



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and
Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/07/2023 | Report No: ESRSAFA503



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Guinea	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Republic of Guinea	Agence nationale d'inclusion économique et sociale (ANIES)
Project ID	Project Name		
P177214	Emergency Response and Nafa Program Support Project Additional Financing		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P168777	Emergency Response and Nafa Program Support Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing	1/31/2023	3/23/2023

Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objectives are to: develop the building blocks of a national shock-responsive social protection system and increase access to shock-responsive safety nets for poor and vulnerable households.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	0.00
Proposed Additional Financing	0.00
Total Proposed Financing	0.00

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

No

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

Public Disclosure



will support the development of an adaptive safety net system to address immediate needs in response to external shocks, and to provide longer-term support for poverty reduction through improved productivity and human capital development. Guided by experiences in similar contexts, including that of the Guinea Productive Safety Nets Project, the project will adopt a phased approach in its introduction of activities to promote effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The project will finance emergency relief to targeted vulnerable households affected by the Covid-19 crisis in the short term, safety nets provision to targeted poor and vulnerable households to promote recovery and resilience in the medium- to long-term, and support institutional capacity development and social protection systems building throughout.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

This project is being implemented in a context of high levels of poverty and low human capital. Guinea's Human Capital Index (HCI) of 0.37 is below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 0.40, hampering much of the next generation's ability to reach their full capacity and productivity. Access to basic services like education and health is limited, especially in rural areas. Since much of the population in rural areas lacks official proof of identification, they face additional barriers to accessing services, which also hinders their financial inclusion. Nearly half of those who fall ill do not seek medical attention, particularly among the poor, due to high out-of-pocket costs and/or limited availability of services. Literacy rates are low and remained stagnant between 2012 and 2018, at 24 percent for women and 53 percent for men. An estimated 32 percent of children are stunted, with serious implications for their lifelong cognitive development. There is a much higher concentration of poverty in rural areas; the estimated poverty rate in 2018 in rural areas was 55.4 percent, much higher than the 22.2 percent observed in urban areas.

Guinea has a history of exposure to shocks, such as recurring social and political unrest, public health shocks like Ebola and COVID-19, climate shocks, and commodity price fluctuations. In 2018, 88 percent of people reported being affected by a shock, including both covariate and idiosyncratic shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to significant economic, poverty and health impacts, despite the government's efforts to contain the virus and to mitigate some of its negative economic impacts. At the same time, the detrimental impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is already showing signs of its devastating effects on poor and vulnerable households.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

This AF will be implemented by the same agency, Agence nationale d'inclusion économique et sociale (ANIES), implementing the parent project. ANIES is staffed with full-time environmental and social (E&S) specialists, recruited under the parent project, and who are currently supporting the management of the E&S risks and impacts of the parent project. These specialists will be maintained to support the management of E&S risks and impacts related to the implementation of the AF activities as well. To date, their performance in implementing the project's environmental and social measures is considered satisfactory. The safeguards team will be supported by a coordinator and a monitoring and evaluation specialist to be recruited prior to effectiveness of the AF. Given the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks in the country and understanding that COVID 19 aggravated the situation over the last two years, the social development specialist hired by ANIES is also



dealing with SEA/SH complaints and issues, which are being embedded into the project’s grievance redress mechanism.

An Institutional Capacity Assessment in compliance with World Bank guidance was conducted in May 2019. Capacity strengthening activities were identified and are reflected in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) of the parent project. As per the recent review of the ESCP, some capacity-strengthening activities were performed, including on SEA/SH. However, the September 2021 military coup delayed a number of activities for six months; including the training on E&S standards, Health and Safety, GRM, SEA/SH. These training commitments have been transferred to the AF and are reflected in its ESCP.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The impacts likely to be generated by the project activities are site-specific, limited in number and can be mitigated with measures identified in the various instruments (ESMF, SEP, RPF, LMP) and the ESCP. There are limited new environmental risks, as the project will finance unconditional cash transfers targeting poor households and a program of accompanying measures to promote financial literacy and foundational human capital investments at the household level, in particular for women and children. Productive accompanying measures will focus on increasing household productivity to promote a sustainable exit from the program, akin to the graduation approach. These activities would seek to build household resilience and provide them with a basic set of tools to help them boost their livelihoods and income-generating capacity to withstand future shocks, including climate-related ones. Activities to be financed will include a study to identify key constraints to the productivity of beneficiaries at the local level, development of training and other materials, and delivery of training and mentorship activities, either by local agents or NGOs. Since most of the activities are soft, the safeguards instruments that were developed for the parent project can be implemented to manage potential risks.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The social risk is moderate. It is not anticipated that any acquisition of land or restriction of land use will be required as the additional financing will not include infrastructure or construction activities in line with the parent project. The potential negative impact of community outreach workers' risks on community health will also be reduced and any labor-management issues such as child labor will be addressed through the updated labor-management procedures.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Public Disclosure



This standard is relevant for the AF. It requires that the government update the assessment of environmental and social impacts and risks in line with the additional activities of the AF. A social risk assessment was carried out by the government and disclosed prior to the appraisal of the parent project; it identified the main social risks of the project and proposed mitigation measures in line with the national requirements and the Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The assessment also included a review of the SEA/SH risks, which are considered moderate. These risks and impacts also apply to the AF. Indeed, with their higher level of illiteracy and poverty, there is the risk of exclusion of women in decision-making at the household level especially those regarding how their husbands spend their income. There are also risks of SEA/SH and while there are laws in place mitigating these risks, most women do not report any cases because of cultural and social pressures and also because the conviction rate is very low around 3 percent. There are also risks of social conflicts due to lack of fairness, transparency, and corruption during the process of choosing vulnerable beneficiaries; risks of exclusion of vulnerable people, risks of misuse of resources allocated to beneficiary populations, and risks of insecurity of beneficiaries following receipt of their cash payment. There are limited risks and impacts associated with the AF activities; most of them being activities with no construction.

To comply with this standard and in line with the activities of the AF, the government has updated the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which will be disclosed prior to the AF appraisal. The remaining instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Framework, Labor Management Procedures, and the GRM will be reviewed as needed.

All the AF activities will comply with the parent project’s Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and any additional risks identified will also be updated to reflect the potential impacts of the AF. Additionally, the ESMF will also make use of the general and sector-specific World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) as required. Specific ESMPs will be prepared as needed and according to guidelines provided in ESMF for any activities that can cause social and environmental impacts.

The Environmental and Social Commitments Plan (ESCP) prepared for the parent project has been updated to reflect the government’s commitment regarding the management of E&S risks and impacts related to new activities under the AF. The ESCP includes the commitment and the timeline for the preparation of subsequent ESIA’s, if needed, and other actions and measures to comply with ESS1 and the other ESSs. To date, the implementation of the parent project’s ESCP is considered to be on a good track, with quarterly reports provided in a timely manner, an awareness program for SEA/SH, and the GRM implemented for some activities.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. In consultation with the Bank, ANIES has updated the comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the parent project, proportional to the nature and scale of the AF and associated risks and impacts.

The SEP includes relevant COVID-19 considerations to be able to undertake consultations with stakeholders, and was consulted upon and disclosed prior to the Board approval of the parent project. For the AF, the government sought stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive



and accessible (both in format and location – virtual where possible) and through channels that are suitable for the local context.

The SEP for the parent project has been implemented only partially to date, mainly due to the recent COVID-19 and the military coup that happened in September 2021 and the subsequent suspension of activities. The dedicated hotline for grievances is not operational. However, digital GRM and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) modules have been developed and will be used in project areas. On cash transfers, the project used electronic payments through local telephone companies and banks to mitigate the risks of COVID-19. The Bank team has encouraged the government to assess the capacity of existing mechanisms to engage with stakeholders.

The key stakeholders of the project include disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups (women, youth, elders, poor people living alone and people living with disabilities), beneficiary communities, various government agencies at central and decentralized levels, NGOs, the media and local community entities. The government will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle paying special attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, who are also the primary beneficiaries of this project. The government will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

The SEP of the parent project has developed a GRM, with SEA/SH issues to be handled and resolved at the community level. The updated SEP includes a special protocol to address SEA/SH by staff trained to handle complaints with confidentiality and sensitivity. The procedure will be a survivor-centered approach with multiple entry points, an accountability framework that includes referrals for survivors to GBV services, and an awareness-raising strategy that will start one month after the project’s effectiveness date.

Public Disclosure

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The government will update the Labor-Management Procedure (LMP) for the parent project should there be any additional workers for the AF, which is currently not the case. Therefore, this will be monitored during implementation and updated as needed. The current LMP outlines working conditions, grievance redress mechanisms, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker’s organizations, the prohibition of child and forced labor, and occupational, health and safety measures required, considering the national laws and the Bank’s requirements under ESS2. The LMP confirms that the project workforce will include: direct workers, indirect workers, and subcontractors. It will be adopted and disclosed one month after the project effectiveness date.

For the direct workers that will be employed by ANIES, the implementing agency, the government will need to confirm how many and if there are civil servants, as the majority of the people hired will be contractors, even at the ANIES level. Civil servants working in connection with the project full-time or part-time will remain subject to the terms and conditions governing their existing public sector terms of employment or agreements, unless there has been a valid legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project.



The most likely social risks are related to working conditions, health and safety of workers (especially given the additional COVID-19 measures required), and grievance management for laborers. The project has updated the existing labor-management procedures which include a grievance mechanism for project workers, based on national law and the requirements of ESS 2.

The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, or disciplinary practices. The LMP sets out measures to prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation, as per Guinean law. To ensure the health and safety of workers, particularly in the context of COVID-19, ANIES will sensitize workers to the measures needed during the COVID-19 pandemic and put in place safety protocols as well as develop and implement a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plans in line with the World Bank Group’s Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The plan will include procedures for investigating and reporting any incidents, recording and reporting non-compliance, emergency preparedness and response procedures, and continuous training and awareness to workers that will be proportionate to the project’s scope. It will also include methods for managing any accidents on the project site and a code of conduct for workers in the project to address potential SEA/SH risks in the local community and among the workforce.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Small productive inclusion activities that households will undertake may lead to the release of some pollutants, with impacts on air, water, and land, and consume resources that may constitute a threat to people and the environment at the local level. The current ESMF has been deemed appropriate to mitigate any potential negative impacts. However, if new impacts are identified as part of the AF, specific pollution prevention measures will be included in the ESMF to be updated with information from national laws and regulations, and the WBG EHSGs and disclosed one month after the AF’s effectiveness date. The ESMF refers to a screening process that can help enterprises or households in the identification of suitable safeguards instruments if needed.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The government has evaluated the additional risks and impacts associated with the project’s AF on the health and safety of the affected communities and beneficiaries, including, the risks of SEA/SH, risk of social conflicts due to lack of fairness, risks and impacts above, associated with productive inclusion activities with the increase in the number of beneficiaries, and risks and impacts associated people who, because of their circumstances, may be more vulnerable. These measures, if necessary, will be reflected in the updated ESMF of the parent project and the updated ESCP.

ANIES will need to implement measures to guard against any SEA/SH risks caused by the project’s AF activities. Given the risk of gender-based violence in the country at large and that COVID-19 has been seen as an additional cause for gender-based violence at the household level, ANIES has hired a social specialist qualified to deal with SEA/SH complaints and issues, as outlined in the SEP and other safeguards documentation (ESCP, LMP, GRM, ESMF, RPF).



Health and safety measures have been put in place during cash transfer operations and physical recognition of households. The government will also conduct awareness-raising campaigns as part of the project during this period of COVID-19 to strengthen the understanding of the beneficiaries of the pandemic and the measures that need to be taken.

Given the elevated levels of poverty throughout the country, and the recent transition after the military coup, protests and social unrest could unfold from people not being selected as beneficiaries. Furthermore, beneficiaries could be exposed to security risks (especially women) if the cash needs to be collected far from their households. To mitigate the security issues and potential unrest, the project has provided cash transfers digitally via mobile money and will provide phones and SIM cards to all beneficiaries, in addition to opening mobile wallet accounts for all of them.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant, as there have been no activities in the parent project that have caused any type of resettlement and none are foreseen as part of the AF. Should this change at any point, the AF activities will apply the Resettlement Policy Framework for the parent project, that was disclosed on May 15, 2020.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The Environmental and Social Management Framework of the parent project provides guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause the destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats. As indicated in the updated ESCP, the government will update the ESMF as needed and develop ESIA/ESMPs where required by the ES screening to cover biodiversity conservation aspects.

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

This standard is not relevant as there are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Neither the parent project nor the AF will have any rehabilitation or excavation works and the physical footprint is limited. If during project implementation there are any changes, this standard will be reassessed, and the required documents will be developed.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

N/A

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks



Governance remains a key issue that could have a negative impact on the decision-making process related to compliance with ESSs. Local capacity is also likely to negatively affect project implementation and compliance.

There is a potential cybersecurity risk, especially for those beneficiaries in and around the capital city as cybercrime related to mobile money has become an increasing issue in Guinea. The government will ensure that the project conducts awareness campaigns to educate beneficiaries about the cyber risks linked to the use of mobile money, particularly how to secure their passwords and report scam messages.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

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

N/A

Public Disclosure

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact: Claudia Zambra Taibo Title: Senior Social Protection Specialist

Telephone No: +1-202-458-1892 Email: czambra@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Guinea

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Agence nationale d'inclusion économique et sociale (ANIES)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT



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

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Claudia Zambra Taibo
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Maria Sarraf Cleared on 01-Dec-2022 at 11:25:54 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Concurred on 07-Feb-2023 at 09:04:44 GMT-05:00