MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA BISSAU

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP)

Guinea Bissau

November 2010
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Executive Summary

Context

Recognizing the current and future social and economic importance of the country’s biodiversity, the Government of Guinea Bissau and its partners have been working since the 1990s to conserve and manage the coastal zone upon which it depends. In 2004, through the Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project (CBMP) financed by the Global Environment Facility, the European Union, IUCN and the World Bank, helped the Government establish five national parks (Cacheu Mangrove Forest National Park, Cantanhez Forest National Park, Cufada Lakes National Park, Joao Vieira and Poilao National Marine Park and Orango National Marine Park) covering almost 450,000 hectares and including some 70,000 people, as well as a financially and administratively autonomous public agency to manage them, the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP). The CBMP supported staff and infrastructure for a national headquarters and local park management offices in each of the five parks, as well as awareness-raising among local communities and the development of legally-recognized park management plans. The CBMP also supported the establishment of the Fund for Local Environmental Initiatives (FIAL) to complement biodiversity conservation efforts and demonstrate tangible benefits to local communities from the parks. The FIAL mechanism provided block grants for pro-environment development in communities in and around the parks, disbursing roughly US$1.0 million in grants under the CBMP for environmentally-friendly community development in the national parks, including initiatives such as wells, schools, rehabilitation of rice fields, bee keeping, palm oil extraction, and fish processing. Lastly, the CBMP supported a participatory process to design and legally register a private foundation, the Bioguinea Foundation, which would, over time, gradually build up an endowment fund sufficient to provide sustainable financing for managing the country’s parks and biodiversity in perpetuity (safeguarding these from the chronic public budget shortages of the Government and reducing their reliance on unpredictable donor financing).

The potential environmental and social impacts of the investments and activities supported under the CBMP were identified through the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including extensive stakeholder consultation, and addressed through the development and application of the safeguard processes and procedures detailed in the following documents: (i) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (ii) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and (iii) Process Framework (PF). The World Bank Safeguard Policies triggered were: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP 4.04); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12); and Physical Cultural Resources (OP 11.03). The BCP itself, described below, is supporting a specific sub-set of the CBMP activities, none of which are expected to give rise to significant social and environmental impacts. Nevertheless, to minimize and mitigate any and all potential adverse environmental and social impacts
that could arise as a result of the activities supported under the BCP, OP 4.01 and OP 4.12 have been triggered for this project.

Project Objective

The Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) builds on the achievements of its CBMP predecessor. Its objective is to support the country to (i) strengthen IBAP’s management of Guinea-Bissau’s existing five national parks, and (ii) pilot the establishment and operation of a mechanism to sustainably finance at least two of these parks. This objective is consistent with the US$ 1 million grant recently approved by the GEF for the Guinea Bissau Biodiversity Trust Fund Project, with which the BCP will be closely coordinated.

Project Description

The project comprises the following three components:

Component 1: Strengthened capacity for management of coastal and marine protected areas and biodiversity. (IDA: US$1,3M; GEF: US$613,100). This component, in coordination with donor partners, aims to strengthen the participatory management and conservation of the existing network of Guinea-Bissau’s five national parks and biodiversity during the first phase of its transition to more sustainable financing sources. It will build upon the protected area and biodiversity management initiatives launched under the CBMP, ensuring that the core functions of IBAP and the five national parks are financed for the four-year period during which the establishment and operation of the FBG is piloted.

Component 2: Establishment and Operationalization of the Bioguinea Foundation (IDA: US$388,475; GEF: US$255,100). The component aims to support the establishment and pilot the operation of the FBG, as a mechanism that could, in the medium term, sustainably finance the recurrent management costs of at least the two marine national parks in the Bijagos Archipelago. It will comprise two sub-components financed by the GEF and IDA, respectively: (i) Establishment of the FBG; and (ii) Piloting the initial operation of the FBG.

Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (IDA: US$ 289,800; GEF US$81,800). This component aims to ensure effective and efficient implementation of project activities, in coordination with the other related donor initiatives. It will comprise two sub-components financed by IDA and GEF, respectively: (i) Project implementation support and audits; and (ii) Monitoring and evaluation.

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

The Project, which is classified as Category B, aims to continue and strengthen a participatory process for the management and conservation of parks and biodiversity in Guinea-Bissau, most of the activities are expected to have positive impacts both on the environment and the social. A comprehensive analysis of the possible social and environmental impacts of the CBMP is presented in the related ESIA and ESMF. The BCP itself is supporting a specific sub-set of these activities, none of which are expected to give rise to significant social and environmental impacts. Given the limited number and low-risk topology of works expected to be supported by the BCP, the EMP Checklist format, designed to meet the World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01 for civil works contracts with
small, localized impacts has been adopted. This format has been further adapted to reflect the possible social impacts identified under the BCP Process Framework which was prepared in response to OP 4.12.

In terms of specific activities, the BCP will be financing minor works in the form of installation of limited signage in a national protected areas giving rise to the potential for minor/negligible environmental and social impacts such as soil disturbance, erosion/sediment run off, or damage to existing vegetation. Simple mitigation and monitoring measures in line with the mitigation measures presented in Section F of the low-risk topology of works ESMP Checklist format will be applied.

Finally, given the highly participatory approach to implementing the park management plans as well as the specific activities being financed under the BCP, it is not expected that any restriction of access or involuntary resettlement issues will be encountered. Nevertheless, in the event these arise, the BCP will adopt the existing processes and procedures of the CBMP FIAL ESMP detailed in its Operational Manual and Resettlement Policy Framework.
Resumo Executivo

Contexto

Reconhecendo a actual e futura importância da biodiversidade no contexto social e económico do país, o Governo da Guiné-Bissau e seus parceiros vêm trabalhando desde 1990 para preservar e gerir a zona costeira dos quais ele depende. Em 2004, através do Projeto de Zona Costeira e Gestão da Biodiversidade (CBMP), financiado pelo Fundo Global para o Meio-Ambiente (GEF), a União Européia, a UICN e pelo Banco Mundial, foi possível ao Governo estabelecer cinco parques nacionais (Parque Nacional das Tarrafas de Cacheu, Parque Nacional da Floresta de Cantanhez, Parque Nacional das Lagoas de Cufada, Parque Nacional Marinho de João Vieira e Poilão e Parque Nacional Marinho de Orango), que abrangem quase 450 mil hectares, incluindo cerca de 70.000 pessoas, bem como uma agência pública financeira e administrativamente autônoma para administrá-los, o Instituto de Biodiversidade de Áreas Protegidas (IBAP).

O CBMP contribuiu com o suporte de pessoal e infra-estrutura para a criação de uma sede nacional e escritórios de gestão local dos parques em cada um dos cinco parques, bem como acções de sensibilização junto às comunidades locais e o desenvolvimento de planos de manejo dos parques, legalmente reconhecidos. O CBMP também apoou a criação do Fundo para Iniciativas Ambientais Locais (Fial) para complementar os esforços de conservação da biodiversidade e demonstrar os benefícios tangíveis para as comunidades locais dos parques. O mecanismo Fial forneceu subsídios para o desenvolvimento pró-ambiente nas comunidades dentro e ao redor dos parques, desembolsando cerca de EUA $ 1,0 milhão em subvenções ao abrigo do CBMP para o desenvolvimento da comunidade ecológica nos parques nacionais, incluindo as iniciativas tais como poços, escolas, reabilitação de campos de arroz, apicultura, extração de óleo de palma, e transformação do pescado.

Por último, a CBMP apoiou um processo participativo para a concepção e para registrar legalmente uma fundação privada, a Fundação Bioguinea, que, ao longo do tempo, gradualmente, construirá um fundo de dotação suficiente para fornecer um financiamento sustentável para a administração do parques do país e da biodiversidade em perpetuidade (salvaguardar estes a partir da crónica escassez de orçamento público do governo e reduzir sua dependência de financiamento imprevisível dos doadores).

Os potenciais impactos ambientais e sociais dos investimentos e actividades apoiaos no âmbito do CBMP foram identificados através da elaboração de uma Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e Social (ESIA), incluindo consultas alargadas dos interessados, e dirigidas através do desenvolvimento e aplicação dos processos de salvaguarda e os procedimentos pormenorizados nos seguintes documentos: (i) Processo de Gestão Ambiental e Social (ESMF), (ii) Quadro de Reassentamento Política (RPF), e (iii) Quadro de Procedimento (PF). As políticas de salvaguardas do Banco Mundial que foram engatilhadas foram: Avaliação Ambiental (OP 4.01); Habitats Naturais (OP 4.04); Reassentamento Involuntário (OP 4.12) e Recursos Físico-culturais (OP 4.11). O próprio BCP, descrito abaixo, está a apoiar um determinado subconjunto de actividades do CBMP, nenhuma das quais é esperada para dar origem a significativos impactos sociais e ambientais. No entanto, para minimizar e mitigar todo e qualquer potencial impacto social e ambiental adverso que possa surgir como resultado das actividades apoiadas no âmbito do BCP, OP 4.01 e OP 4.12 foram engatilhados para este projeto.

Objetivo do Projeto

O Projeto de Conservação da Biodiversidade (BCP) baseia-se nas realizações do seu predecessor, o CBMP. Seu objetivo é apoiar o país a (i) reforçar o IBAP na gestão dos cinco parques nacionais existentes da Guiné-Bissau, e (ii) o estabelecimento e funcionamento de um mecanismo piloto de financiamento sustentável, pelo menos para dois destes parques. Este objectivo é coerente com os EUA $ 1,000,000 recentemente concedidos e aprovados pelo GEF Projeto de Fundo Fiduciário para a Biodiversidade para a Guiné-Bissau, com os quais o BCP vai ser estreitamente coordenado.
Descrição do projeto

O projeto compreende as seguintes três componentes:

Componente 1: Fortalecimento da capacidade de gestão das zonas costeiras e marinhos protegidas e da biodiversidade. (IDA: US$ 1,3 milhões; GEF: US$ 613,1 mil dólares). Esta componente, em coordenação com os parceiros doadores, visa fortalecer a gestão participativa e conservação da rede existente dos cinco parques nacionais e da biodiversidade durante a primeira fase de sua transição para fontes de financiamento mais sustentáveis. Esta componente vai reforçar as iniciativas de gestão da biodiversidade e áreas protegidas lançadas no âmbito do CBMP, assegurando que as funções nucleares do IBAP e dos cinco parques nacionais sejam financiados para um período de quatro anos durante enquanto a criação e o funcionamento da FBG é pilotado.

Componente 2: Criação e Operacionalização da Fundação Bioguinea (IDA: US$ 388.475; GEF: US$ 255.100 dólares). A componente tem como objetivo apoiar a criação e o funcionamento piloto da FBG, como um mecanismo que poderá, a médio prazo, financiar de forma sustentável os custos recorrentes de gestão, pelo menos, em dois parques nacionais marinhos no arquipélago dos Bijagós. Esta componente será composta de duas sub-componentes financiadas pelo GEF e pela IDA, respectivamente: (i) Criação da FBG, e (ii) Piloto o início do funcionamento da FBG.

Componente 3: Gestão de Projetos e Monitoramento e Avaliação (IDA: US$ 289.800; GEF US$ 81.800). Esta componente tem como objetivo assegurar a implementação eficaz e eficiente das atividades do projeto, em coordenação com as outras iniciativas de doadores. Esta componente será composta de duas sub-componentes financiadas pela IDA e GEF, respectivamente: (i) Apoiar a implementação do projecto e auditorias, e (ii) Monitoramento e avaliação.

Potenciais Impactos Ambientais e Sociais

O projeto, que é classificado como Categoria B, visa prosseguir e reforçar um processo participativo para a gestão e conservação dos parques e da biodiversidade na Guiné-Bissau, a maioria das actividades está prevista para ter impactos positivos sobre tanto o meio ambiente que o meio social. Uma análise abrangente dos possíveis impactos sociais e ambientais da CBMP é apresentado no ESIA e no ESMF. O próprio BCP está a apoiar um determinado sub-conjunto dessas atividades, sendo que em nenhuma das quais é esperado que dê origem a impactes sociais e ambientais significativos. Dado ao número limitado e topologia de baixo risco de obras que deverão ser suportadas pelo BCP, o formato de Checklist ESMF projetado para atender às exigências do Banco Mundial de Avaliação Ambiental da OP 4.01 para contratos de obras com pequenos impactos localizados, foi aprovado. Este formato foi posteriormente adaptado para refletir os possíveis impactos sociais identificados no âmbito do Quadro de Procedimento BCP que foi elaborado em resposta ao OP 4.12.

Em termos de actividades específicas, o BCP financiará pequenas obras sob a forma de instalação de sinalização limitada em uma área protegida nacional que pode vir a ter o potencial de impactos ambientais e sociais menores / negligíveis, como erosão do solo, perturbação / escoamento de sedimentos, ou danos à vegetação existente. Simples mitigação e medidas de vigilância em conformidade com as medidas de mitigação apresentadas na secção F da topologia de baixo risco de obras do Checklist formato EMP será aplicado.
Finalmente, dada a abordagem altamente participativa para a execução da gestão dos planos dos parques, bem como as actividades específicas a ser financiado no âmbito do BCP, não se espera que qualquer restrição de acesso ou problemas de reassentamento involuntário sejam encontrados. No entanto, no caso que estas se verifiquem, o BCP irá adoptar os processos existentes e os procedimentos do Fial CBMP ESMP detalhadas em seu Manual Operacional e da Política de Reassentamento.
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP)

Guinea Bissau

A. Introduction

1. Recognizing the current and future social and economic importance of the country’s biodiversity, the Government of Guinea Bissau and its partners have been working since the 1990s to conserve and manage the coastal zone upon which it depends. In 2004, through the Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project (CBMP) financed by the Global Environment Facility, the European Union, IUCN and the World Bank, helped the Government establish five national parks (Cacheu Mangrove Forest National Park, Cantanhez Forest National Park, Cufada Lakes National Park, Joao Vieira and Poilao National Marine Park and Orango National Marine Park) covering almost 450,000 hectares and including some 70,000 people, as well as a financially and administratively autonomous public agency to manage them, the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP). The CBMP supported staff and infrastructure for a national headquarters and local park management offices in each of the five parks, as well as awareness-raising among local communities and the development of legally-recognized park management plans. The CBMP also supported the establishment of the Fund for Local Environmental Initiatives (FIAL) to complement biodiversity conservation efforts and demonstrate tangible benefits to local communities from the parks. The FIAL mechanism provided block grants for pro-environment development in communities in and around the parks, disbursing roughly US$1.0 million in grants under the CBMP for environmentally-friendly community development in the national parks, including initiatives such as wells, schools, rehabilitation of rice fields, bee keeping, palm oil extraction, and fish processing. Lastly, the CBMP supported a participatory process to design and legally register a private foundation, the Bioguinea Foundation, which would, over time, gradually build up an endowment fund sufficient to provide sustainable financing for managing the country’s parks and biodiversity in perpetuity (safeguarding these from the chronic public budget shortages of the Government and reducing their reliance on unpredictable donor financing). It was expected that capitalization of the endowment would be the objective of a second phase of the project. It is expected that this Foundation will be legally registered under UK law by December 2010.

2. The potential environmental and social impacts of the investments and activities supported under the CBMP were identified through the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including extensive stakeholder consultation, and addressed through the development and application of the safeguard processes and procedures detailed in the following documents: (i) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (ii) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and (iii) Process Framework (PF). The World Bank Safeguard Policies triggered were: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP 4.04); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12); and Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11).

3. The Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) builds on the achievements of its CBMP predecessor, focusing principally on enabling the continuation of a core subset of the national park management activities launched under the CBMP and on providing the means for the Bioguinea

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1 It was expected that capitalization of the endowment would be the objective of a second phase of the project.
Foundation to be operationalized and its fund raising program to be launched. The Project, which is classified as Category B, aims to continue and strengthen a participatory process for the management and conservation of parks and biodiversity in Guinea-Bissau, most of the activities are expected to have positive impacts on the environment. Potential negative environmental impacts associated with implementation of the park management plans are expected to be nil. Nevertheless, to minimize and mitigate any and all potential adverse environmental and social impacts that could arise as a result of the activities supported under the BCP, OP 4.01 and OP 4.12 have been triggered. The Environmental and Social Management Plan presented below builds upon and updates the safeguard analyses, processes and procedures of the CBMP. Given the limited number and low-risk topology of works expected to be supported by the BCP, the EMP checklist format, designed to meet the World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01 for civil works contracts with small, localized impacts has been adopted. This format has been further adapted to reflect the possible social impacts identified under the BCP Process Framework which was prepared in response to OP 4.12.

B. Project Objective

4. The BCP Development Objective is to support the country to (i) strengthen IBAP’s management of Guinea-Bissau’s existing five national parks, and (ii) pilot the establishment and operation of a mechanism to sustainably finance at least two of these parks. This objective is consistent with the US$ 1 million grant recently approved by the GEF for the Guinea Bissau Biodiversity Trust Fund Project, with which the BCP will be closely coordinated.

5. The project rationale is to: (i) provide bridge funding to the management of Guinea-Bissau's parks and protected areas network after the closing of the CBMP, and (ii) put in place the institutional conditions needed to allow the country to gradually transition from its current dependence on unpredictable, external project-based financing sources to a situation in which stable conservation finance streams are available to support core biodiversity and protected area conservation activities in at least two national parks in perpetuity, thus safeguarding their biodiversity and natural capital for the benefit of current and future generations.

C. Project Description

6. The project comprises the following three components:

7. **Component 1: Strengthened capacity for management of coastal and marine protected areas and biodiversity. (IDA: US$1,3M; GEF: US$613,100).** This component, in coordination with donor partners, aims to strengthen the participatory management and conservation of the existing network of Guinea-Bissau’s five national parks and biodiversity during the first phase of its transition to more sustainable financing sources. It will build upon the protected area and biodiversity management initiatives launched under the CBMP, ensuring that the core functions of IBAP and the five national parks are financed for the four-year period during which the establishment and operation of the FBG is piloted. More specifically, it will finance the following activities as needed in each of the five national.
parks2: (i) the operating costs of participatory surveillance patrols and enforcement of park regulations by IBAP staff; (ii) development or updates of park regulations and park-specific business plans; (iii) periodic meetings of the Park Management Councils3; (iv) dissemination of information within and about the parks (improved signs and communications materials); (v) awareness-raising and dialogue with communities and other resource users living in and around the parks vis-à-vis park management activities about biodiversity-friendly alternative technologies and alternative livelihoods; (vi) the implementation of endangered and threatened species actions plans (primarily monitoring and research); (vii) design and operation of consolidated endangered and threatened species databases; (viii) targeted training/capacity building for IBAP staff and other stakeholders (for example training in participatory species and protected area monitoring techniques, eco-tourism guiding and learning exchanges between parks for IBAP staff, Park Management Council and community members); (ix) development of annual business planning tools for IBAP; and (x) collaboration and participation in regional and international fora for biodiversity and protected area management issues. The specific types of expenditures to be financed include technical assistance, goods and services, a limited set of minor works (sign posts), training and workshops, travel, per diems, salaries and other operating costs. These will be financed solely by GEF until project month 15, and thereafter by IDA.

8. Component 2: Establishment and Operationalization of the Bioguinea Foundation (IDA: US$388,475; GEF: US$255,100). The component aims to support the establishment and pilot the operation of the FBG, as a mechanism that could, in the medium term, sustainably finance the recurrent management costs of at least the two marine national parks in the Bijagos Archipelago. It will comprise two sub-components financed by the GEF and IDA, respectively: (i) Establishment of the FBG; and (ii) Piloting the initial operation of the FBG.

9. Sub-component 2.1: Establishment of the Bioguinea Foundation (GEF: US$255,100). Activities to be financed under this sub-component include: (i) support to establish the FBG as a legal personality with tax exempt status in Guinea Bissau; (ii) development and implementation of an Operational Manual; financial management system and procurement guidelines; (iii) preparation of a business plan and design of an associated financial capitalization strategy4; (iv) preparation of a financial investment strategy to guide the management of FBG capital and its grant making decisions, as well as development of other FBG operational policies as needed; (v) recruitment of an international fund manager for the FBG’s endowment; (vi) legal technical assistance as required for negotiating financing agreements (e.g., for contract negotiations with the private sector for sales of carbon credits generated under a REDD project); and (vii) training for the FBG’s Executive Secretariat staff and Board members, as well as IBAP and other key national partners as needed (for example study tour, twinning arrangements,

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2 The specific national parks and activities to be supported by the project in any given year will be determined in accordance with the priorities as identified during IBAP’s overarching annual work program and budget exercise.

3 Park Management Councils have been established in each of the Parks, comprised of local stakeholders, to provide oversight to park management, they meet bi-annually or ad hoc as needed.

4 This financial capitalization strategy will inter alia shall identify and target diverse mechanisms and financial resources for securing both recurrent revenue streams and capital for the FBG sinking and/or endowment funds (e.g., national budgetary contributions from park entry fees, tourism taxes, fishing licenses, mining royalties, etc.; private sector contributions; international direct donor contributions; debt for nature swaps; etc.)
participation in international meetings on conservation trust funds, etc.). The specific types of expenditures to be financed include technical assistance, training and workshops, travel, per diems and other operating costs.

10. **Sub-component 2.2: Piloting the Operation of the Bioguinea Foundation (IDA: US$388,475).** Activities to be financed under this sub-component include: (i) establishment and operation of the Board of Directors as the governance structure for the FBG (see Annex 6 for details on Board membership and functions); (ii) the staffing, equipping and operation of a small Executive Secretariat; (iii) any technical assistance and/or operating costs needed to support implementation of the capitalization strategy, including inter alia design and production of communication materials, national meetings, regional and international missions, a donor round table. The specific types of expenditures to be financed include technical assistance, goods and services, training and workshops, travel, per diems, salaries and other operating costs.

11. **Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (IDA: US$ 289,800; GEF US$81,800).** This component aims to ensure effective and efficient implementation of project activities, in coordination with the other related donor initiatives. It will comprise two sub-components financed by IDA and GEF, respectively: (i) Project implementation support and audits; and (ii) Monitoring and evaluation.

12. **Sub-component 3.1: Project Implementation Support and Audits (IDA: US$ 289,800).** This will support activities linked to oversight and management of project implementation and coordination, including: (i) operating costs; (ii) technical assistance to IBAP staff to ensure ongoing sound fiduciary and safeguard management (including recruitment of key fiduciary and monitoring personnel, collaboration with CAIA); (iii) coordination meetings; (iv) technical assistance to assist in the preparation and monitoring implementation of annual and multi-annual integrated work programs and budgets across all sources of funding; and (v) independent annual financial audits. The specific types of expenditures to be financed include technical assistance, services, training and workshops, travel, per diems, salaries and other operating costs.

13. **Sub-component 3.2: Monitoring and Evaluation (GEF US$81,800).** This will support activities linked to effective monitoring and evaluation, specifically including, technical assistance and operation costs associated with the design and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation program. The specific types of expenditures to be financed include technical assistance, services, training and workshops, and per diems and other operating costs.

**D. Environmental and Social Footprint**

14. The nature, scale and scope of works foreseen under this project are limited to the installation of signage within/around the national protected areas supported under the BCP. As such, the environmental and social impact will be limited, site specific and temporary. Nevertheless, to ensure that any possible impacts are mitigated and managed, the project team has prepared the Environmental
and Social Management Plan for low-risk topologies to ensure that works are conducted with minimum, if any, environmental disturbance.

E. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

15. Guinea Bissau is making progress towards environmental and social protection. Protected areas management and biodiversity conservation are guided by three principle strategic and policy documents: (i) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2005); (ii) National Protected Areas Strategies of 2007-2011; and (iii) National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP, 2004), as well as the overarching national PRSP.

16. The country has also signed and ratified many of the international environmental conventions, including *inter alia*:
  - The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)
  - The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
  - Convention on Biological Diversity
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC)
  - Kyoto Protocol Convention to Combat Desertification
  - Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
  - Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
  - Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

17. Significant national legislation is also in place, key among which is the 1997 Protected Areas Framework Law; specific legislation creating each of the five national parks (varied years); 1994 Artisinal Fisheries Law; 2004 Forestry Law; 2004 Hunting Law; and the 1998 Land Law. Additionally there are some key pieces of legislation adopted by the National Assembly but awaiting promulgation by the President and hence are not yet fully enacted. These include the 2006 update of the Protected Areas Framework Law, and the recently approved (July 2010) Environmental Impact Assessment Law which introduces a legal requirement for taking into account environmental and social impacts of investments and development policies. A National Environmental Framework Law is currently under preparation.

18. Detailed descriptions of ratified international conventions and national legislation are presented in the CBMP ESIA and the BCP Process Framework.

F. Relevant World Bank Policies

19. The BCP is classified as Category B. Two World Bank safeguard policies were triggered for this project: Environmental Assessment (OP4.01) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).
20. **OP 4.01**: Because this project aims to continue and strengthen a participatory process for the management and conservation of parks and biodiversity in Guinea-Bissau, most of the activities are expected to have positive impacts on the environment. The project is designed to help protect critical habitats for key species within the five national parks, and to monitor and evaluate park performance in this effort. It will support the implementation of selected elements of the participatory park management plans prepared under the CBMP, including ongoing monitoring of compliance with park rules by local IBAP staff, as well as biodiversity monitoring and awareness-raising for communities living in and around the parks about biodiversity-friendly technologies and livelihoods. Although potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the park management plans are expected to be nil, World Bank OP 4.01 was triggered as the project will support implementation of specific activities contained within the existing park management plans that may include very limited civil works, more specifically the installation of limited park signage which could generate small, reversible, limited and time-bound environmental impacts. Given the limited number and low-risk topology of the works expected to be supported by the BCP, a simple ESMP has been prepared in line with the streamlined ESMP checklist format designed to meet the World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01 for civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. This simple ESMP reflects the principles and guidelines of an ESMF.

21. **OP 4.12**: The project builds on a base of exceptional stakeholder participation, particularly in the local communities and resource users that live in and around the protected areas and depend upon them for their livelihoods. The existing national park management plans themselves are the result of a multiyear, participatory process and have been validated by local stakeholders in and around each park. Their implementation is being overseen by the Park Management Councils, with broad representation of local stakeholders, including 13 out of its 26 members being drawn from the resident communities and resource users themselves. Given this, conflicts are not expected to arise during their implementation. Nevertheless, the project will support the update/preparation of national park internal regulations thus, to be sure that any potential risk of restriction to resource use is addressed, World Bank OP 4.12 has been triggered. The Process Framework for the CBMP has consequently been updated for use by IBAP in continued management of the parks. The recommendations have been incorporated in the streamlined BCP ESMP below.

### G. Implementation Arrangements

22. IBAP is the implementing agency for the BCP. IBAP was one of the key implementing agencies under the CBMP, responsible for the implementation and oversight of all CBMP supported park management and biodiversity conservation activities within and around the five national protected areas. The basic capacity for implementation of project safeguard policies and procedures is in place. Under the CBMP, both IBAP and the Government’s Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment Cell (CAIA, which sits in the Prime Minister’s Office) staff received specific training in application of the CBMP specific ESMF/ESMP and RPF/PF policies and procedures, and have gained five years of practical experience. 

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5 The project itself will not directly finance community adoption of environmentally-friendly alternative technologies and livelihoods.

6 No land acquisition nor involuntary resettlement will be required.
implementation experience in overseeing their implementation. The current project will provide continued funding and training for IBAP staff in each of the parks to (i) strengthen their capacity to identify and address any environmental and social issues that might arise during implementation of the park management plans and (ii) function as ‘antennas’ for CAIA, in order to monitor for any development projects commencing near the parks that would require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and report this immediately to CAIA.

**H. Potential Environmental and Social Impacts**

23. A comprehensive analysis of the possible environmental and social impacts of the CBMP is presented in the related ESIA and ESMF. The BCP itself is supporting a specific sub-set of these activities, none of which are expected to give rise to significant environmental and social impacts. Given that the BCP will be financing minor works in the form of installation of limited signage in a national protected area there is potential for minor/negligible environmental and social impacts such as soil disturbance, erosion/sediment run off, or damage to existing vegetation. To this end the mitigation measures presented in Section F of the Safeguards Information Screening CheckList and the Guidance on Potential Mitigation Measures (see Part 3 and 4 below, respectively) will be applied. Although not expected, it is also possible that project activities, specifically the update of internal park regulations, could require the implementation of a limited number of income restoration projects. In this event, the processes and procedures, including the ESMF screening tools, procedures and processes developed for the FIAL microprojects under the CBMP and detailed in the FIAL Operational Manual will be adopted. Similarly, in the unlikely event that any resettlement issues arise, the CBMP Resettlement Policy Framework will be adopted.

**I. Environmental and Social Management Approach**

24. As noted above, no major environmental and social impacts are envisaged as a result of the BCP. Nevertheless, the Director of IBAP will be responsible for ensuring that any environmental and social issues that arise are addressed. Park staff and the members of the Park Management Council will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the small works associated with the park signage activities. More broadly, the detection of/monitoring for unforeseen impacts in the parks will be conducted by the IBAP staff and communities as part of their regular patrols and monitoring activities. Any unexpected impacts from project activities will be reported to the Park Director and through him to the Director of IBAP. In the event that any external, non-project financed development activities in the vicinity of the five national parks are observed to be giving rise to negative impacts upon the national parks, this shall be reported to CAIA, the agency responsible for ensuring the application of the national ESIA legislation.

**J. Budget**

25. Implementation of the ESMP activities will fall within the ambit of regular implementation of the park management activities (e.g. staff salaries, fuel, park management council meeting costs, etc.). Thus, the budget for the ESMP activities is subsumed in the overall project costs. Nevertheless,
although it is fully expected that any potential restriction of access issues resulting from the update of the internal park regulations will be resolved at the local level, in the context of the participatory park governance mechanisms and/or those of traditional authorities, a fund of $5,000 has been set aside to cover the costs of facilitation of a more formal grievance process by a local NGO should it be required. Refresher training for park staff and community guards in detection of impacts and monitoring of safeguards will be conducted by a safeguard specialist and is expected to cost $4000.

K. Monitoring and Reporting

26. The Director of IBAP will have the overall responsibility for ensuring that any environmental or social impacts are appropriately addressed. Although the project’s environmental impacts are likely to be negligible, monitoring for unexpected environmental and social impacts will be nevertheless be conducted on a continuous basis by park staff and community guards as part of their regular patrol and surveillance activities. These staff will report observations to the Park Directors, who in turn will report these to both the Park Management Councils and to IBAP’s Chief Operating Officer and Director for IBAP.

27. In addition to the above, IBAP staff and their community partners will specifically monitor for potential environmental and social impacts associated with (i) installation of signage and (ii) updating/preparing internal park regulations for individual parks. This will be done in accordance with the ESMPs outlined below (Attachment Part 2). Detailed guidance on the processes and procedures for monitoring for social impacts are provided in the BCP Process Framework. Implementation of the ESMP and Process Framework will also be verified in the field by the World Bank team as part of its regular supervision missions.

28. Lastly, a detailed monitoring system will be designed and implemented for the BCP as a whole. Environmental and social indicators will be integrated into this system and monitored and reported on a quarterly basis.
### PART 1: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTIONAL &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project title</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope of project and activity</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional arrangements</th>
<th>WB</th>
<th>Project Management</th>
<th>Local Counterpart and/or Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Name and contacts)</td>
<td>John Virdin</td>
<td>Alfredo Simao da Silva</td>
<td>Park Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:jvirdin@worldbank.org">jvirdin@worldbank.org</a></td>
<td>IUCN Director</td>
<td>Specific parks TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Project Team Leader)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org">alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation arrangements</th>
<th>Safeguard Supervision</th>
<th>Local Counterpart Supervision</th>
<th>Local Inspectorate Supervision</th>
<th>Contactor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Name and contacts)</td>
<td>Alfredo Simao da Silva</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org">alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SITE DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of site</th>
<th>TBD once site(s) have been selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe site location</td>
<td>TBD once site(s) have been selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who owns the land?</th>
<th>Land lies within or on boundary of national park, and is under the jurisdiction of IBAP.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context</td>
<td>TBD once site(s) have been selected. (Detailed reference information on each park is presented in CBMP ESIA and PF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?</strong></td>
<td>TBD once site(s) have been selected. It is expected that to the extent possible installation of sign posts will rely on locally sourced materials and labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEGISLATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity | Decreto Lei 3/97 – Protected Areas Framework Law  
EIA Law 2010 – once promulgated. |
| **PARTICIPATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION** |  |
| Identify when / where the public consultation process took place | TBD - The specific location and timing of public consultation with respect to project activities (installation of signage/update of internal regulations) will be determined as a function of the relevant site(s) and parks.  
Historically, it is worth noting that the project builds on a base of exceptional stakeholder participation, particularly in the local communities and resource users that live in and around the protected areas and depend upon them for their livelihoods. IUCN and other partners prioritized the development of a slow but vital dialogue with local communities throughout the 1990s, and laid the seeds for their ongoing participation in the creation and management of the protected areas. This has been further reinforced by their participation in the CBMP and the FIAL. The existing national park plans themselves are the result of a multiyear, participatory process and have been validated by local stakeholders in and around each park. Their implementation is being overseen by the Park Management Councils, with broad representation of local stakeholders, including 13 out of its 26 members being drawn from the resident communities and resource users themselves. Their involvement, alongside local authorities and technical ministries in the Park Management Councils (of which they comprise half) ensures their continued engagement in the evolution of these parks, and reinforces the community view of them as focal points for sustainable development. |
| **INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING** |  |
| Will there be any capacity building? | [ ] N or [ ] Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program |
## Activity 1 - Installation of Parks Signage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</th>
<th>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</th>
<th>Cost (if not included in project budget)</th>
<th>Who? (Is responsible for monitoring?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>During activity preparation</strong></td>
<td>Notification:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Director of IBAP, Park Directors, Park Management Councils, Park and community guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Park Management Councils &amp; local stakeholders consulted during site selection.</td>
<td>In the target Park and in vicinity of installation of new signs</td>
<td>Park Management Council meeting minutes</td>
<td>Park Management Council meeting(s).</td>
<td>To ensure site selection for signs takes into consideration local stakeholders views and resource use patterns.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>During activity implementation</strong></td>
<td>Notification:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Included in project budget</td>
<td>Site Workers, Park and community guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communities notified of upcoming activity</td>
<td>In vicinity of installation of new signs</td>
<td>Site visits</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>To determine if impact is occurring and if mitigation required</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General construction activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air quality</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7 In addition to in-country monitoring, the World Bank team will verify implementation of this ESMP during its regular supervision missions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During activity supervision</th>
<th>General construction activities:</th>
<th>In vicinity of installation of new signs</th>
<th>Site visits</th>
<th>Before initiation (walk through with workers/contractor); during installation; upon completion.</th>
<th>To determine if impact is occurring and if mitigation required</th>
<th>Included in project budget</th>
<th>Park and community guards, Park Directors, IBAP Director/Operations Officer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waste management</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forest/Protected zones:</strong></td>
<td>Habitat disturbance</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tree root damage</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water quality:</strong></td>
<td>Erosion/Sediment runoff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest/Protected</td>
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<td><strong>ed zones:</strong></td>
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<td>Habitat disturbance</td>
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<td>Tree root damage</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water quality:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Erosion/Sediment runoff</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity 2 - Update/Preparation of Park Internal Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)</th>
<th>When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)</th>
<th>Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)</th>
<th>Cost (if not included in project budget)</th>
<th>Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During activity preparation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Director of IBAP, Park Directors, Park Management Councils, Park and community guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During activity implementation</td>
<td>Consultation on Proposed Regulations:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Focus group meetings (including women)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village leader exchange visits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community validation meetings</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultation on In and around the target Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site visits</td>
<td>Periodic, in accordance with activity implementation plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Park and community guards, Park Directors, Director of IBAP/Operating Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To verify (i) adequate community/resource user consultation/input; (ii) ensure identification of restriction of access issues; and (iii) ensure adequate income restoration measures</td>
<td>Consultation costs included in project budget. Income restoration activity costs TBD on case specific basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 In addition to in-country monitoring, the World Bank team will verify implementation of this ESMP during its regular supervision missions
| **During activity supervision** | **Restriction of Access Cases:**  
Preparation of income restoration plan (incl. M&E indicators).  
Implementation of plan  
**Grievance issues:**  
Grievance cases | **Community/ resource user participation in definition of regulations.**  
Implementation of specific income restoration plans.  
Resolution of specific grievance cases.  
In and around the target Park  
Site visits, meeting and implementation reports | **Validation meetings, quarterly progress reports, M&E reports for specific income restoration plans and grievance cases**  
To ensure restriction of access issues are identified and addressed in accordance with the BCP PF and CBMP RPF | **Included in project budget** | **Park Directors, IBAP Director/Operations Officer.** |
# PART 3: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SCREENING CHECKLIST

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Triggered Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Building rehabilitation</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section A below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Minor new construction</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section A below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Individual wastewater treatment system</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section B below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Historic building(s) and districts</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section C below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Acquisition of land&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section D below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Hazardous or toxic materials&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section E below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas</td>
<td>[X ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section F below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Handling / management of medical waste</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section G below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
<td>See Section H below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>9</sup> Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

<sup>10</sup> Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.
### ACTIVITY: General Conditions

#### Notification and Worker Safety

- (a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities.
- (b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites.
- (c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation.
- (d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.
- (e) Workers’ PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots).
- (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.

### Activity: General Rehabilitation and/or Construction Activities

#### Air Quality

- (a) During interior demolition debris-chutes shall be used above the first floor.
- (b) Demolition debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust.
- (c) During pneumatic drilling/wall destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site.
- (d) The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust.
- (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site.
- (f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.

#### Noise

- (a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit.
- (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.

#### Water Quality

- (a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and/or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.

#### Waste Management

- (a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities.
- (b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.
- (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors.
- (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.
- (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos).

### Activity: Individual Wastewater Treatment System

#### Water Quality

- (a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities.
- (b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment.
- (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out.
- (d) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.

### Activity: Historic building(s)

#### Cultural Heritage

- (a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all
construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation.  

(b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible "chance finds" encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| D. Acquisition of land | Land Acquisition Plan/Framework | (a) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank’s Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted.  
(b) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented. |
| E. Toxic Materials | Asbestos management | (a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material  
(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure  
(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust  
(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals  
(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site.  
(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused |
| | Toxic / hazardous waste management | (a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information  
(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching  
(c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.  
(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used |
| F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas | Protection | (a) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.  
(b) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided  
(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales and silt fences  
(d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas. |
| G. Disposal of medical waste | Infrastructure for medical waste management | (a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and not limited to:  
- Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments “sharps”, and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and  
- Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and  
- If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational |
<p>| H Traffic and Pedestrian | Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and | (b) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>pedestrians by construction activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards.  
  Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic.  
  Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes.  
  Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement.  
  Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public.  
  Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public. |