for the sustainable development of the country's natural resources.
- The main Protocols and International Conventions on Environment and Sustainable Development were signed and ratified by Guinea-Bissau.
- Awareness raising and national commitment to the country's high level of biodiversity, designating 26% of the territory for nature conservation, as marine and terrestrial protected areas.
- Passion and strong motivation of employees working in institutions such as the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority.
- Trained NGOs that aim to make good contributions to the sustainable development of the country and to the environmental and social protection of the country.

### W - Weakness

- Critical lack of financial resources from the two main institutions that promote and control environmental and social impact assessment in the country: the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment.
- Significant lack of capacity at different institutional levels, within the public administration, in matters such as national environmental legislation, in particular the environmental assessment law.
- The Competent Environmental Assessment Authority does not yet enjoy financial, administrative and institutional autonomy and is sometimes vulnerable to political pressure.
- The regional administration does not have the resources (human, capacity and logistics) to carry out minimum environmental procedures, measures or actions.
- The national legal framework does not harmonise the environmental assessment procedures considered in the Environmental Assessment Law with the environmental procedures considered in different sectoral legislation, particularly in sectors such as Water Resources, Mining and Hydrocarbons.

- The Environmental Impact Assessment procedure normally starts after the work on the project has started. The monitoring of any Environmental and Social Management Plan is practically non-existent.
- There is very little Spatial Planning in the country, it only exists in protected areas.
- Social impacts are not well taken into account (e.g. stakeholder involvement, gender issues, Complaints mechanism, resettlements, compensation).
- There is no national reference laboratory to measure and assess soil quality, sediment and air quality or noise.
- The environmental assessment process takes a long time and has high fees.
- Penalties and fines for environmental crimes are considered very low.
- Critically weak judicial system, where impunity is a widespread perception in the country.
- The national consultancy sector for environmental impact assessment is weak and has limited resources.
- High levels of poverty and very low levels of literacy in the country do not allow environmental protection and sustainable development to become a priority in the lives of citizens;
- Insufficiency of qualified human resources in areas such as Environmental Management;

#### O - Opportunities

- The expected political stability in the near future will promote better conditions for economic development and, hopefully, more public revenues, which will ultimately result in better public institutions.
- Donors and development/financial partners may be willing to invest more in the country if higher levels of political stability are achieved.
- The envisaged political stability in the near future may allow for higher levels of investment in public institutions, such as the AAAC, and consequently the opportunity to reduce their fees under the EIA procedure.
- The current Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment could play an important role in promoting the importance of the environmental (and social) assessment process in the country.

#### T - Threats

- Improved economic conditions due to the expected political stability will impose additional pressure on the public administration sector responsible for environmental assessment, in particular the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment, both of which are poorly resourced and performing, particularly the Inspectorate-General of the Environment.
- Greater economic development will bring better employment opportunities and existing staff of the AAAC will be able to find better working conditions in other entities, leaving AAAC, and reducing technical capacity of the AAAC.

## **7. Discussion and Validation of Diagnosis**

This diagnosis benefited from a workshop to discuss and validate it on 30 May 2019, at the Coimbra Hotel in Bissau.

This workshop was the target of an extensive presence of several governmental and non-governmental institutions (private sector, civil society organizations, supranational entities and development partners); see respective list of participants in Annex II.

This workshop suggested several recommendations and suggestions for improvement of its content, and those that were considered with direct relevance and focused on these issues were obviously addressed and integrated. This version of the document already covers most of these contributions.



## **SECTION II**

### **Proposal for the Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea-Bissau**

#### **REMARK**

This analysis does not intend to carry out the proposal to improve the state of the environment and the respective environmental problems of Guinea-Bissau, but rather to propose measures and actions to strengthen and consolidate the national framework of the procedure for assessing the environmental and social impact of projects<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> Not only projects, but also plans, programmes and strategies.

## 1. Introduction

After the Diagnosis of the National Environmental Impact Assessment Framework carried out in Section I of this document, Section II of this document will be dedicated to the proposal of measures and actions that contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of the National Environmental Impact Assessment<sup>26</sup> Framework diagnosed above, with a view to improving its performance, performance and credibility of this national procedure.

The objective of the proposed National Consolidated EIA Framework is to align the national framework with international best practices, aiming to provide knowledge, tools and resources to deal with the new challenges of sustainable development in the country; contributing to an Action Plan and an Investment Plan.

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<sup>26</sup> By Environmental Impact Assessment it is also meant Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, as the Social dimension is naturally included and integrated at the Environmental assessment

## **2. Methodology**

The methodology used in this Section II dedicated to the proposal to strengthen and consolidate the National Environmental Impact Assessment Framework is based on the diagnosis made in Section I, having benefited from the audition and consultation of different key actors in the national EIA procedure.

The consultation of the different key actors for the definition of measures and actions to strengthen and consolidate the national EIA framework was developed in parallel with the process of consultation of these same actors for the diagnosis phase. It also benefited from the discussion generated during the workshop held on 30 May 2019 dedicated to the discussion and validation of the proposal of the diagnosis carried out, as well as contributions that emerged within the EIA Training Course held from 24 to 27 June 2019, in Bissau (with participants from the public sector, private sector and civil society organizations).

In terms of secondary data (bibliography of the specialty), it is important to highlight the contribution of a work carried out by UNDP in 2015, authored by Airaud, F, entitled "Report on Environmental Governance Assessment in Guinea-Bissau", which also presents a set of concrete actions aimed at improving Environmental Governance in Guinea-Bissau, many of which are directly or indirectly related to the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure.

The present Action Plan will bring together the different measures and actions proposed to strengthen and consolidate the national EIA framework, seeking to define the short, medium and long term EIA framework and its priority levels, as well as its main stakeholders. Complementarily, a proposal for an Investment Plan associated with the proposed Action Plan will be presented, with a view to being able to practically and objectively channel certain funds that may be raised, for example, from donors or development partners.

### **3. Proposed Measures for the Strengthening and Consolidation of the National EIA Framework**

Within the scope of the consultations carried out with different governmental institutions, the private sector and civil society, several proposals for the improvement and consolidation of the National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework were brought together. The proposals made are measures and actions that seek to improve the performance of the different institutions (governmental and non-governmental), as well as to improve the level of general knowledge of the population, or of certain social groups, so that a critical and constructive monitoring of the EIA process is possible through them, not only at the assessment/appraisal phase of projects but also during their implementation/operation phase, by civil society.

The list of measures and actions proposed to strengthen and consolidate the national EIA framework will be divided into (i) measures and actions aimed at improving and strengthening the legal framework and (ii) measures and actions aimed at improving and strengthening the institutional framework.

Among the proposed measures aimed at strengthening the legal framework are (i) primarily those related to the environmental and social impact assessment of projects, but also (ii) measures and actions indirectly related to the EIA procedure, but which indirectly influence it in a positive way. With regard to the proposed measures aimed at strengthening the institutional framework, these were framed within (i) reinforcement at organic/governmental level, (ii) reinforcement of technical capacity, (iii) need for financial resources, (iv) improvement of working conditions, (v) public involvement, (vi) environmental awareness and (vii) other complementary measures.

### 3.1. Legal Framework

With a view to strengthening and consolidating Guinea-Bissau's legal framework in the area of Environmental Impact Assessment legislation and directly or indirectly related diplomas or matters, the various entities consulted proposed the following measures and actions:

1. To approve the legal diploma that confers administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority;
2. Monitor the process of discussion and approval of the Regulatory Legislative Package, which awaits approval by the Council of Ministers, related to Environmental Assessment and the sustainable management of Natural Resources;
3. Harmonisation of the Environmental Assessment Law and Environmental Licensing with the different sectoral laws, particularly in the sectors of Water Resources, Geological Resources and Mining and Hydrocarbon exploration;
4. To regulate the need for Environmental Assessment in the legal diploma of the Geology and Mining sector;
5. Legal regulation with the rules, principles and criteria for Resettlement or Resettlement Plans, not only physical but also economic, in light of the maintenance or improvement of previously existing well-being and quality of life;
6. Legal and normative regulation on the criteria to be applied in the context of compensation to be provided for the damage/affected infrastructure, goods, services and lifestyles to individuals or legal entities affected;
7. Legal and normative regulation regarding the protection of Cultural Heritage;
8. Legal and normative regulation related to Health and Safety at Work;
9. Finalise and adopt the legislative package and its regulation on environmental crime<sup>27</sup>;
10. Updating of the Penal Code by increasing the amount of fines and penalties relating to environmental or related crimes;
11. In the Civil Code, to regulate standards, parameters and criteria for the evaluation of the Quality of Water, Soil, Air and Noise at national level;
12. Create and approve legally binding Spatial Planning Plans, at national, regional and municipal levels, which, for example, include spaces, channels for infrastructure; these spatial planning plans should be subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure;

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<sup>27</sup> It should be noted that through the PARCI project, financed by the African Development Bank (ADB), the criminal law on Environmental Crimes has been revised, pending approval.

13. Complementary regulations to the Land Law for better control and discipline of its use, integrating the adequate protection of natural resources and the environment, through concertation between the different sectors, the Secretary of State for the Environment and the representatives of Civil Society;
14. To modify the legal framework of the Environmental Assessment in order to allow individual consultants to carry out Environmental Impact Studies;
15. To regulate the Accreditation of offices authorized to carry out Environmental Impact Studies and/or other environmental studies;
16. To increase civil society's involvement and participation in the design of law projects related to the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, through consultation and information gathering at local level, in the main areas or populations affected;
17. Reinforcement of the Constitution with Fundamental Principles of the protection of the environment and natural resources;

At the particular level of wetland and coastal zone management, but also of spatial planning, there are also other pertinent suggestions made by Silva (2018) regarding the strengthening of the national legal matrix, and those considered most urgent and significant have been included in this document.

### **3.2. Institutional Framework**

With a view to strengthening and consolidating the institutional capacity of Guinea-Bissau in terms of institutional capacity and institutional arrangements related to Environmental Impact Assessment and directly or indirectly related matters, the various entities consulted proposed the following measures and actions that are explained below.

#### **3.2.1. Institutional/Organic/Government Reform and Reinforcement**

Among the different sets of institutional capacity building measures of the national EIA framework listed in the subchapters below is a set of measures that has special importance and centrality in Guinea-Bissau's governance landscape concerning environmental protection and adequate performance of the national EIA procedure:

1. Grant the AAAC administrative, legal, financial and asset autonomy under its statutes, thus contributing to greater institutional autonomy for this central institution throughout the process<sup>28</sup>, reducing its exposure to the frequent political pressures to which it is subject.
2. With a view to promoting greater concertation and negotiating power with the different sectoral Ministries and also with the Prime Minister, and also taking advantage of the fact that the previous Government has chosen Biodiversity as a priority and pillar of development of the nation, the Secretariat of State for the Environment (SEA<sup>29</sup>) should be converted into the Ministry of the Environment, giving it greater authority and leadership in defending the sustainable management of natural resources, thus also meeting one of the main recommendations of the National Environmental Management Plan of 2004; For example, the Water, Forestry and Spatial Planning sector could be integrated within the future Ministry of the Environment, given the important synergies to be explored between these different strands of the Sustainable Development model, which could be called the Ministry of the Environment and Planning or the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources;
3. Reinforce the activity of the Environment Advisory Council, chaired by the SEA and accompanied by different sectoral Directorates-General; by stimulating and creating a thematic Agenda that produces priority discussions that inform other institutions and civil society of its deliberations;

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<sup>28</sup> There is already a preliminary draft approved in 16/01/2018 in this sense, which was subject to public discussion, but has not yet been approved by the Council of Ministers.

<sup>29</sup> Portuguese acronym.

4. At the level of the Popular National Assembly (ANP), to stimulate and promote the debate on environmental issues and sustainable management of natural resources in the intersectoral committees already created (water, environment, forest, biodiversity) and the ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee on the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism, which have had difficulties in functioning over the years, although they are valuable spaces for consultation, and it is vital to stimulate, strengthen and empower them, valuing their deliberations and giving them the means to meet their objectives;

### **3.2.2. Technical Capacity Building**

The strengthening of technical capacity in conceptual, theoretical and practical terms in terms of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, in terms of environmental protection, nature conservation, procedures and analytical tools, at different levels and in different key actors in the process was considered essential for the strengthening of institutional capacity in safeguarding the environmental and social values of the nation. The list of proposed measures and actions are:

1. Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC in Review of Environmental Impact Studies, through training courses;
2. Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC, in themes such as:
  - a. Forest Management
  - b. Water Management
  - c. Social impacts
  - d. Impacts of activities in the Extractive sector
  - e. Biodiversity Conservation
  - f. Waste Management
  - g. Environmental Risk Analysis
  - h. Environmental Audits
  - i. Analysis and interpretation of spatial data and laboratory results
  - j. Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programs and Policies
  - k. Geographic Information Systems
  - l. Post-Assessment (Monitoring and Auditing)
  - m. Hygiene, Health and Safety at Work
  - n. Procurement, Purchasing and Accounting
  - o. Human resources management
  - p. Heritage Management
  - q. Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation

3. To provide permanent or regular technical assistance to the AAAC in the different themes of the EA and in the monitoring of internal processes under consideration/appraisal or in progress;
4. Strengthening technical capacity in EA and Sustainable Development for staff of the State Secretariat of the Environment;
5. Strengthening technical capacity in EA and Sustainable Development at Ministerial level (e.g. Council of Ministers or Interministerial Commission or Interministerial Round Table);
6. Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the different Directorates-General of the different Ministries involved in Environmental Impact Assessment procedures of projects<sup>30</sup>;
7. Reinforcement of technical capacity at AAAC Regional *Antenas* level on EA and Sustainable Development;
8. Reinforcement of the technical capacity at the level of regional administrations, in the different management positions, in the field of EIA and Sustainable Development;
9. Participation, by AAAC staff, in conferences, seminars and thematic EA congresses outside the country for capacity building;
10. Study visits by the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment, for example to Brazil and Angola, to build capacity in the area of impacts on the oil sector;
11. Training to the technicians of AAAC, D.G. de Geologia e Minas and to the offices of elaboration of the EIAS, on the part of international consultants, about the most recent technologies and less impacting in the environment, in the scope of projects of the mining sector;
12. Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment in matters of Auditing, Inspection and Environmental Inspection of economic activities;
13. Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the National Offices for the elaboration of Environmental Studies;
14. Capacity Building for the Private Sector (e.g. the Chamber of Commerce) in terms of legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment of projects and on the Importance of Environmental Protection;
15. Creation of initiatives that bring together private sector investors and accredited Environmental Consultants' Offices;
16. Capacity Building of Non-Governmental Organisations on Environmental Legislation and the importance of Environmental Protection;
17. Development of EIA Methodological Guides for the different sectors of activity<sup>31</sup>, namely:
  - a. Mining (including Oil & Gas)
  - b. Industry

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<sup>30</sup> But also plans, programs and policies.

<sup>31</sup> The Energy sector already has a Methodological Guide in the final stages of preparation, having been supported by the ADB, within the scope of the PASEB project.

- c. Transport
  - d. Water Resources (Infrastructure)
  - e. Urban Development
  - f. Agriculture
  - g. Fisheries
  - h. Tourism
18. Development of Methodological Guides for:
- a. Strategic Environmental Assessment
  - b. Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation
  - c. Environmental Risk Analysis;
  - d. Environmental Audit
19. To promote and support the creation of new higher and postgraduate courses in Guinea-Bissau, in areas related to Environmental Management and Nature Conservation;
20. Promote internship programmes for students with higher education in EA in institutions such as the World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, the UNDP or other institutions with solid policies for Environmental and Social Management of projects;
21. Training in Marketing and Procurement procedures for national EA consultancy companies.

### **3.2.3. Reinforcement of Financial Resources**

The insufficient financial resources available to the General State Budget for the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment critically compromise the performance of these two key institutions in the adequate and credible performance of the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure in Guinea-Bissau. The most critical aspects of the need for budgetary strengthening are listed below:

1. To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with the financial means to integrate the officials of the AAAC into the Civil Service / Public Administration;
2. To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial resources to include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the AAAC;
3. Provide the AAAC with the financial means to be able to pay salaries to all its employees, valuing them, maintaining their motivation and ensuring their permanence in the institution;
4. Provide the AAAC with the financial means to be able to pay arrears to its employees;
5. Provide the AAAC with financial means to pay rent from headquarters, water, electricity, telephone, and the Internet;

6. Provide the AAAC with financial means to have the vehicle in accordance with national legislation;
7. Provide the AAAC with financial means to carry out post-evaluation of projects (monitoring the implementation of the PGAS);
8. Provide the AAAC with financial means at the level of the AAAC *Antenas* in the Regional Administration (office, motorcycle, telephone, computer);
9. Provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial resources to include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment;
10. Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to be able to pay salaries to all its employees;
11. Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to have a vehicle, motorcycles and adequate office equipment and supplies;
12. Provide the Inspectorate General of the Environment with financial means to carry out consistent work in the different regions of the country (office, motorcycle, telephone, computer, printers, etc.).
13. To provide the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA) with the financial means to develop its activity of dissemination and promotion of the importance of EA in the country;
14. Provide the AAAC and the Inspectorate General of the Environment with a website that disseminates the laws that govern them, as well as bridging the gap with stakeholders and society at large;
15. To finance scholarships for courses and post-graduations in environmental and nature conservation issues;
16. Provide the key associations and organizations of Guinea-Bissau civil society with financial means to carry out the public monitoring of EA procedures (holding seminars on theoretical and practical training);
17. Finance the prosperous AAs procedures needed in the Geology and Mines sector, only at the level of semi-industrial and artisanal farms, allowing and agreeing on the payment of these amounts later on in a gradual manner, given the low financial resources of these exploiters;
18. Promote and reactivate structures for the systematic collection of data in the different sectors and typologies of natural resources (water, fishing, forestry, biodiversity, meteorology, etc.), providing it to the Central, Regional, Local and Civil Society Administration, in order to illustrate recent trends in these resources and better substantiate strategic options and decisions or projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment;

The provision of financial resources to the AAAC by the General State Budget would allow it to achieve financial sustainability partly based on those resources, rather than almost exclusively on its own revenues, such as those from Environmental Licensing fees. This added value would also allow, as a consequence, to lower the Environmental Licensing fees, considered very high

by the promoters, corresponding to the possibility of lowering these fees to meet this strong complaint by the promoters.

#### **3.2.4. Improvement of working conditions and equipment**

Improved working conditions are also crucial to the proper performance of each human resource involved. Having already been identified as aspects that lack financial resources for their acquisition in the previous point, the working conditions and equipment necessary for the good professional performance of the technicians of the main institution involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure, namely the AAAC, are better detailed in this point:

1. Construction of the new headquarters (plans and land available)
2. Construction of regional headquarters of the AAAC
3. Additional car
4. Motorcycles
5. Bicycles
6. Office supplies (tables, chairs, meeting room table, cupboards, photocopier, scanner, air conditioners)
7. Computers, printers and 1 laptop computer
8. One server to network all computers and printers
9. Geographic Information System and GPS Software
10. Camera
11. Intercom radios for field trips
12. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for use during site visits
13. Environmental evaluation and monitoring equipment:
  - a. Kits for analysis of water quality, soil, air, vibration, electromagnetism and radioactivity
  - b. Sound level meter (decibelometer or sound pressure meter)
  - c. Pump for gas and dust sampling
  - d. Hygrometer
  - e. Anemometer
  - f. Limnometer
  - g. Altimeter
  - h. Echo sounder
  - i. Explosimeter
  - j. Dosimeter

#### **3.2.5. Public Participation**

A key component in achieving good performance of the EIA procedure is the involvement of affected parties and stakeholders in identifying, forecasting,

mitigating and compensating for the environmental and social impacts of different projects that potentially affect natural resources and people (as well as their livelihoods). This involvement will bring greater objectivity and credibility to the evaluations and decisions taken, as well as contribute to a better monitoring of the real impacts expected for the project and possible needs for consideration of corrective measures, thus highlighting the following actions:

1. To bring to the centre of decisions the important involvement of Civil Society in general and of its Organizations in particular, with the advance and provision of adequate information for the proper analysis and consideration of the different themes by the different Civil Society organizations, particularly in the phase of Public Participation of projects subject to EIA, but also in the Strategic Environmental Assessment of future Plans, Programs and Policies;
2. Recommend special consideration and respect for the Most Vulnerable Groups (Women and Youth, fundamentally, but also the Elderly, Children and People with Disabilities), so that they are not discriminated against in terms of access to information, capacity to make contributions to the decision-making process, access to the benefits of the projects and special attention also at the level of mitigation and compensation of the impacts of projects on these groups;
3. Promote greater sharing of elements and documentation of EIA processes with Civil Society Associations and Organizations, so that they can follow the impacts predicted/generated by the projects in a closer and more constructive manner; Creation of an AAAC website to disseminate the non-technical summaries of the processes in Public Consultation, and the summary of decisions at each stage of the process;
4. Creation of a Complaints Reception and Management Mechanism, or a Citizen's Ombudsman, aimed primarily at serving those affected and interested in projects with environmental and social impacts;

### **3.2.6. Environmental Awareness and Education**

A focal point for the good performance of the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure requires that the different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders are aware of the respective laws, procedures and tools in force and that they have the necessary knowledge to understand the processes, their phases, the concepts, have the necessary sensitivity and knowledge to perform also a careful and constructive participation throughout the process; either at the governmental level (AAAC, different Directorates General, etc.) which leads the process both at the non-governmental level (civil society, non-governmental organisations) which have a civic mission to participate and monitor the proper development of the Environmental Impact Assessment process of projects (but

also of plans, programmes and policies), including in the post-evaluation phase. In Guinea-Bissau the lack of knowledge of laws related to the environment is significant, even in institutions that intervene in it, as well as the lack of knowledge of certain key issues and principles related to Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. Below are a set of initiatives aimed at contributing to the environmental awareness and education of certain key groups, who consider themselves critical in a more ambitious scenario of credible and adequate implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure in Guinea-Bissau, such as:

1. Disseminate the environmental legislative package to the various regional governments and governors, as well as to the importance of environmental protection;
2. Disseminate the legislative package on the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP), as well as for the importance of Environmental Protection;
3. Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Directorate-General for Water Resources, technicians from the Directorate-General for Geology and Mining, technicians from the Directorate-General for Petroguin, Police and Customs;
4. Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to Jurists, Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers;
5. Disseminate the legislative package of the Environment to the Chamber of Commerce and carry out sectoral thematic workshops to inform on the requirements and legal standards applicable in matters of Environmental Assessment of economic activities, as well as the importance of environmental and social protection of resources and the Guinean population;
6. Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection and Management to the population in general (Forest, Wetlands and Waste Management themes) to Civil Society, in the form of Environmental Education;
7. Awareness of women to the importance of Environmental Protection and Management, as they are the ones who most use natural resources;
8. Reinforce the curricula of the different levels / courses of the Educational System in matters such as the importance of Environmental Protection;
9. Reinforce and refresh the awareness in Schools, Teachers and Students for the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection, including the production / purchase of teaching materials;
10. With a view to the information and environmental training of the Guinean Society, to elaborate and distribute communication supports for a wide dissemination of the legislation of the Environment and Natural Resources

(posters, leaflets, information boards at the level of central and local administrations...);

11. Disseminate in Community Radio the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection and Environmental Laws;
12. Create radio theatres under the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection;
13. Finance the Environmental Seminars (May/June) for better and wider promotion of the EA theme;
14. Make a brochure for Politicians highlighting the importance and added value of Environmental and Social Protection;
15. Make a Video about the importance of Environmental Protection;
16. Make a Video about the importance of EA;

The dissemination supports proposed here will serve as a basis for the technical trainings that are foreseen in several of the points listed in 3.2.1.

### **3.2.7. Complementary Measures and Actions**

A number of other measures are also considered important for the improvement and consolidation of the national EIA framework in Guinea-Bissau, such as:

1. Development of a Strategic Plan (*Master Plan*) for AAAC;
2. To study and debate the specificities of the Geology and Mines sector in terms of Environmental Assessment of the activity of this sector, paying particular attention to the fact that around 80% of the areas with potential for exploitation of mineral resources are located in Protected Areas; this debate could be advocated through the creation of a Forum for discussion centred on the involvement of the Extractive Industry and the Management of Protected Areas (e.g. IBAP, AAAC, IUCN);
3. Promote the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the strategy and development plan for the mining sector, promoting tripartite concertation between Government, Companies and the population;
4. Carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the various funding programmes of Guinea-Bissau's various financial partners;
5. Creation of a Secretariat to manage the implementation of the different Conventions and Protocols ratified by Guinea-Bissau on Environment;
6. Creation of a Commission that brings together representatives of the different jurisdictions and jurisdictions of the Wetlands and Coastal Zones, with the purpose of defining and assessing plans and projects in this type of territorial areas;
7. Promote a thematic meeting dedicated to Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, ordinary (quarterly), at the level of the Council of Ministers, with a view to strategic discussion of current issues, such as water management, fishing, forestry, mineral resources, spatial

planning, major infrastructure projects, pollution management, etc.; SEA would be responsible for the agenda and preparation of this meeting with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;

8. The Environment Consultative Council could organize once a year a National Environment and Sustainable Development Forum, corresponding to broad meetings for concertation and coordination on certain themes considered a priority for the nation, being invited to participate in various institutions of Public Administration, Civil Society and the Private Sector, promoting the debate between sectors, assessing sectoral contributions, facilitating the better distribution of roles and responsibilities, maximizing efforts for transparency, collaboration and awareness or even organizing events such as World Environment Day, World Biodiversity Day and the International Day for the fight against desertification; UNDP and IUCN have already shown interest in helping to organise this Forum;
9. Oblige the sectoral administrations responsible for the management of the different natural resources to base all their decisions regarding authorisations and issuance of licences for the exploitation of those natural resources on the Management Plans for the respective natural resource;
10. Creation/construction of a National Reference Laboratory for the Environmental Monitoring of Water quality, Soil/Sediments, Air quality and Noise, Vibrations, Electromagnetic radiation and Radioactivity;
11. Create environmental air quality monitoring stations;
12. Reinforcement of inspections with complementary recourse to a Para-Military corps, for example in Forests, Protected Areas, to reduce the perception of impunity for non-compliance with Environmental Laws;

### **3.2.8. Additional proposals contained in UNDP 2015**

Within the scope of the present document, it is also of interest to revisit the work carried out by UNDP in 2015<sup>32</sup> on Environmental Governance in Guinea-Bissau, in order to confront contents, analyses, weaknesses, needs and recommendations advocated at that date; it should be noted that the objective of that work focuses on a much broader theme, Environmental Governance, but that to a certain extent relates significantly to different dimensions that also interfere with the performance of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of projects (plans, programs and policies), the subject of analysis of this document. The assessment carried out by UNDP in 2015 recommends for different criteria and principles of its analysis a set of recommendations for the strengthening and improvement of Environmental

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<sup>32</sup> Airaud, F. (2015) Report on Environmental Governance Assessment in Guinea-Bissau. UNDP.

Governance in Guinea-Bissau. Of these recommendations, the following stand out at the level of institutional strengthening, as they were not captured in the consultations carried out within the scope of the current work.

1. Revitalize the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development (created in 2009 and composed of 75 Deputies in 2011), enhancing it, providing regular training, organizing study visits in the regions and monitoring the country's major environmental challenges;
2. To transform the Environment Consultative Council into an "Environment and Sustainable Development Consultative Council", also embracing issues such as social, cultural and economic aspects, giving rise to broader debates on the sustainable management of natural resources and deliberations in harmony with the different sectoral views, particularly on plans, programmes and projects subject to environmental impact assessment;
3. Multiply initiatives to create concrete, transparent and effective ways of integrating environmental policy in the different sectoral administrations (DGRH, DGFF, DG Agriculture, DGPI, DGPA, DGGM, Petroguin...), drawing on the example of DGGM, with the creation of a department responsible for integrating environmental issues into mining projects and for the transparent dissemination of information on the mining sector (the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative);
4. In order to inform and train the Guinean Society to hold "Djumbai Meetings on the Laws of the Environment and Natural Resources" in cities and *tabancas* (small villages);
5. Create information and documentation centres on environmental and natural resources legislation, "physical", at the level of the Secretary of State for the Environment and the House of Rights and, "virtual", online on the websites of SEA, IBAP, AAAC and other administrations linked to the environment and natural resources;
6. Carry out an independent audit to assess the opportunities and illegal practices in the environment and natural resources sector, particularly in view of the object of this work, in the procedures for environmental assessment of projects and their Environmental Licences;
7. Take rigorous and exemplary measures to judge and sanction cases of corruption and abuse of power and demonstrate to society the will and determination of the State, particularly in EIA procedures for projects and respective Environmental Licenses;

While most of the measures and recommendations outlined in the UNDP report are broad in scope on environmental governance and do not directly address the national environmental impact assessment framework, they indirectly contribute positively to improving the performance of this national framework as they seek to improve national performance in terms of its legislative framework, availability

of and access to environmental information, stakeholder participation in decision-making, accountability of decision-makers, the effectiveness of environmental institutions, access to fair mechanisms for conflict resolution and governance, corruption and abuse of authority; at the level of ministries, of different directorates-general, of SEA, in Regional and Local Administration, in the National People's Assembly and in Civil Society.

These selected seven UNDP recommendations were inserted within the 7 thematic areas of strengthening national framework considered before in the document.

In Annex III, all the measures and actions presented above are gathered in one only table.

## **4. Action Plan**

### **4.1. Characterisation of the Measures for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National EISA Framework**

The Action Plan for the Strengthening and Consolidation of the National EISA Framework in Guinea-Bissau is fundamentally the result of the characterisation and prioritisation of the different measures proposed and collected during the consultations of the different stakeholders in the process (public entities, civil society, NGOs, private sector, educational institutions), as well as the debate, discussion and validation of the Diagnosis of the National Framework for Environmental Impact Assessment on 30 May 2019. The Action Plan also includes an Investment Plan that seeks to budget a cost estimate for the implementation of each proposed measure, so that the financial resources available in the future can be allocated to measures and proposals where they fit in, depending on the amounts in question, and also the degree of urgency or priority that has been considered for each measure to strengthen and consolidate the National EISA Framework.

The range of measures and actions presented includes both measures that have a direct positive impact on the improvement and consolidation of the National EISA Framework, such as the Strengthening of the Legal Framework, the Strengthening of Technical Capacity or the Strengthening of Working Conditions and Equipment, but also includes measures that indirectly impact positively on its improvement and consolidation, such as Environmental Education.

The characterisation of each measure, proposed by different stakeholders, listed in Chapter 3 (and gathered in a Table 1 of Annex III) shall be found in Annex IV. The proposed measures and actions have been grouped, ordered and described in accordance to Table 1 of Annex III:

- Legal Framework
- Institutional Framework
  - Organic Reform
  - Technical Capacity Building
  - Strengthening of Financial Resources
  - Reinforcement of Working Conditions and Equipment
  - Public Participation
  - Environmental Education
  - Complementary Actions

Throughout the characterisation of the proposed measures and actions, Development Partners are often mentioned. These correspond to the national and international entities that have the vocation to finance economic, social and

environmental development projects in Guinea-Bissau, such as the World Bank, the AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperation, Foundations, etc.

In order to avoid extensive and long tables in the main body of present document, the full description of all measures shall be found in Annex IV.

## 4.2. Priority Analysis

This sub-chapter is devoted to the analysis of priorities of the measures proposed for strengthening and consolidation of the National EISA Framework in Guinea-Bissau. It reorganises the measures and actions advocated above according to the degree of priority given to them, as well as in terms of the time frame and horizon in which their relevance and priority are considered (short, medium and long term).

The different thematic areas in which the different measures and actions proposed were grouped, as a result of consultation with different stakeholders of the EISA process, and in accordance with what was pointed in previous chapters, under the following topics:

- Legal Framework
- Institutional Framework
  - Organic Reform
  - Technical Capacity Building
  - Strengthening of Financial Resources
  - Reinforcement of Working Conditions and Equipment
  - Public Participation
  - Environmental Education
  - Complementary Actions

Presenting tables with the prioritization of all measures and actions in the main body of this document was avoided in order keep the present document without extensive and long tables. Annex V presents the prioritization of all measures and actions proposed to strengthen and consolidate the National ESIA Framework. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 present a selection of feasible priority measures and actions (under each thematic area) proposed to strengthen and consolidate the National ESIA Framework, with the support of development partners (such as the World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.). The selection of the feasible priority measures listed in following tables might be subjective, as they result from the judgement of the authors of this report, but all measures were prioritized and can be found in Annex V. The level of prioritization of all measures presented in Annex V also resulted from the consultation and review from AAAC.

Table 1 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions under the **Legal Framework** for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	1.650
		1.3	Harmonization of the Environmental Assessment Law (EA) and Environmental Licensing with the different Sectoral Laws	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	15.000
		1.5	Create legal regulation with the rules, principles and criteria for Resettlement or Resettlement Plans	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	9.800
		1.6	Create regulations and/or internal regulations regarding the criteria to be applied within the scope of compensation to be provided for the allocation of infrastructure, goods, services and lifestyles to affected individuals or legal entities	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	8.000
		1.8	Create Regulations and regulations on Health and Safety at Work	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	14.200

Table 2 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Organic Reform**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework of Guinea-Bissau.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	1.650
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	2.1.3	Strengthen the activity of the Environment Advisory Council	Environmental Advisory Council	9.500 per year
		2.1.4	Stimulate and strengthen the debate on issues related to Environmental and Social Protection in the intersectoral committees already created in the ANP and in the ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism.	Intersectoral committees of the ANP and the Specialized Permanent Commission of the ANP for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism	14.500 per year
<b>MEDIUM TIME</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.1.2	Convert the Secretary of State for the Environment into the Ministry of the Environment	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	(hard to budget)

Table 3 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening Technical Capacity**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.2.1	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC in Review of Environmental Impact Assessments	Technical staff of the AAAC	26.500
		2.2.3	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC (in management and coordination of EISA processes).	Technical staff of the AAAC	20.000 per year
		2.2.10	Conducting Study Visits by the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment to build capacity in the area of impacts on the oil sector.	Technical staff of the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	15.000
		2.2.11	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment in matters of Auditing, Inspection and Environmental Inspection of economic activities	Technical staff of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	25.000
		2.2.12	Technical training in more recent technologies that have less impact on the environment, within the scope of projects in the Mining sector	Technical staff of the AAAC, the D.G. of Geology and Mining and the EIA Preparation Consultancy companies	25.300

Table 4 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening of Financial Resources**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Guinea-Bissau.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.3.2	Provision in the general State budget for the operating costs of the AAAC	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Ministry of Finance)	87.700 per year
		2.3.3	Paying salaries to AAAC staff	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA, and AAAC	220.000 per year
		2.3.7	Improving Post-evaluation of ESIA by the AAAC	SEA , AAAC	40.000
		2.3.8	Provide working conditions for AAAC Regional <i>Antennas</i>	Government of Guinea-Bissau, AAAC	39.200
		2.3.10	Paying salaries to the staff of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau and General Inspectorate of the Environment	150.000

Table 5 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening Working Conditions and Equipment**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
SHORT TERM	1ST PRIORITY	2.4.6	Acquisition of office supplies	AAAC	11.100
		2.4.7	Acquisition of computers, printers and 1 laptop computer	AAAC	10.000
		2.4.8	Acquisition of a Server to network all computers and printers	AAAC	3.500
		2.4.9	Acquisition of Geographic Information System and GPS Software	AAAC	2.300
		2.4.13	Purchase of environmental monitoring equipment	AAAC	16.700

Table 6 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Public Participation**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
SHORT TERM	1ST PRIORITY	2.5.1	Bringing to the centre of decisions the important involvement of civil society in the Participation/Public Consultation phase of projects subject to EIA.	Civil Society Associations/Organizations and citizens in general	21.700
		2.5.2	Recommend special consideration for the Most Vulnerable Groups in the Public Participation phase of the EIA processes	Directorates-General and Civil Society Organisations	18.200
		2.5.4	Creation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism	SEA	117.000 for 5 years

Table 7 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Environmental Education**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.6.1	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the different Regional Governments and Central Government	Governments, including Regional Governments, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies of Parliament for Environment and Sustainable Development	10.100
		2.6.2	Disseminate the legislative package of the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	5.550
		2.6.3	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from different Directorate Generals, Police and Customs.	National Guard, Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from different Directorate General, Police and Customs.	7.500
		2.6.4	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to Jurists, Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers.	Jurists, Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers	5.700
		2.6.5	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	5.700

Table 8 - Level of Prioritisation of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Complementary Actions**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.7.1	Preparation of a Strategic Plan ( <i>Master Plan</i> ) for AAAC	AAAC	20.700
		2.7.3	Debate the Extractive Sector and its Impacts on the Environment	Extractive Sector	33.800
		2.7.4	Carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the different funding programmes of the different Development/Financial partners in Guinea-Bissau.	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Development Partners	148.200
		2.7.7	Promote an ordinary (quarterly) thematic meeting dedicated to the Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources at the level of the Council of Ministers.	Council of Ministers	13.000 per year
		2.7.9	Improvement of official procedures for authorisations and issuing of operating licences	Sectoral administrations	8.300

### **4.3. Investment Plan**

The Action Plan presented here to strengthen and consolidate the National ESIA Framework in Guinea-Bissau also includes a budget estimate for the implementation of the different proposed measures and actions, although it has not been possible to present budget estimates for all of them. The proposed budget estimate will allow the Government of Guinea-Bissau (and the donors or development partners) to identify measures and target actions, depending on the amount made available, for different levels of priority, in different themes and topics, when there is financial availability to allocate money to strengthen and consolidate the National ESIA Framework, either through measures that have a positive impact on it directly (e.g. in the AAAC, in the Inspectorate-General of the Environment) or more indirect way (e.g. in Public Participation or Environmental Education).

The budget for each proposed measure or action can be found in Annex V, where a budget column is also presented. In Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the previous chapter, an attempt to select the top feasible priority measures and actions (under each thematic area) proposed to strengthen and consolidate the National ESIA Framework can be found, with the respective budget column.

Attached to the present document there are Excel files that bring together all the different figures that contributed for the final budget of each measure and action proposed under the present assessment.

The budgets presented were estimated with day-values slightly above the local day-values in Guinea-Bissau, which may also include and correspond to a budget break for unforeseen and imponderable events/costs, but above all also aims to reward the quality intended in the final product to be carried out (the same applies to rentals of rooms, snacks / meals for seminars, meetings and other events).

It is considered that certain measures or actions require the participation of foreign, experienced and highly qualified consultants or companies, but the vast majority of the actions are likely to be carried out by national technicians, companies, consultants and national or local entities.

In general, the engagement of institutional entities (SEA, AAAC, IBAP, Inspectorate-General of the Environment, Directorates-General, etc.) was budgeted for the extension of the estimated time required for the proper execution of the actions and tasks in question, since it is known that there is a shortage of funds in these institutions for their proper functioning, but above all, to promote a high quality and performance of the contributions of each one; they can be seen as subsidies to these institutions for the implementation of the actions and tasks that came out of this assessment/report.



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# **Annex I**

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## **Annex III**

Measures and actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidate the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea-Bissau

Table 1 - Measures and actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidate the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea-Bissau.

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC;	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC;	Technical capacity building of the AAAC in Review of Environmental Impact Studies	To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial means to integrate the officials of the AAAC into the Civil Service/Administration.	Construction of the new headquarters (plant and land already available)	Greater involvement of Civil Society in general and of its Organisations in particular in the EIA, namely in the Public Participation phase.	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the different Regional Governments and Governments	Preparation of a Strategic Plan ( <i>Master Plan</i> ) for AAAC
2	Monitor the process of discussion and approval of the Regulatory Legislative Package related to Environmental Assessment and sustainable management of different Natural Resources.	Convert the Secretary of State for the Environment (SEA) into the Ministry of the Environment	<p>Technical training of the AAAC in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Forest Management</li> <li>-Water Management</li> <li>-Social Impacts</li> <li>-Impacts of activities in the Extractive sector</li> <li>-Conservation of Biodiversity</li> <li>-Waste Management</li> <li>-Environmental Risk Analysis</li> <li>- Environmental Audit</li> <li>-Analysis and interpretation of spatial data and laboratory results</li> <li>-Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programs and Policies</li> <li>-Geographic Information Systems</li> <li>-Post-Assessment (Monitoring and Auditing)</li> <li>-Hygiene, Health and Safety at Work</li> </ul>	To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with the financial means to include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the AAAC.	Construction of AAAC Regional Headquarters	Special consideration should be given to the Most Vulnerable Groups (Women and Youth, the Elderly, Children and People with Disabilities), particularly in the phase of Public Participation.	Disclose the legislative package of the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of ANP	To study and debate the specificities of the Geology and Mines sector in terms of Environmental Assessment of the activity of this sector, paying particular attention to the fact that around 80% of the areas with potential for exploitation of mineral resources are located in Protected Areas.

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Procurement, Purchasing and Accounting</li> <li>-Human resources management</li> <li>-Heritage Management</li> <li>- Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation</li> </ul>					
3	Harmonisation of the Environmental Assessment and Licensing Law with the different sectoral laws, particularly in the sectors of Water Resources, Geological Resources and Mining and Hydrocarbon exploration.	Strengthen the activity of the Environment Advisory Council	To provide permanent or regular technical assistance to the AAAC in the different themes of the EA and in the monitoring of the internal processes under consideration or under way.	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to pay salaries to all its employees	Additional car	Promote greater sharing of EIA process documentation with Civil Society Associations and Organizations; Creation of an AAAC website that publishes non-technical summaries of processes in Public Consultation, and the summary of decisions at each stage of the processes	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Directorate General for Water Resources, technicians from the Directorate General for Geology and Mining, technicians from the Directorate General for Petroquin, Police and Customs.	Promote the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the strategy and development plan for the mining sector
4	To regulate the need for an Environmental Assessment procedure in the legal diploma of the Geology and Mines sector.	At the ANP level, to stimulate and promote the debate on environmental issues and sustainable management of natural resources in the intersectoral committees already created (water, environment, forest, biodiversity) and the ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture,	Strengthening the technical capacity of SEA officials in EIA and Sustainable Development	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to be able to pay arrears to its employees.	Motorcycles	Creation of a Grievance Reception and Management Mechanism to serve affected and interested parties	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Directorate General for Water Resources, technicians from the Directorate General for Geology and Mining, technicians from the Directorate General	Carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the various funding programmes of Guinea-Bissau's various financial partners

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
		Natural Resources and Tourism.					for Petroguin, Police and Customs.	
5	Legal regulation with the rules, principles and criteria for Resettlement Plans, not only physical but also economic	Revitalise the Network of Deputies of ANP for Environment and Sustainable Development (created in 2009 and composed of 75 Members in 2011)	Technical capacity building at Ministerial level in EIA and Sustainable Development (e.g. Council of Ministers or Interministerial Commission or Interministerial Round Table).	Provide the AAAC with financial means to pay rent from headquarters, water, electricity, telephone, and the Internet.	Bicycles		Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the Chamber of Commerce and carry out Sectoral Thematic Workshops to inform on the applicable legal requirements and standards.	Creation of a Secretariat to manage the implementation of the different Conventions and Protocols ratified by Guinea-Bissau in the field of Environment
6	Legal and regulatory regulation on the criteria to be applied in the context of compensation to be provided for the allocation of infrastructure, goods, services and ways of life	Transforming the Environment Advisory Council into an "Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Council", also embracing issues such as social, cultural and economic aspects.	Technical capacity building of the different Directorates General of the different Ministries involved in Environmental Impact Assessment procedures of projects in EIA and Sustainable Development.	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to have the vehicle in accordance with national legislation.	Office supplies		Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection and Management to the general population (Forests, Wetlands and Waste Management themes) and to organised civil society groups.	Establishment of a Commission bringing together representatives of the different jurisdictions and jurisdictions over wetlands and coastal zones.
7	Legal and normative regulation on the protection of cultural heritage		Technical capacity building at AAAC Regional Antenna level on EIA and Sustainable Development	To provide the AAAC with the financial means to carry out a better post-evaluation of the projects.	Computers, printers and 1 laptop computer		Awareness of Women's Associations of the importance of Environmental Protection and Management, as they are the ones who most use natural resources.	Promote an ordinary (quarterly) thematic meeting dedicated to the Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources at the level of the Council of Ministers.
8	Legal and normative regulation on Health and Safety at Work		Technical training at the level of the Regional Administrations, in the different positions of leadership, in matters of EIA and Sustainable Development.	To provide the AAAC with financial resources at the level of the Antennae of the AAAC in the Regional Administration.	One server to network all computers and printers		Reinforce the Curricula of the different levels/courses of the Educational System in matters such as the importance of Environmental Protection.	The Environment Consultative Council shall organise the National Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development on an annual basis.
9	Conclude and adopt the legislative package and its		Participation, on the part of AAAC elements, in Conferences, Seminars	Provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial resources to	Geographic Information System and GPS Software		Reinforce and refresh awareness in Schools, Teachers and Students of	Oblige the sectoral administrations responsible for the

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
	regulation on environmental crimes.		and Thematic Congresses of EIA outside the country	include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment.			the importance of Environmental Protection.	management of the different natural resources to base all their decisions regarding authorisations and licences on the Management Plans for the respective natural resource.
10	Updating of the Penal Code with the increase in the amount of fines and penalties relating to Environmental Crimes		Conducting Study Visits by the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment, for example to Brazil and Angola, for capacity building on Oil Sector Impacts.	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to be able to pay salaries to all its employees	Camera		With a view to the environmental training of the Guinean Society, develop and distribute communication media for the wide dissemination of legislation on the environment and natural resources (posters, leaflets, information boards at the level of central and local administrations...).	Creation/construction of a National Reference Laboratory for the Environmental Monitoring of Water quality, Soil/Sediments, Air quality, Noise, Vibrations, Electromagnetic radiation and Radioactivity.
11	In the Civil Code, to regulate standards, parameters and criteria for the evaluation of Water, Soil, Air and Noise Quality.		Training of AAAC, Directorate-General of Geology and Mining technicians and EIAS development offices, by international consultants, on the most recent and least impacting technologies on the environment.	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with the financial means to have a vehicle, motorcycles and adequate office supplies and equipment.	Intercom radios		Disseminate in Community Radio the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection and Environmental Laws.	Create air quality environmental monitoring stations
12	Create and approve legally binding Territorial Planning Plans at national, regional and municipal levels.		Technical training of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment in matters of Auditing, Inspection and	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to carry out consistent work in	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		Create Radio Theatres under the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection	Reinforcement of supervision with complementary use of a Para-military corps

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
			Environmental Inspection of economic activities	the different regions of the country.				
13	Complementary regulations to the Land Law for better control and discipline of its use, integrating the adequate protection of natural resources and the environment.		Technical qualification of the national offices of elaboration of Environmental Studies	To provide the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA) with the financial means to develop its activity of dissemination and promotion of the importance of EIA in the country.	Environmental monitoring:  Kits for analysis of water quality, soil, air, vibration, electromagnetism and radioactivity; Sound level meter; Pump for sampling of gases and dust; Hygrometer; Anemometer; Limnometer; Altimeter; Ecobatometer; Explosimeter; Dosimeter		Finance the Environmental Seminars (May/June) for better and broader promotion of the EIA theme.	Multiply initiatives to create concrete, transparent and effective ways of integrating environmental policy in the different sectoral administrations (DGRH, DGFF, DG Agriculture, DGPI, DGPA, DGGM, Petroguin...).
14	Amend the legal framework of the Environmental Assessment in order to allow individual consultants to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments.		Capacity Building for the Private Sector (e.g. the Chamber of Commerce) in terms of legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment of projects and on the Importance of Environmental Protection.	To provide the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with a website that publicizes the laws that govern them and those of the environment in general.			Make a brochure for Politicians highlighting the importance and added value of Environmental and Social Protection.	Carry out an independent audit to assess illegal practices in the environment and natural resources sector
15	To regulate the Accreditation of the offices authorized to carry out Environmental Impact Studies and/or other environmental studies.		Creation of initiatives that bring the private sector closer to accredited Environmental Consultancy Offices;	To finance scholarships for courses and post-graduations in environmental and nature conservation issues.			Make a Video about the importance of Environmental Protection	To judge and sanction cases of corruption and abuse of power and to demonstrate to the Company the will and determination of the State, particularly within the scope of EIA procedures for projects and respective Environmental Licences.
16	Increase civil society's involvement and		Capacity Building of Non-Governmental	Providing key Guinean civil society associations			Making a Video on the Importance of EIA	

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
	participation in the design of law projects related to the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources.		Organisations in Environmental Law and the importance of Environmental Protection	and organisations with the financial means to carry out public monitoring of EIA procedures.				
17	Strengthening the Constitution with Fundamental Principles for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources		Development of EIA Methodological Guides for the different sectors of activity	to finance the EA procedures required in the geology and mining sector, only at the level of semi-industrial and artisanal holdings, allowing and agreeing to pay the amounts concerned subsequently on a gradual basis, given the low financial resources of these operators			With a view to informing and training the Guinean Society to hold "Djumbai Meetings on the Laws of the Environment and Natural Resources" in cities and tabancas.	
18			Development of Methodological Guides for: - Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation - Environmental Risk Analysis - Environmental Audit	Promote and reactivate structures for the systematic collection of data in the different sectors and typologies of natural resources, in order to illustrate recent trends in these resources and better substantiate project options and decisions subject to EIA.			Create information and documentation centres on environmental and natural resources legislation, "physical", at the level of the Secretary of State for the Environment and the House of Rights and, "virtual", online on the websites of SEA, IBAP, AAAC and other administrations linked to the environment and natural resources.	
19			Promote and support the creation of new higher education and post-graduate courses in Guinea-Bissau, in areas related to Environmental					

Measures and Actions proposed for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework								
NO	1. Legal Framework	2. Institutional Framework						
		2.1 Organic Reform	2.2 Technical capacity	2.3 Financial Resources	2.4 Working conditions at the AAAC	2.5 Public Participation	2.6 Environmental Education	2.7 Complementary actions
			Management and Nature Conservation					
20			Promote internship programmes for students with higher education in EA in institutions such as the World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, the UNDP or other institutions with solid policies for Environmental and Social Management of projects.					
21			Training in Marketing and Procurement for national EA consultancy companies					

## **Annex IV**

Characterization of the Measures and actions proposed for  
Strengthening and Consolidate the National Framework for  
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea-  
Bissau

Table 1 - Characterisation of the Measures and Actions proposed for the Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework.

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
<b>1 - LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b>						
1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Legislate and approve to confer this condition on the AAAC. To finance thematic meetings with a view to ascertaining the reason for the delay in the approval of this legal document.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment and the AAAC	This action is part of the 1.2
1.2	Follow the process of discussion and approval of the A.A. Regulatory Legislative Package that is pending .This is a legislative package dedicated to the definition of the statutes of the AAAC and to the various regulations in Environmental Impact Assessment.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance thematic meetings, e.g., of the ANP's specific intersectoral committees on the theme, as well as of the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by the Secretary of State for the Environment (SEA) and the AAAC for final debate, follow-up for approval and enactment.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC	
1.3	Harmonization of the Environmental Assessment Law (AA) and Environmental Licensing with the different Sectoral Laws  Existence of several pronounced inconsistencies between the AA Law (and the Environmental Licensing Law) and the type of environmental requirements of the different sectoral laws.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the specific ANP Intersectoral Commissions on the subject, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved. To finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant to support the technical and legal analysis to be carried out, as a basis for discussion in our own headquarters.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	This action is particularly important with a view to reducing tensions and incompatibilities in the decision-making process of sectors such as Water Resources, Geological and Mining Resources and Hydrocarbon exploration.
1.4	To regulate the need for the Environmental Assessment procedure in the respective legal diploma of the Geology and Mining sector;	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the Directorate General of Geology and Mines. Finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant who will design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorate-General for Geology and Mining	A consultant was hired to do this, but the money is over and the work has not been completed (an additional 15.000 USD are needed).
1.5	Create legal regulation with the rules, principles and criteria for Resettlement or Resettlement Plans	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant who will design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved.			
1.6	Create regulations and/or internal regulations regarding the criteria to be applied within the scope of compensation to be provided for the allocation of infrastructure, goods, services and lifestyles to affected individuals or legal entities	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance a legal consultant and a technical advisor who design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation or Internal Standard.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	
1.7	Create a Regulation and normative regarding the protection of the Cultural Heritage	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant who will design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved.	2nd / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	
1.8	Create Regulations and regulations on Health and Safety at Work	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved.  Finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant who will design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	
1.9	Conclude and adopt the legislative package and its regulation on environmental crimes.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment and the different Directorates-General involved.	2nd / Short Term	Secretariat of State for the Environment, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment and the various Directorates-General concerned	To highlight that this legal package has benefited from a recent revision, awaiting approval, through the PARCI project, financed by the AfDB.  (2nd Priority was considered as it was already in progress and final phase of conclusion)
1.10	Updating of the Penal Code with the increase in the amount of fines and penalties relating to Environmental Crimes	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment and the different Directorates-General involved.	2nd / Short Term	Secretariat of State for the Environment, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment and the various Directorates-General concerned	This action is part of the 1.9  (2nd Priority was considered as it was already in progress and final phase of conclusion)

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
1.11	In the Civil Code, to regulate standards, parameters and criteria for the evaluation of Water, Soil, Air and Noise Quality at national level.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance a legal consultant and a technical consultant who will design the basis for discussion of the draft Regulation.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and the different Directorates General involved.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, different Directorates-General involved	
1.12	Prepare and approve legally binding spatial planning plans at national, regional and municipal levels.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	To finance consultants who draw up the different Planning Plans at the different scales.  To finance the technical meetings to monitor the preparation of the Plans between the DGOT, the different DGs involved and the consultants who prepare the Plans.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by the DGOT and the different Directorates-General involved.  Funding should include the completion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the plans.	1st / Short Term	DGOT and the various Directorates-General concerned	The Spatial Planning Plans should be subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure, so the SEAAC and the different DGs involved should also be involved in the approval of the respective SEA and the plans themselves.
1.13	Create complementary Regulations to the Land Law for better control and discipline of its use, integrating the adequate protection of natural resources and the environment.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance the hiring of consultants to prepare the draft regulations for submission for consideration and approval.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by the different Directorates-General involved.  It is important to finance this consultation, as well as the participation and integration of civil society representatives.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and the various Directorates-General concerned	
1.14	To modify the legal framework of the Environmental Assessment in order to allow individual consultants accredited to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Prepare a proposal to amend the law in force in this area.  It is a small change but it needs to be discussed and balanced in this sense within the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA), the AAAC and SEA.	2nd / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC and AGAA	
1.15	To regulate the Accreditation of the offices authorized to carry out Environmental Impact Studies and/or other environmental studies.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Prepare the proposal for a Regulation on this subject.  It needs to be discussed and approved within the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA), the AAAC and SEA.	2nd / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC and AGAA	

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
1.16	Ensure and strengthen the involvement and participation of civil society in the design of projects related to the environment and sustainable management of natural resources.  (e.g. in the above-mentioned legal acts)	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP) and Civil Society Organizations	To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC and different Civil Society Organizations.  It also promotes consultation and information gathering at the local level, in the main areas where populations are affected.	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, National Civil Society Movement (MNSC), Tiniguena and other NGOs	Applicable as a matter of priority in the above-mentioned legal diplomas
1.17	Strengthening the Constitution with Fundamental Principles for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance a legal consultant and a technical advisor to design the basis for discussion of the draft Amendment to the Constitution.  To finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commission of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA, AAAC, IBAP, the different Directorates-General involved and representatives of Civil Society.	2nd / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment, AAAC, IBAP, National Civil Society Movement (MNSC), Tiniguena and other NGOs	
<b>2 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>						
<b>2.1 - ORGANIC REFORM</b>						
2.1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Approve the pending legal package conferring this condition on the AAAC	1st / Short Term	Secretary of State for the Environment and the AAAC	This action repeats 1.1 and integrates 1.2
2.1.2	Convert the Secretary of State for the Environment into the Ministry of the Environment	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance thematic meetings, e.g. of the respective Intersectoral Commissions of the ANP, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, coordinated by SEA.  Finance the new infrastructure and human resources needed.	1st / Medium Term	Secretariat of State for the Environment, the Environment Consultative Council, the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development and civil society organizations, such as the MNSC and Tiniguena.	
2.1.3	Strengthen the activity of the Environment Advisory Council	Environmental Advisory Council	Finance a thematic quarterly agenda according to the most relevant and priority themes, chaired and coordinated by the EEAS and monitored by different sectoral Directorates-General; Discussions and deliberations should be reported to the Council of Ministers.	3rd / Short Term	Secretariat of State for the Environment, the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development and civil society	

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			Finance consultant who articulates and prepares the Agenda, Agenda, calls and content for discussion.		organizations such as the MNSC and Tiniguena.	
2.1.4	Stimulate and strengthen the debate on issues related to Environmental and Social Protection in the intersectoral committees already created in the ANP and in the ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism.	Intersectoral committees of the ANP and ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism	<p>At the level of the Popular National Assembly (ANP), to stimulate and promote the debate on environmental issues and sustainable management of natural resources in the intersectoral committees already created, as well as at the level of the ANP's Specialized Standing Committee for Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism.</p> <p>Finance a thematic Quarterly Agenda according to the most relevant and priority themes, chaired and coordinated by SEA and monitored by different sectoral Directorates General; Discussions and deliberations should be reported circulated within the ANP.</p> <p>Finance consultant who articulates and prepares the Agenda, Agenda, calls and content for discussion.</p>	3rd / Short Term	Secretariat of State for the Environment, the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development and civil society organizations such as the MNSC and Tiniguena.	Inter-sectoral ANP commissions already created: Water, Environment, Forest, Biodiversity
<b>2.2 - TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>						
2.2.1	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC in Review of Environmental Impact Assessments	Technical framework of the AAAC	Finance theoretical and practical course in Preparation and Review of Environmental Impact Studies.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.2	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC, in different thematic areas	Technical framework of the AAAC	<p>Finance theoretical and practical courses in different thematic areas:</p> <p>Forest Management; Water Management; Social Impacts; Impacts of activities in the Extractive sector; Biodiversity Conservation; Waste Management; Environmental Risk Analysis; Environmental Audit; Analysis and interpretation of spatial data and laboratory results; Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programmes and Policies; Geographic Information Systems; Post-Assessment (Monitoring and Auditing); Hygiene, Health and Safety at Work; Procurement, Purchasing and Accounting; Human Resources Management; Heritage Management; and Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation.</p>	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.3	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC	Technical framework of the AAAC	To provide regular technical assistance to the AAAC in the different themes of the AAAC and in the monitoring of internal processes under consideration or in progress, by hiring a consultant to provide regular technical support in the monitoring and performance of the AAAC, as well as in the conduct and appraisal of projects, according to the priorities defined by the AAAC.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.2.4	Reinforcement of the technical capacity in EIA for officials of the Secretariat of State for the Environment	EEAS officials	Finance theoretical-practical course or Seminar on EIA and Sustainable Development to SEA staff.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.5	Strengthening technical capacity in EIA at Ministerial level	Ministers	Finance theoretical-practical courses or seminars in EIA and Sustainable Development to Ministers, Council of Ministers, Interministerial Commissions or in Interministerial Round Table.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and Environment Advisory Board	Development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.
2.2.6	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the different Directorates-General in EIA procedures	Directorates General of the different Ministries	Finance theoretical and practical courses or seminars on EIA and Sustainable Development in the different Directorates General of the different Ministries.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, Environment Advisory Board and development partners	Development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.
2.2.7	Reinforcement of technical capacity at the level of regional <i>Antenas</i> of the AAAC in the field of EIA	AAAC Regional <i>Antenas</i>	Finance theoretical-practical courses or seminars in EIA and Sustainable Development to the <i>Antenas</i> of AAAC in different Regional Administrations.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.8	Reinforcement of the technical capacity at the level of the regional administrations, in the different positions of leadership, in the field of EIA.	Positions of leadership of Regional Administrations	Finance theoretical-practical courses or seminars in EIA and Sustainable Development to the positions of heads of Regional Administrations.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.9	Participation, on the part of AAAC elements, in Conferences, Seminars and Thematic Congresses of EIA outside the country for capacity building.	Technical framework of the AAAC	Finance participation in conferences, seminars and thematic EIA congresses outside the country to train AAAC technical staff.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.10	Conducting Study Visits by the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment to build capacity in the area of impacts on the oil sector.	Technical framework of the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Finance study visits to the technical staff of the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment to build capacity on oil sector impacts, for example in Brazil and Angola.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.11	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment in matters of Auditing, Inspection and Environmental Inspection of economic activities	Technical staff of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Finance theoretical-practical courses or seminars in matters of Auditing, Inspection and Environmental Inspection of economic activities.	1st / Short Term	SEA and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.12	Technical training in more recent technologies that have less impact on the environment, within the scope of projects in the Mining sector	Technical staff of the AAAC, the D.G. of Geology and Mines and the EIA Preparation Offices	To finance theoretical and practical courses or Seminars to the technicians of AAAC, D.G. of Geology and Mines and to the Offices of elaboration of the EIAs, by international consultants, about more recent technologies and less impacting in the Environment, in the scope of projects of the Mining sector.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.13	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the National Offices for the elaboration of Environmental Studies	National Offices for the preparation of EIAs	Finance theoretical-practical course in Preparation of Environmental Impact Studies.	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and AGAA	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.2.14	Capacity Building for the Private Sector in EIA legislation of projects and on the Importance of Environmental Protection	Private Sector	Capacity building for the private sector in terms of project EIA legislation and in terms of the importance of environmental protection.	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, AGAA and development partners	With emphasis on the Chamber of Commerce of Guinea-Bissau
2.2.15	Bringing Private Sector Investors closer to Accredited Environmental Consultants' Offices	Private Sector and EIA Offices	Creation of initiatives that bring private sector investors closer to accredited Environmental Consultants' Offices.  Fund joint initiatives between the AAAC, the AGAA and the Chamber of Commerce, such as thematic workshops.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, AGAA and the Guinea-Bissau Chamber of Commerce	
2.2.16	Training of NGOs in Environmental Laws and Environmental Protection	NGOs	Capacity Building of Non-Governmental Organizations on Environmental Legislation and the importance of Environmental Protection through the financing of seminars on theoretical and practical capacity building. In the different regions of the country.	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, AGAA, MNSC and Tinguena	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.17	Development of EIA Methodological Guides for the different sectors of activity	AAAC, EIA Offices, AGAA and Private Sector	Finance the EIA Methodological Guides for the different sectors of activity, with clear criteria and principles for environmental impact assessment.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and AGAA	Take into account that AfDB and UNDP are funding EIA Methodological Guides in different sectors. Check which sectors are still to be covered
2.2.18	Methodological Guides for Strategic Environmental Assessment, for Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation, for Environmental Risk Analysis and for Environmental Audit	AAAC, Environmental Studies Offices, AGAA and Public and Private Sector	Finance the development of Methodological Guides for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans, Programs and Policies, for Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation, for Environmental Risk Analysis and for Environmental Audit, by hiring consultants for this purpose.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and AGAA	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.19	Promote the creation of new Higher Education Courses and Post-Graduations in areas related to Environmental Management and Nature Conservation.	Higher Education Establishments	Promote and support the creation of new higher education and post-graduate courses in Guinea-Bissau, in areas related to Environmental Management and Nature Conservation.  Finance thematic meetings or round tables on the theme.	3rd / Short-Term	SEA, Ministry of Education, AGAA and Higher Education Establishments	With the support of Development Partners
2.2.20	Promote the integration and professional development to students / interns in the area of Environmental Management	Students of Higher Education Courses in areas related to Environmental Management	Promote internship programmes for students with higher education in EIA in institutions such as the World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, the UNDP or other institutions with solid policies for Environmental and Social Management of projects.	2nd / Short Term	Higher Education Establishments with courses in areas related to Environmental Management, World Bank, ADB, BOAD, UNDP, etc.	The Lusófona University of Bissau has a degree in Marine Sciences and Environmental Management.
2.2.21	Training in Marketing and Procurement Procedures for National EIA Offices	National Offices for the preparation of EIAs	Finance Seminar and/or training in Marketing and Procurement procedures for national EIA offices.	3rd / Short Term	AGAA and development partners	Development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
<b>2.3 – STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL RESOURCES</b>						
2.3.1	Integration of AAAC officials into the Civil Service/Public Administration	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Ministry of Finance)	To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with the financial means to integrate the officials of the AAAC into the Civil Service / Public Administration.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.2	Provision in the general State budget for the operating costs of the AAAC	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Ministry of Finance)	To provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial resources to include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the AAAC.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.3	Paying salaries to AAAC staff	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA and AAAC	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to be able to pay salaries to all its employees, valuing them, maintaining their motivation and ensuring their permanence in the institution.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.4	Paying back grants to AAAC staff	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA and AAAC	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to be able to pay arrears to its employees.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.5	To pay for the running costs of the AAAC	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA and AAAC	Provide the AAAC with financial means to pay rent from headquarters, water, electricity, telephone, the Internet, and the vehicle.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.6	To have AAAC car in full legal condition	SEA, AAAC	Provide the AAAC with the financial means to have the vehicle in accordance with national legislation.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.7	Achievement of the best Post-evaluation by the AAAC	SEA , AAAC	Provide the AAAC with financial means to carry out better post-evaluation of projects (monitoring the implementation of the PGAS); (vehicle, motorcycle, telephone, computer and monitoring equipment).	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.8	Provide working conditions for AAAC Regional Antennas	Government of Guinea-Bissau, AAAC	Provide the AAAC with financial means at the level of the AAAC Antennas in the Regional Administration (office, motorcycle, telephone, computer).	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.3.9	Provision in the general State budget for the operating costs of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau, Inspectorate General for the Environment	Provide the Government of Guinea-Bissau with financial resources to include a line in the General State Budget for the operating costs of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.10	Paying salaries to the staff of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Inspectorate General of the Environment	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to be able to pay salaries to all its employees, valuing them, maintaining motivation and ensuring their permanence in the institution.	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.11	Equipping the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Inspectorate General of the Environment	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with financial means to have a vehicle, motorcycles and adequate office equipment/equipment	1st / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.12	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with the means to carry out consistent work in the different regions of the country.	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Inspectorate General of the Environment	Finance capacity building for regional technicians, office and travel equipment to collaborate with the Inspectorate-General of the Environment of the Bissau headquarters.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.13	To provide the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA) with the financial means to develop its activity of dissemination and promotion of the importance of EIA in the country.	AGAA	Finance facilities, office equipment and funds to promote initiatives to publicize the importance of EIA.	1st / Short Term	SEA and development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.	For example, joint initiatives between AGAA and the Chamber of Commerce; providing small EIA training to various institutions; creating the AGAA website
2.3.14	Create a website for the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	AAAC and Inspectorate General of the Environmental	Provide the AAAC and the Inspectorate General of the Environment with a website that communicates the laws that govern them and the environment in general, as well as bridging the gap with stakeholders and society in general.	2nd / Short Term	SEA	With the support of Development Partners
2.3.15	To finance scholarships for courses and post-graduations in environmental, nature conservation and EIA themes.	Undergraduate, master and/or postgraduate students	To finance scholarships for Guinean students' courses and post-graduations, both in national institutions (e.g. the Lusophone University) and in foreign institutions (e.g., Portugal, Mozambique, Angola, Senegal, Brazil, etc.).	2nd / Short Term	Development Partners and Universities	Examples of promoters: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc., Higher Education Institutions (Lusophone University, among others).
2.3.16	Increase the involvement of Guinean civil society in the public monitoring of EIA procedures	Civil Society Associations and Organizations	Provide the key associations and organisations of Guinean civil society with the financial means to carry out the public monitoring of EIA procedures; e.g. the holding of seminars on theoretical and practical training, both with associations/organisations in Bissau	1st / Short Term	Development Partners, AGAA and Universities	

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			and with associations/organisations operating in the regions, means of travel and digital writing.			
2.3.17	To support artisanal inert explorers in their Environmental Licensing.	Artisanal aggregate growers	To finance the own AAs procedures needed in the Geology and Mining sector, at the level of artisanal (as well as semi-industrial) explorers, allowing and agreeing the payment of the amounts concerned subsequently in a gradual manner, given the low financial resources of these explorers;  Fund an environmental consultant to support the consideration and discussion of different possible scenarios.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.	Most of these farms are operating illegally because they lack the resources to carry out their environmental licensing.
2.3.18	Promote and reactivate structures for the systematic collection of environmental data.	Several Directorates General; National Institute of Statistics (INE); National Institute of Meteorology;	To finance the collection and/or reactivation of structures for the systematic collection of data in the different sectors and typologies of natural resources (water, fishing, forestry, biodiversity, meteorology, etc.), providing it to the Central, Regional, Local and Civil Society Administration, with a view to illustrating recent trends in these resources and better justifying strategic options and decisions or projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment; to finance the institutions and/or agencies whose mission is to carry out these systematic data collection.	2nd / Short Term	SEA, Directorates-General, INE and development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.	For example, MESA - <i>Monitoring for Environmental and Security in Africa</i> , which is not functioning in Guinea-Bissau due to lack of resources.
<b>2.4 - IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND EQUIPMENT</b>						
2.4.1	Construction of the new AAAC Headquarters	AAAC	Finance the construction of the new headquarters of the AAAC	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and development partners: World Bank, AfDB, BOAD, UNDP, National Cooperations, Foundations, etc.	The plant of the Headquarters has already been made and the land has already been made available.
2.4.2	Construction of the Regional Headquarters of the AAAC	AAAC	Construction of AAAC Regional Headquarters	2nd / Medium Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.3	Acquisition of additional car	AAAC	Finance the purchase of an additional off-road vehicle to enable the CAA to travel to the different locations required under EIA procedures.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.4	Acquisition of motorcycles	AAAC	To finance the purchase of motorcycles to enable the movement of elements of the CAAA in service.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.5	Purchase of bicycles	AAAC	To finance the purchase of bicycles to enable members of the AAAC to travel in service.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.4.6	Acquisition of office supplies	AAAC	Finance the purchase of tables, chairs, meeting room table, cupboards, photocopier, scanner, air conditioners for the AAAC Headquarters.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.7	Acquisition of computers, printers and 1 laptop computer	AAAC	Finance the acquisition of computers, printers and 1 laptop computer for the AAAC Headquarters.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.8	Acquisition of a Server to network all computers and printers	AAAC	Finance the acquisition of a Server for AAAC Headquarters	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.9	Acquisition of Geographic Information System and GPS Software	AAAC	Finance the acquisition of Geographic Information System Software and GPS for the AAAC Headquarters.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.10	Photo Camera Acquisition	AAAC	Finance the acquisition of a Camera for the AAAC Headquarters.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.11	Acquisition of intercom radios	AAAC	Finance the acquisition of intercom radios to improve communication during service visits to the field, between team members, in locations without a mobile network	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.12	Acquisition of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	AAAC	To finance the acquisition of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for the use of AAAC elements during missions to works in progress.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.4.13	Purchase of environmental monitoring equipment	AAAC	Financing the acquisition of environmental monitoring equipment: Kits for analysis of water quality, soil, air, vibration, electromagnetism and radioactivity; Sound level meter; Pump for sampling of gases and dust; Hygrometer; Anemometer; Limnometer; Altimeter; Ecobatometer; Explosimeter; and a Dosimeter.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
<b>2.5 - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>						
2.5.1	Bringing to the centre of decisions the important involvement of civil society in the Participation/Public Consultation phase of projects subject to EIA.	Civil Society Associations/Organizations and citizens in general	Finance capacity building activities for various Civil Society Associations/Organisations in Bissau and the Regions, to inform them about the EIA procedure (and the SEA of plans and policies) and how they can participate in it;	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.5.2	Recommend special consideration for the Most Vulnerable Groups in the Public Participation phase of the EIA processes	Directorates-General and Civil Society Organisations	To finance capacity building actions for various Civil Society Associations/Organisations, in Bissau and in the Regions, but also with private promoters (e.g. at the level of the Chamber of Commerce) in order to make them aware of the need to give special consideration to the allocation of More Vulnerable Groups (Women and Young People, the Elderly, Children and People with	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			Disabilities), in designing and evaluating the impacts of projects subject to the EIA.			
2.5.3	Promote greater sharing of documentation of EIA processes with Civil Society Associations and Organizations	AAAC and Civil Society	Fund the creation of a specific tab on the future AAAC website to publish the non-technical summaries of the processes in Public Consultation and the summary of the decisions at each stage of the process; so that the Associations and Civil Society Organizations can more closely and constructively follow the impacts foreseen/generated by the projects;	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.5.4	Creation of a Grievance Reddress Mechanism	SEA	Finance the creation of a Complaints Reception and Management Mechanism, or an Ombudsman for Citizens/Environment, which is primarily aimed at serving those affected and interested in projects with environmental and social impacts.  Fund a consultant to support the consideration and presentation of the different possible typologies and configurations of the Mechanism, to be put to the discussion of stakeholders.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
<b>2.6 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION</b>						
2.6.1	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the different Regional Governments and Governments	Governments, including Regional Governments, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies of Parliament for Environment and Sustainable Development	Finance the dissemination of the environmental legislative package to the various regional governments and governors. Includes the design, printing and distribution of leaflets.	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.2	Disseminate the legislative package of the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Finance the disclosure of the legislative package of the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP). Includes the design, printing and distribution of leaflets.	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC, the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.3	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Directorate General for Water Resources, technicians from the Directorate General for Geology and Mining, technicians from the Directorate	National Guard, Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Water Resources Directorate General, technicians from the Geology and Mining Directorate General,	Finance the dissemination of the Environment Legislative Package. Includes the design, printing and distribution of leaflets.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
	General for Petroguin, Police and Customs.	technicians from the Petroguin Directorate General, Police and Customs.				
2.6.4	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to Jurists, Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers.	Jurists, Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers	Finance the dissemination of the Environment Legislative Package and the Environment Legislative Package. Includes the design, printing and distribution of leaflets.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.5	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Finance the dissemination of the Environment legislative package to the Chamber of Commerce (design, printing and distribution of publications) and carry out sector-specific thematic workshops to inform on the legal requirements and standards applicable in matters of Environmental Assessment of economic activities, as well as the importance of environmental and social protection of resources and the Guinean population.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.6	Environmental Education to Civil Society	Civil Society	Finance Environmental Education in the form of seminars and workshops of theoretical and practical training on the importance of Environmental Protection and Management to the population in general (themes of Forests, Wetlands and Waste Management) to Civil Society, not only in Bissau, but also in different regions of the country.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.7	Environmental Awareness of Women	Women's Groups and Associations	Finance the Environmental Education and Awareness of Women for the importance of Environmental Protection and Management, as they are the ones who most use natural resources; conduct seminars on theoretical and practical training in Women's Associations.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.8	Strengthening Environmental Education in Schools	Ministry of Education	Finance the work of reformulation of the <i>Curricula</i> of the different levels / courses of the Educational System in matters such as the importance of Environmental Protection. Understands the financing of thematic meetings between the different institutional actors in the reformulation and approval of the new <i>Curricula</i>	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.9	Strengthening Environmental Education in Schools	Teachers and Students	Finance the strengthening (and refreshing) of the awareness of Schools, Teachers and Students to the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection, including the production / purchase of teaching materials.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.10	Environmental information and training of the Guinean Society in environmental and natural resources legislation	Guinean Society	To finance the development and distribution of communication media for the wide dissemination of legislation on the environment and natural resources (posters, leaflets, information boards at the level of central and local administrations...).	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.6.11	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection and Environmental Laws	Guinean Society	To finance the dissemination in Community Radios of the importance of Environmental Protection and Environmental Laws, in the form of thematic programmes on these topics.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.12	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Guinean Society	Finance the creation of radio theatres under the theme of the importance of Environmental Protection.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.13	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Guinean Society	Finance the Environmental Days (May/June), recommending a better and broader promotion of the EIA theme.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.14	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Politicians	Finance the realization of a brochure for Politicians highlighting the importance and added value of Environmental and Social Protection, highlighting the most critical issues in Guinea-Bissau.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.15	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Miscellaneous	Finance the realization of a Video on the importance of Environmental Protection, highlighting the most critical issues in Guinea-Bissau.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.16	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Miscellaneous	Finance the production of a Video on the importance of the EIA.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.17	Environmental information and training of the Guinean Society	Guinean Society	Funding the holding of "Djumbai Meetings on Environmental and Natural Resources Laws" in cities and tabancas.	3rd / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.6.18	Disseminate Environmental and Natural Resources Legislation	Guinean Society	Finance the creation of information and documentation centres on environmental and natural resources legislation, "physical", at the level of the Secretary of State for the Environment and the House of Rights and, "virtual", <i>online</i> on the websites of SEA, AAAC, IBAP, the Inspectorate-General of the Environment and other administrations linked to the environment and natural resources. Includes books, copies, bookshelves, labels and the creation of websites (or specific tabs if websites already exist).	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
<b>2.7 - COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS</b>						
2.7.1	Preparation of a Strategic Plan ( <i>Master Plan</i> ) for AAAC	AAAC	Finance the preparation of a <i>Master Plan</i> for the AAAC for the strategic planning of the activity of the AAAC in the different areas: organic, technical, heritage, etc..  Fund a consultant to assist in the consideration and presentation of the different possible scenarios and configurations for AAAC discussion and participation.	1st / Short Term	SEA and AAAC	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.2	Debate the Extractive Sector and its Impacts on the Environment	Extractive Industry Representatives, SEA, IBAP, AAAC, IUCN	Finance debates about the specificities of the Geology and Mines sector in terms of the Environmental Assessment of its activity; such debate could be advocated through the creation of a Discussion Forum focused on the involvement of representatives of the Extractive Industry and the representatives of the Protected	1st / Short Term	SEA, AAAC and development partners	To highlight the fact that around 80% of the areas with potential for exploitation of

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			Areas Management (e.g. IBAP, AAAC, IUCN). This includes funding for a consultant to support consideration and presentation of different possible scenarios and configurations, as well as funding for meeting rooms and coffee breaks.			mineral resources are located in Protected Areas.
2.7.3	Debate the Extractive Sector and its Impacts on the Environment	Extractive Sector	To finance the updating/revision of the Sectoral Strategy of the Mining Sector and the respective Strategic Environmental Assessment, promoting tripartite concertation between Government, Companies and Population. Includes funding for consultants (Geology, Environment and Social), meeting rooms and coffee breaks.	1st / Short Term	Directorate-General for Geology and Mines SEA, AAAC and development partners	To highlight the fact that around 80% of the areas with potential for exploitation of mineral resources are located in Protected Areas.
2.7.4	Carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the different funding programmes of the different Development/Financial partners in Guinea-Bissau.	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Development Partners	Finance a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the different funding programmes of the different Development/Finance partners in Guinea-Bissau.  To fund the experienced consultant who will assist in considering and presenting the different possible scenarios and management measures, as well as the financing of meeting rooms and coffee breaks	2nd / Short Term	Government of Guinea-Bissau	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.5	Creation of a Secretariat to manage the implementation of the different Conventions and Protocols ratified by Guinea-Bissau in the field of Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau (SEA)	Finance facilities and salaries of the respective technicians for 5 to 10 years	1st / Medium Term	Government of Guinea-Bissau (SEA), the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.6	Creation of a Commission that brings together representatives of the different jurisdictions and jurisdictions in the Wetlands and Coastal Zones, with the purpose of defining and assessing plans and projects in a concerted manner.	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Different DGs and the SEA)	To finance the facilities of the Committee (for 5 to 10 years); to finance technical advisors (for the preparation and moderation of meetings), meeting rooms and coffee breaks.	2nd / Short Term	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Different DGs and SEA), the Environment Advisory Council and the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development.	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.7	Promote an ordinary (quarterly) thematic meeting dedicated to the Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources at the level of the Council of Ministers.	Council of Ministers	Meeting with a view to strategic discussion of current issues, such as water management, fisheries, forestry, mineral resources, spatial planning, major infrastructure projects, pollution management, etc.; SEA would be responsible for the agenda and preparation of this meeting with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.  Funding consultant for the preparation and conduct of meetings.	2nd / Short Term	SEA and the Environment Advisory Board	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
2.7.8	Organise an annual National Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development	Various public administration, civil society and private sector institutions	<p>This Forum would correspond to extensive meetings for debate, concertation and coordination on certain issues considered to be priorities for the nation, promoting debate between sectors, assessing sectoral contributions, facilitating the best distribution of roles and responsibilities, maximising efforts in terms of transparency, collaboration and awareness, or even organising events such as World Environment Day, World Biodiversity Day and the International Day to Combat Desertification.</p> <p>Finance the preparation and organization of events, meeting rooms and coffee breaks.</p>	2nd / Short Term	Environment Advisory Board, such as the support of the SEA, and Development Partners	UNDP and IUCN have already shown interest in assisting in the organisation of this Forum.
2.7.9	Improvement of official procedures for authorisations and issuing of operating licences	Sectoral administrations	<p>Oblige the sectoral administrations responsible for the management of the different natural resources to base all their decisions regarding authorisations and issuance of licences for the exploitation of those natural resources on the Management Plans for the respective natural resource.</p> <p>To finance debate and conciliation sessions preparatory to this deliberation.</p>	2nd / Short Term	The Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, the SEA, and the development partners	
2.7.10	Creation/construction of a National Reference Laboratory for the Environmental Monitoring of Water quality, Soil/Sediments, Air quality, Noise, Vibrations, Electromagnetic radiations and Radioactivity.	Central Administration and SEA	Finance the building, equipment, reagents and qualified technical staff for the proper functioning of the National Reference Laboratory for Environmental Quality (Water, Soil/Sediment, Air, Noise, Vibrations, Electromagnetic radiations and Radioactivity).	1st / Short Term	Central Administration	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.11	Create air quality environmental monitoring stations	Central Administration and SEA	Financing a network of environmental air quality monitoring stations	2nd / Short Term	Central Administration	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.12	Reinforcement of Environmental Inspection with complementary recourse to a Para-Military corps	Military Forces	Finance a paramilitary group dedicated to Environmental Enforcement, for example in Forests and Protected Areas, in order to identify illegal exploitation of resources and to reduce the perception of impunity for non-compliance with Environmental Laws.	2nd / Short Term	Central Administration, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies of Parliament for the Environment and Sustainable Development, SEA and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment.	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.13	Carry out initiatives to promote the concrete, transparent and effective integration of environmental policies in the various sectoral administrations (DGRH, DGFF, DG Agriculture, DGPI, DGPA, DGGM, Petroguin, etc.).	Sectoral administrations (DGRH, DGFF, DG Agriculture, DGPI, DGPA, DGGM, Petroguin...)	To finance initiatives to create practical, transparent and effective ways of integrating environmental policy into the various sectoral administrations (DGRH, DGFF, DG Agriculture, DGPI, DGPA, DGGM, Petroguin, etc.). Inspired for example by DGGM, with the creation of a department responsible for the integration of environmental issues into mining projects and the transparent	1st / Short Term	The Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, the SEA and sectoral administrations	With the support of Development Partners

Measure / Action	Objective	Target audience	Description	Priority / Deadline	Promoters	Remarks
			dissemination of information on the mining sector (the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative);			
2.7.14	Carry out an independent audit to assess the opportunities and illegal practices in the Environment and Natural Resources sector	Central government, sectoral administrations and the SEA	Finance an independent audit to assess the opportunities and illegal practices in the Environment and Natural Resources sector, particularly in the procedures for issuing Environmental Licences.	2nd / Short Term	Central Administration, Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies for the Environment and Sustainable Development, SEA, Inspectorate-General of the Environment	With the support of Development Partners
2.7.15	To judge and sanction cases of corruption and abuse of power in the attribution of Environmental Licenses, demonstrating the State's will and determination to society.	Justice Sector	Following the Independent Audit of measure 2.7.14, the State should take rigorous and exemplary measures to prosecute and sanction cases of corruption and abuse of power.  To finance support to the Justice sector, providing means of work, to act quickly.	2nd / Short Term	Environment Advisory Board, the Network of Deputies for Environment and Sustainable Development, the SEA and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	With the support of Development Partners

## **Annex V**

Level of Prioritization of Measures and actions proposed for  
Strengthening and Consolidate the National Framework for  
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Guinea-  
Bissau

Table 1 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions under the **Legal Framework** for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	1.650
		1.2	Monitor the process of discussion and approval of the pending A.A. regulatory legislative package.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	3.000
		1.3	Harmonization of the Environmental Assessment Law (EA) and Environmental Licensing with the different Sectoral Laws	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	15.000
		1.4	To regulate the need for the Environmental Assessment procedure in the respective legal diploma of the Geology and Mining sector.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	7.700
		1.5	Create legal regulation with the rules, principles and criteria for Resettlement or Resettlement Plans	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	9.800
		1.6	Create regulations and/or internal regulations regarding the criteria to be applied within the scope of compensation to be provided for the allocation of infrastructure, goods, services and lifestyles to affected individuals or legal entities	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	8.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
		1.8	Create Regulations and regulations on Health and Safety at Work	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	14.200
		1.11	In the Civil Code, to regulate standards, parameters and criteria for the evaluation of Water, Soil, Air and Noise Quality at national level.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	13.000
		1.12	Prepare and approve legally binding spatial planning plans at national, regional and municipal levels.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	7.700.000
		1.16	Ensure and strengthen the involvement and participation of civil society in the design of projects related to the environment and sustainable management of natural resources.  (e.g. in the above-mentioned legal acts)	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP) and Civil Society Organizations	48.200 per year
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	1.7	Create a Regulation and normative regarding the protection of the Cultural Heritage	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	7.700
		1.9	Conclude and adopt the legislative package and its regulation on environmental crimes.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	7.000
		1.10	Updating of the Penal Code with the increase in the amount of fines and penalties relating to Environmental Crimes	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	5.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
		1.13	Create complementary Regulations to the Land Law for better control and discipline of its use, integrating the adequate protection of natural resources and the environment.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	27.200
		1.14	To modify the legal framework of the Environmental Assessment in order to allow individual consultants accredited to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	2.800
		1.15	To regulate the Accreditation of the offices authorized to carry out Environmental Impact Studies and/or other environmental studies.	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	7.300
		1.17	Strengthening the Constitution with Fundamental Principles for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	15.300
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 2 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Organic Reform**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework of Guinea-Bissau.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.1.1	Confer administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy to the AAAC	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	1.650
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	2.1.3	Strengthen the activity of the Environment Advisory Council	Environmental Advisory Council	9.500 per year
		2.1.4	Stimulate and strengthen the debate on issues related to Environmental and Social Protection in the intersectoral committees already created in the ANP and in the ANP's Permanent Specialized Committee for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism.	Intersectoral committees of the ANP and the Specialized Permanent Commission of the ANP for the Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism	14.500 per year
<b>AVERAGE TIME</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.1.2	Convert the Secretary of State for the Environment into the Ministry of the Environment	Council of Ministers and Popular National Assembly (ANP)	(hard to budget)

Table 3 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening Technical Capacity**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.2.1	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC in Review of Environmental Impact Assessments	Technical framework of the AAAC	26.500
		2.2.2	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC, in different thematic areas of environmental, human resources and heritage management.	Technical framework of the AAAC	9.000 per thematic area
		2.2.3	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the AAAC (in management and coordination of EIA processes).	Technical framework of the AAAC	20.000 per year
		2.2.10	Conducting Study Visits by the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment to build capacity in the area of impacts on the oil sector.	Technical framework of the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	15.000
		2.2.11	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment in matters of Auditing, Inspection and Environmental Inspection of economic activities	Technical staff of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	25.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
		2.2.12	Technical training in more recent technologies that have less impact on the environment, within the scope of projects in the Mining sector	Technical staff of the AAAC, the D.G. of Geology and Mining and the EIA Preparation Consultancy companies	25.300
		2.2.13	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the National Offices for the elaboration of Environmental Studies	National Environmental Consultancy companies	25.300
		2.2.14	Capacity Building for the Private Sector in EIA legislation of projects and on the Importance of Environmental Protection	Private Sector	6.000
		2.2.16	Training of NGOs in Environmental Laws and Environmental Protection	NGOs	20.000
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.2.4	Reinforcement of the technical capacity in EIA for officials of the Secretariat of State for the Environment	EEAS officials	6.500
		2.2.5	Strengthening technical capacity in EIA at Ministerial level	Ministers	27.500
		2.2.6	Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the different Directorates-General in EIA procedures	Directorates General of the different Ministries	19.000
		2.2.7	Reinforcement of technical capacity at the level of regional	AAAC Regional <i>Antenas</i>	8.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
			<i>Antenas</i> of the AAAC in the field of EIA		
		2.2.15	Bringing Private Sector Investors closer to Accredited Environmental Consultancy companies	Private Sector and EIA Offices	4.000
		2.2.17	Development of EIA Methodological Guides for the different sectors of activity	AAAC, EIA consultancy companies, AGAA and Private Sector	11.500 per Guide
		2.2.18	Methodological Guide for Strategic Environmental Assessment, for Environmental Economic Assessment/Valuation, for Environmental Risk Analysis and for Environmental Audit	AAAC, Environmental Studies Offices, AGAA and Public and Private Sector	8.200 per Guide
		2.2.20	Promote the integration and professional development to students / interns in the area of Environmental Management	Students of Higher Education Courses in areas related to Environmental Management	12.500 per year
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	2.2.8	Reinforcement of the technical capacity at the level of the regional administrations, in the different positions of leadership, in the field of EIA.	Positions of leadership of Regional Administrations	18.000
		2.2.9	Participation, on the part of AAAC elements, in Conferences, Seminars and Thematic	Technical framework of the AAAC	24.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
			Congresses of EIA outside the country for capacity building.		
		2.2.19	Promote the creation of new Higher Education Courses and Post-Graduations in areas related to Environmental Management and Nature Conservation.	Higher Education Establishments	4.000 per year
		2.2.21	Training in Marketing and Procurement procedures for National Environmental consultancy companies	National environmental consultancy companies	4.800
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 4 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening of Financial Resources**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of the National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Guinea-Bissau.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
SHORT TERM	1ST PRIORITY	2.3.1	Integration of AAAC officials into the Civil Service/Public Administration	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Ministry of Finance)	220.000 per year
		2.3.2	Provision in the general State budget for the operating costs of the AAAC	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Ministry of Finance)	87.700 per year
		2.3.3	Paying salaries to AAAC staff	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA, and AAAC	220.000 per year
		2.3.4	Paying back grants to AAAC staff	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA and AAAC	32.000
		2.3.5	To pay for the running costs of the AAAC	Government of Guinea-Bissau, SEA and AAAC	87.700 per year
		2.3.6	To have AAAC car in full legal condition	SEA, AAAC	8.000
		2.3.7	Achievement of the best Post-evaluation by the AAAC	SEA , AAAC	40.000
		2.3.8	Provide working conditions for AAAC Regional Antennas	Government of Guinea-Bissau, AAAC	39.200
		2.3.9	Provision in the general State budget for the operating costs of the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau, General Inspectorate of the Environment	50.000
		2.3.10	Paying salaries to the staff of the	Government of Guinea-Bissau	150.000

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
			Inspectorate-General of the Environment	and General Inspectorate of the Environment	
		2.3.11	Equipping the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau and General Inspectorate of the Environment	39.500
		2.3.13	To provide the Guinean Association for Environmental Assessment (AGAA) with the financial means to develop its activity of dissemination and promotion of the importance of EIA in the country.	AGAA	15.200
		2.3.16	Increase the involvement of Guinean civil society in the public monitoring of EIA procedures	Civil Society Associations and Organizations	51.300
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.3.12	Provide the Inspectorate-General of the Environment with the means to carry out consistent work in the different regions of the country	Government of Guinea-Bissau and General Inspectorate of the Environment	26.500
		2.3.14	Create a website for the AAAC and the Inspectorate-General of the Environment	AAAC and Inspectorate-General of the Environment	4.200
		2.3.15	To finance scholarships for courses and post-graduations in environmental, nature conservation and EIA themes.	Undergraduate, master and/or postgraduate students	7.000 a 15.000 per student per year

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
		2.3.17	To support artisanal inert explorers in their Environmental Licensing.	Artisanal aggregate growers	291.500
		2.3.18	Promote and reactivate structures for the systematic collection of environmental data.	Several Directorates General; National Institute of Statistics (INE); National Institute of Meteorology.	(hard to budget)
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 5 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Strengthening Working Conditions and Equipment**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.4.1	Construction of the new AAAC Headquarters	AAAC	1.250.000
		2.4.6	Acquisition of office supplies	AAAC	11.100
		2.4.7	Acquisition of computers, printers and 1 laptop computer	AAAC	10.000
		2.4.8	Acquisition of a Server to network all computers and printers	AAAC	3.500
		2.4.9	Acquisition of Geographic Information System and GPS Software	AAAC	2.300
		2.4.10	Photo Camera Acquisition	AAAC	650
		2.4.12	Acquisition of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	AAAC	5.700
		2.4.13	Purchase of environmental monitoring equipment	AAAC	16.700
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.4.3	Acquisition of additional car	AAAC	30.00
		2.4.4	Acquisition of motorcycles	AAAC	6.000
		2.4.5	Purchase of bicycles	AAAC	800
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	2.4.11	Acquisition of intercom radios	AAAC	2.500

<b>Horizon</b>	<b>Priority Level</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.4.2	Construction of the Regional Headquarters of the AAAC	AAAC	(hard to budget)

Table 6 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Public Participation**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.5.1	Bringing to the centre of decisions the important involvement of civil society in the Participation/Public Consultation phase of projects subject to EIA.	Civil Society Associations/Organizations and citizens in general	21.700
		2.5.2	Recommend special consideration for the Most Vulnerable Groups in the Public Participation phase of the EIA processes	Directorates-General and Civil Society Organisations	18.200
		2.5.4	Creation of a Complaints Reception Mechanism	SEA	117.000 for 5 years
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.5.3	Promote greater sharing of documentation of EIA processes with Civil Society Associations and Organizations	AAAC and Civil Society	14.000
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-

Table 7 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Environmental Education**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.6.1	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the different Regional Governments and Governments	Governments, including Regional Governments, the Environment Advisory Council, the Network of Deputies of Parliament for Environment and Sustainable Development	10.100
		2.6.2	Disseminate the legislative package of the Environment in the Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	Parliamentary Groups of the Popular National Assembly (ANP)	5.550
		2.6.3	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to the National Guard, the Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Directorate General for Water Resources, technicians from the Directorate General for Geology and Mining, technicians from the Directorate General for Petroguin, Police and Customs.	National Guard, Forest Guard, FISCAP, Environmental Inspectors, Protected Area Guards, technicians from the Water Resources Directorate General, technicians from the Geology and Mining Directorate General, technicians from the Petroguin Directorate General, Police and Customs.	7.500
		2.6.4	Disseminate the Legislative Package on the Environment to Jurists,	Jurists, Magistrates/Public	5.700

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
			Magistrates/Public Ministry, Judges and Lawyers.	Ministry, Judges and Lawyers	
		2.6.5	Disseminate the Environment legislative package to the Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	5.700
		2.6.6	Environmental Education to Civil Society	Civil Society	40.300
		2.6.7	Environmental Awareness of Women	Women's Groups and Associations	40.000
		2.6.8	Strengthening Environmental Education in Schools	Students	11.000
		2.6.9	Strengthening Environmental Education in Schools	Teachers and Students	79.000
		2.6.10	Environmental information and training of the Guinean Society in environmental and natural resources legislation	Bissau-Guinean Society	51.600
		2.6.19	Disseminate Environmental and Natural Resources Legislation	Bissau-Guinean Society	-
	<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.6.11	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection and Environmental Laws	Bissau-Guinean Society	23.400
		2.6.14	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Politicians	6.700
		2.6.15	Disseminate the importance of	Miscellaneous	17.400

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
			Environmental Protection		
		2.6.16	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Miscellaneous	12.000
	<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	2.6.12	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Bissau-Guinean Society	29.700
		2.6.13	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Bissau-Guinean Society	6.200 per year
		2.6.17	Disseminate the importance of Environmental Protection	Miscellaneous	12.800
		2.6.18	Environmental information and training of the Guinean Society	Bissau-Guinean Society	12.000
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 8 - Level of Prioritization of the Proposed Measures and Actions, within the scope of the **Institutional Framework - Complementary Actions**, for Strengthening and Consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's National Framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	2.7.1	Preparation of a Strategic Plan ( <i>Master Plan</i> ) for AAAC	AAAC	20.700
		2.7.2	Debate the Extractive Sector and its Impacts on the Environment	Extractive Industry Representatives, SEA, IBAP, AAAC, IUCN	5.500
		2.7.3	Debate the Extractive Sector and its Impacts on the Environment	Extractive Sector	33.800
		2.7.5	Creation of a Secretariat to manage the implementation of the different Conventions and Protocols ratified by Guinea-Bissau in the field of Environment	Government of Guinea-Bissau (SEA)	84.700 per year
		2.7.10	Creation/construction of a National Reference Laboratory for the Environmental Monitoring of Water quality, Soil/Sediments, Air quality, Noise, Vibrations, Electromagnetic radiations and Radioactivity.	Central Administration and SEA	(hard to budget)
		<b>2ND PRIORITY</b>	2.7.4	Carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the different funding programmes of the different Development/Financial partners in Guinea-Bissau.	Government of Guinea-Bissau and Development Partners

Horizon	Priority Level	Measure	Objective	Target audience	Budget (USD)
		2.7.6	Creation of a Commission that brings together representatives of the different jurisdictions and jurisdictions in the Wetlands and Coastal Zones, with the purpose of defining and assessing plans and projects in a concerted manner.	Government of Guinea-Bissau (Different DGs and the SEA)	11.400 per year
		2.7.7	Promote an ordinary (quarterly) thematic meeting dedicated to the Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources at the level of the Council of Ministers.	Council of Ministers	13.000 per year
		2.7.8	Organise an annual National Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development	Various public administration, civil society and private sector institutions	8.700 per annual Forum
		2.7.9	Improvement of official procedures for authorisations and issuing of operating licences	Sectoral administrations	8.300
		2.7.11	Create air quality environmental monitoring stations	Central Administration and SEA	(hard to budget)
		2.7.12	Reinforcement of Environmental Inspection with complementary recourse to a Para-Military corps	Military Forces	225.000
		<b>3RD PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-
<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>1ST PRIORITY</b>	-	-	-	-