

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA17166

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 01-Apr-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Guinea	<b>Project ID:</b>	P156484
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P123900
<b>Project Name:</b>	Additional Financing Productive Social Safety Nets Project (P156484)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Productive Social Safety Net Project (P123900)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	15-Mar-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	31-May-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social Protection & Labor	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Other social services (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (90%), Other human development (10%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Cellule Filets Sociaux		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	12.00	
	Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction MPF	4.35	
	Total Project Cost	16.35	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a</b>	No		

<b>Repeater project?</b>	
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## **B. Introduction and Context**

### **Country Context**

Guinea remains at a critical juncture on its path to development despite substantive progress being made towards political normalization. Presidential elections were held in 2015, and were deemed as acceptable by the international community amidst a climate of social tension. Local elections are scheduled in 2016. According to the latest national statistics, in 2012, the poverty rate was estimated to have increased from 53 percent in 2007 to 55.2 percent, translating into more than 6.2 million people living under the poverty line of US\$1.25 per person per day. Extreme poverty (i.e., the ability to meet basic food needs) had increased from 12.2 percent to 18.0 percent of the population. The situation is expected to have worsened as a result of the Ebola virus outbreak, which led to economic contraction. The authorities confirmed in early 2016 that due largely to the direct and indirect effects of Ebola on the economy and on investment, the growth rate in 2015 was 0.2 percent instead of the forecasted 5 percent growth. In 2015, the mining sector still faced a contraction caused by investor aversion due to Ebola, declining metal prices, and an uncertain policy regime in the country. However, in 2016, a rebound to more than 4 percent is projected due to higher metal prices, return of mining investment, and resilience of agriculture.

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

The EVD highlighted structural weaknesses in a country where social protection and health systems are weak and crisis prevention and response capacity are almost nonexistent. Before Ebola, the Government was struggling to address the following key risks and vulnerability challenges, which were exacerbated by the EVD crisis: (a) a high underemployment rate coupled with a considerable demographic bulge, with an estimated 45 percent of the population being under 15 years of age; (b) the prevalence of political, social and interethnic tensions manifest in episodes of violence at the community level; (c) the recurrence of natural disasters, particularly floods that affect an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 people and their livelihoods on a yearly basis; and (d) significant increases in the price of basic food items with limited capacity of populations to cope and an increase in food insecurity (30 percent of the population is food insecure). Guinea has occasionally experienced cholera outbreaks since 1970, with the worst episode occurring in 1994 (31,415 notified cases and 671 deaths). Risk factors such as access to improved water sources and access to proper sanitation facilities persist. Other diseases such as Malaria that have an impact on productivity are common.

In this context of low capacity and widespread vulnerability, social protection and safety nets in particular, are gaining increasing relevance as a multi-sectoral approach to address economic and social challenges. However, national and institutional capacity to address the issues at stake is limited in terms of technical expertise, material, human, and financial resources. The budget allocation to social protection was estimated at less than 1 percent in 2014. Coverage of existing interventions is small compared to the needs. The United Nations, notably UNICEF, the World Food Program, the Food and Agriculture Program and the European Commission finance some safety nets interventions in the country for a budget amount estimated at US\$57 million in 2014. These consist of cash for work programs, school feeding, health, nutrition and livelihood support interventions, covering roughly 30 percent of the population. None of these interventions rely on a system-based approach to delivering assistance. An estimated 94 percent of the population relies on informal social protection systems to cope with shocks. These include family solidarity,

community groups, tontines and professional networks. Although these forms of assistance tend to be inclusive, they cannot provide assistance when entire communities are affected by covariate shocks. In addition, they are under enormous strain and overstretched, given the increase in frequency of shocks and widespread poverty levels. An estimated 6 percent of the population - those who are employed in the formal or private sector - benefit from formal mechanisms of social protection.

Since 2011, under the commitment from the Government to address chronic and transient poverty, the Bank has provided substantial support to Guinea to increase access of vulnerable groups to income opportunities and to lay the foundations of a social safety net strategy. Such support includes: (a) a US\$26.865 million Productive Social Safety Nets Project (including US \$1.865 million co-financing from the United Nations Peace Building Fund - UNPBF); (b) extensive advisory services financed by the Rapid Social Response Trust Fund; and (c) a well structured dialogue and operational collaboration with the Government and key partners such as UNICEF, WFP and UNDP. A national social protection policy and a safety nets strategy document are being drafted by the Government and are expected by the end of 2016.

The proposed AF will build on key results of the parent project (the Productive Social Safety Nets Project) for which a mid-term review was held from November 14 to 24 2015 in Conakry, with participation from key stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Safety Nets Unit (implementing agency), and implementing partners, including local NGOs, UNICEF and WFP. Key conclusions of the analytical work that was conducted ahead of the meeting to assess project performance and impact confirmed the satisfactory performance of the project against the majority of its indicators including progress towards achieving its development objectives. As of February 29, 2016, the project disbursement rate is 75 percent and in line with projections.

The proposed additional financing remains consistent with the current Government poverty reduction strategy (PRSP 2012-2015), on-going activities to update the PRSP, and the WB-Guinea Country Partnership Strategy (FY14-17). The proposed AF aims to scale up the ongoing PSSNP and to enhance its development impact in response to increasing levels of vulnerability and poverty. In doing so, the PSSNP will continue to contribute to axis 4 of the PRSP III which aims to reinforce access to basic social services and the resilience of households. The proposed AF is also aligned with the third area of the WB-Guinea Country Partnership Strategy, which focuses on strengthening human capital. It is consistent with the WB Social Protection Strategy for Africa which promotes vulnerability reduction and resilience; and contributes directly to the WB twin goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

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

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to provide income support to vulnerable groups and to lay the foundations of a social safety net strategy by testing some of the building blocks necessary for a larger system.

### **Key Results**

All target indicators have been updated in the results framework to reflect the expanded scope of

the project. Key results indicators include the following:

- the number of beneficiaries of safety nets projects (broken down by gender). Sub-indicators include the number of beneficiaries of conditional cash transfers; non-conditional cash transfers; LIPW; school feeding). The sub-indicator on the number of beneficiaries of the non-conditional cash transfer has been added to reflect the AF.
- Beneficiaries enrolled in life skills development
- People with access to sensitization on nutrition, health, sanitation, and education campaigns
- People with access to improved infrastructures
- Findings from the impact evaluation of the pilots are discussed and incorporated in the social safety net strategy
- Beneficiaries targeted who are poor (new)
- Direct number of beneficiaries (broken down by gender)

#### **D. Project Description**

The proposed additional financing (AF) will be supported by a US\$12 million IDA grant and a US\$4.35 million grant from the Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund (ERRTF). The intervention aims to scale up a well performing Safety Nets operation, which has included labor intensive public works (LIPW) and cash transfers activities targeting the poorest and most vulnerable people in Guinea. The project is also supporting the establishment of well-functioning safety nets system. The proposed additional financing will enhance the development impact of the ongoing operation. The changes that are proposed will increase the number of beneficiaries and ensure that the populations affected by the Ebola virus outbreak are targeted. More emphasis will be placed on laying the foundations of a safety nets system by strengthening mechanisms for beneficiary targeting, registration, payment, and information management. While keeping exactly the same institutional and implementation arrangements as the parent project, the AF will improve the design of the project and promote greater efficiency in implementation based on lessons learned during the mid-term review of the parent project, which was held in November 2015. The next steps include:

- Improving mechanisms to target, identify, register and transfer benefits to the poorest
- Maximizing the impact of the project on poverty reduction through accompanying measures benefiting the recipients of the transfers
- Diversifying the type of micro-projects to facilitate longer lasting investments while maintaining a focus on labor intensive activities
- Promoting stronger Government ownership and participation in implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Piloting a cash transfer program with soft conditionalities, to create a more flexible poverty and vulnerability reduction tool that can be scaled up in times of crisis
- Expanding the outreach of the project to focus on Ebola affected regions
- Adjusting the results framework to reflect the budget allocation per component

The project will support the following changes:

Component 1 - Labor intensive public works with a focus on women and youth, and life skills development: (Original USD 12.05 million; Additional financing: USD\$9 million fully financed by IDA; total: USD\$21.05): The title of this component remains unchanged. Its objective will remain to support activities aimed at providing income support for vulnerable groups including women and youth. The proposed AF will focus on peri-urban areas in the chef lieux or all

regional sub-prefectures, where poverty rates are higher than in the urban areas. The budget allocation for the component will be distributed to all regions, prefectures and sub-prefectures based on the number of extreme poor living in these areas (according to the 2012 ELEP data). At the sub-prefecture level, a targeting committee will identify vulnerable households based on criteria provided by the project, and detailed in the project implementation manual. The beneficiary list will be validated by the project through a proxy means testing exercise. Households will be registered using biometric data, and will receive a beneficiary ID that will be used to facilitate payments. The beneficiary lists will be communicated to NGOs who will be responsible to facilitate the labor intensive work micro projects that will be proposed by the communes and validated by the project as detailed in the implementation manual. An additional 18,000 beneficiaries will be recruited to implement highly labor intensive micro-projects with support from NGOs. While an estimated 75 percent of activities will continue to consist in sanitation activities (cleaning ditches, gutters and road canals) with expected improvements in public health conditions, the project will support other activities that can contribute to stronger development and resilience outcomes such as rural road rehabilitation. An estimated number of 171 micro-projects will be completed. The duration of the micro-projects will be extended from 30 to 60 days. The amount of transfers will be decreased from 35,000 GNF to 30,000 GNF, to reflect the labor market rate in peri-urban areas. Payments will be conducted by a third party, either a micro-finance institution or a mobile phone company, based on findings from a pilot that is being conducted under the parent project.

In addition, the AF will update the package of non-productive accompanying measures to improve the quality of the module on Ebola. It will also finance the elaboration of a package of productive measures to increase the impact of the project on poverty reduction. The CFS will establish some strategic partnerships to facilitate the delivery of this package. Linkages will be established with micro-finance institutions and other World Bank-funded initiatives to deliver financial education, organize the beneficiaries into small economic interest groups, provide technical trainings on income generating activities, increase access to credit, and provide matching grants for savings. At least 50 percent of beneficiaries of this intervention will be women.

Component 2 - Pilot transfer programs to protect human capital (Original USD\$4.5 million; Additional financing USD\$ 4.35 million exclusively funded by the ERRTF; total USD\$ 8.85 million): The title of and objective of this component remains the same- to pilot safety net programs to determine the most appropriate design for scale up. The AF will introduce a non-conditional cash transfer with soft conditionalities in rural areas where poverty rates are the highest, and human development capital limited. These transfers will aim to provide income support to poor and vulnerable households and help them weather the effects of shocks. A data analysis exercise conducted by the safety nets unit with support from the National Institute for Statistics (INS) indicates that there is a strong overlap between the regions with the highest number of poor and those that are the most affected by the Ebola epidemic. The budget available will be allocated to villages in the poorest sub-prefectures based on nutrition, education, and health data. Areas where the conditional cash transfer operates (Kerouané, Mali, Siguiroi and Telimélé) will be excluded, and the AF will focus its resources on expanding the outreach of the cash transfers to a wider population out a large number of beneficiaries throughout the country instead of supporting food feeding. Activities will start in areas that are the most affected by Ebola (in the region of Nzérékoré).

This component will provide regular cash transfers 4 times a year to 7,000 beneficiary households selected through a combination of community-based and proxy means targeting using the same methodology as the one described for component 1. A total amount of US\$400 will be transferred over a 24-months period, corresponding roughly to 14 percent of the yearly consumption of households from the poorest quintile (Q1) and 10 percent of the yearly consumption of the households immediately ahead (Q2). Payments will be conducted by a third party, either a micro-finance institution or a mobile phone company, based on findings from a pilot that is being conducted under the parent project.

The component will also finance soft conditionalities aimed to maximize the effects of the cash transfers on food security and poverty alleviation. It will support the costs of designing and implementing behavioral and productive accompanying measures. The behavioral accompanying measures will help promote better early childhood development outcomes in nutrition, health and education in targeted communities based on best regional practices, including Niger. The productive accompanying measures will be similar to the assistance provided under component 1 and delivered through the same strategic partnership arrangements to ensure project efficiency.

Component 3 - Project management (Original USD\$4.315 million; Additional financing: USD \$3.0 million exclusively financed by IDA; total: USD\$7.315 million): The title of this component will be modified from “project management” to “project management and capacity building” to reflect the full scope of activities being financed. The AF will continue to finance expenditures related to the procurement of goods, works, services, and consultants and the costs of expanding the project to new areas. Technical conventions will be signed with relevant Ministries (Social Affairs, Environment, and Urban Development) to promote more involvement of the Government in project supervision.

In addition to the above, the AF will support efforts to strengthen the essential building blocks of a safety nets system that have been established through the parent operation. This will include (i) establishing an integrated Management Information System; (ii) strengthening beneficiary targeting and identification mechanisms as well as grievance redress mechanisms; (iii) establishing third-party payment system that will eventually be lined with the MIS; and (iii) support the elaboration of a beneficiary database and policy dialogue for the eventual elaboration of a social registry. A strategic partnership has been established with the ICT unit of the World Bank to support the Government in piloting a national identification system through this intervention. Under the umbrella of the ID4D Identification for Development initiative at the World Bank, and with financing from the ERRTF, beneficiaries of the cash transfers will be registered through an advanced system requiring biometric identification. The system is also being designed with technical assistance from the WB ICT unit and will be ready to be tested before the cash transfer rolls out. Such a system will be the first step towards establishing a national social registry. The AF will also support policy dialogue and technical assistance (including international consultants) for key stakeholders to determine the appropriate institutional platform and identify mechanisms to manage a national registry.

Finally, the AF and parent project will also finance capacity building activities in support of experts of the CFS and of Government staff involved in the preparation of the National Social Protection Policy and of the Safety Nets Strategy including study tours, trainings, technical assistance and policy dialogue. The Ministry of Social Affairs in particular who is chairing the interministerial committee for the elaboration of the above documents has taken the lead in the

dialogue and will continue to be supported in this task.

Component 4 - Response to the Ebola Epidemic (Original USD\$6 million): All activities related to this component have been completed under the parent project.

**Component Name**

Labor Intensive Public Works with a Focus on Women and Youth and life skills development

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Pilot Transfers Programs to Protect Human Capital

**Comments (optional)**

Additional activities under this component will be fully supported by the Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund

**Component Name**

Project Management and Capacity Building

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Response to the Ebola Epidemic

**Comments (optional)**

This component is exclusively supported by the parent project

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

The LIPW will be implemented in all peri-urban areas where poverty rates are high. The non conditional cash transfers will be implemented in selected rural areas.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Abdoul Wahabi Seini (GSU01)

**II. Implementation**

**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The project will continue to be managed by the Safety Nets Unit (Cellule Filets Sociaux) according to the existing institutional and implementation arrangements defined in the Financial Agreement and the manuals of the parent project. This unit was established by ministerial decree (A/2012/1340/MEF/CAB/SGG) on March 9, 2012 and is anchored within the Ministry of Finance under the Permanent Secretariat for the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The CFS management capacity has significantly increased through the implementation of the parent project, and is now rated MS. A steering committee was established as part of the restructuring of the project in November 2014 to provide oversight to the Safety Nets Unit. As per the MTR's recommendation, the CFS will ensure that this committee meets more regularly during the upcoming phase of the project and work more

diligently to accomplish its functions.

For project implementation, the CFS will continue to rely on the recruitment of consultants including NGOs, firms, individual consultants for the technical aspects of project implementation. This will include NGOs responsible for the implementation of the LIPW micro-projects and for the sensitization of beneficiaries; payment agencies to transfer cash to the beneficiaries; NGOs/firms for the design and delivery of accompanying measures; and partnerships with Government institutions such as the National Institute of Statistics and technical ministries for monitoring and oversight. A technical Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with the Ministry of Environment (to contribute to supervision of compliance with safeguards) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (to contribute to the beneficiary targeting and identification processes). In exceptional circumstances, the Government through the project will establish partnerships with international partners with a strong technical comparative advantage to deliver on specific aspects of the project (for instance support to WFP for the school feeding; and to UNICEF for the Ebola response).

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The OP/BP 4.01 policy was triggered due to the civil works associated with street gutters and drainage rehabilitation and maintenance, municipal solid waste, drainage and sanitation, and rehabilitation and/or maintenance of existing local economic infrastructure such as gardens and green spaces or local markets. Works would also be selected by local municipal governments on the basis of their local development plans to potentially include rehabilitation of rural roads, afforestation and other soil and water conservation activities (also useful for flood prevention measures). Since the exact locations of work and infrastructures to be rehabilitated or built are not known, the relevant safeguard instruments that have been prepared for the original project, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), remain valid, subject to updating when and if necessary. The current documents were prepared, reviewed, consulted upon, and disclosed in country on April 9, 2012. While the ESMF was disclosed at the infoshop on April 30, 2012 the RPF was disclosed May 2, 2012.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered, as there will be no potential impact on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered, as there will be no potential impact on forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not anticipate use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources	No	The proposed operation is not expected to pose risks



OP/BP 4.11		of damaging cultural property. While not damaging cultural property, subproject preparation may later identify and potentially include assistance for preservation of historic or archeological sites. If these opportunities occur, cultural property management plans would be prepared for those subprojects.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The proposed sub-projects do not anticipate to trigger this safeguard policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The need for new involuntary resettlement or land acquisition in specific subproject areas will only be known during project implementation, as site-specific plans are becoming available. Therefore, during the proposed AF there will be screening for applicability of the resettlement policy and any subprojects involving involuntary resettlement or land acquisition either will be disqualified or will only be approved after preparation of a resettlement action plan (RAP) acceptable to the Bank. Other potential dispute will be resolved through grievance redress.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered, as there will be no dam construction or rehabilitation of dams that will necessitate dam safety status report.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered, for there are no international waterways in the project sites.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because project intervention sites are not within disputed areas.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p> <p>The project is classified as Environmental Category B as the potential environmental and social impacts will not be adverse; as they are likely to be small in scale, site-specific and thus easily manageable. The LIPWs to be financed under this operation consist primarily of (a) road gutters rehabilitation and maintenance of public places; (b) sanitation and drainage maintenance and rehabilitation; and (c) potentially, other activities to be determined benefiting vulnerable communities, such as social services (e.g. school cleaning and maintenance, hospitals and health centers hygiene campaigns) and economic infrastructure (such as cleaning of existing markets). With regards to road rehabilitation and maintenance, the specific activities undertaken would consist of: clearing and pruning of bush/tree branches hanging onto roads, filling of potholes, cleaning of existing drainage pipes/canals and culverts; clearing sand of roadways and road shoulders, road cleaning; and creation and maintenance of public green spaces, as well as cleaning and clearing of peri-urban stream waterways.</p>
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Lessons learned from the parent project indicate that the project generates positive social, economic, and environmental impacts. In spite of these potential positive impacts, there is also the recognition of potential negative impacts, which call for appropriate mitigation measures and institutional arrangements for their implementation. The project triggers two safeguards policies: OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were prepared, reviewed, approved and disclosed in country and at the Infoshop under the initial project. Since the project's Additional Financing will cover the same areas described under the existing safeguard instruments, there will not be an update of neither the current ESMF nor the RPF developed under the initial project.

The general environmental management clauses for civil works rehabilitation will be inserted into the bidding documents and contracts. Detailed environmental assessments or Environmental Management Plans and Resettlement Action Plans, if necessary, would be carried out for all sub-project activities that would require them and disclosed in-country and at the Banks Infoshop before specific or rehabilitation civil works could start.

Five types of impacts are foreseen under this project, arising from the road rehabilitation activities:

- a. Civil Works: Nuisance and pollution associated to potential activities and wastes from rehabilitation works in the public latrines and road water channels (noise, dust and wastes) will affect especially the labor intensive public work workers and communities in the closest riverine to the sites. The anarchic rejection of wastes and residues from the sites preparation may be a source of nuisance for public health. Also, excavation works at the sites could cause the unstable soil subsidence, which can cause accidents.
- b. Accidents: The majority of the works implemented will be labor intensive with minimal use of equipment and heavy building materials. Nevertheless, if there is a civil work phase, there will be risks of accidents associated with construction equipment/instruments and the presence of building materials poorly protected or used inappropriately. The risk of falling exists for all authorized and unauthorized persons on the construction site in terms of narrow and congested traffic areas. The risk of accidents also related to road traffic during delivery of building materials is to be feared (movement of vehicles: collision, skidding, striking, pinching, crushing, or load-fall, stumbling during operations)
- c. Degradation of cultural relics: Culturally, it is suggested that the project avoids the cultural sites, sources of social conflicts. However, in case of fortuitous discovery (chance finds), the Safety Nets Unit must commit to notify immediately the relevant services of the Ministry of Culture, and the work will be oriented in accordance with their guidelines, and cultural property management plans would be prepared for the concerned subproject.
- d. Social conflicts in the event of non-employment of the local workforce: Construction/rehabilitation works and all other LIPWs potentially require the local workforce, which will be a potential source of increase in income at the local level. On the other hand, non-use of the local workforce during the work could result in frustrations or conflicts, which may interfere with the smooth running of construction work and LIPWs.
- e. Populations and workers' health: Health wise, there are risks of STI/HIV/AIDS transmission associated with the presence of temporary foreign workers, composed usually of isolated youths,

with a tendency to increase contacts with young girls and women within the local population in the work areas.
<b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b>
The potential environmental and social impacts are likely to be of small-scale, site-specific, manageable and thus easily mitigated. There are no indirect or long term adverse impacts expected during project implementation.
<b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b>
Not relevant
<b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b>
<p>The approach to safeguards will be, if additional activities are expanded to areas outside those covered under the existing EA instruments (ESMF, RPF), to update the existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to cover all activities in these new areas to be financed under the project's Additional Financing. An environmental consultant hired under the ongoing project to manage and oversee the environmental and social management process, will see his contract extended, while providing institutional strengthening and on-the-job training services throughout the project Additional Financing period. This consultant will continue to work closely with the implementing NGOs and other implementing entities to implement and strengthen the existing ESMF and RPF procedures that will improve subproject quality and sustainability through compliance with safeguards under the conditions of the Additional Financing.</p> <p>During implementation, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared as and when necessary once new sub-project sites and plans are finalized.</p>
<b>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</b>
<p>The key stakeholders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of the Economy and Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Youth and Youth Employment</li> <li>Ministry of Social Action, Women Promotion and Childhood</li> <li>Ministry of Crafts and SME Promotion</li> <li>Ministry of Town Planning and Territorial Improvement</li> <li>Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest Resources</li> <li>International Labor Organization</li> <li>Municipal Councils</li> <li>UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP, UNDP)</li> <li>Local Development ONGs</li> <li>Civil Society</li> </ul> <p>All stakeholders (Government Agencies and Ministries, NGOs, private sector, municipal councils, communities, development partners, etc.) will continue to be consulted regularly. The project under the Additional Financing will continue the dialogue with key stakeholders and the project will rely on the RPF and ESMF to ensure that the appropriate mitigation measures are taken into</p>

account in accordance with the Republic of Guinea and the Bank's safeguards policies in consultation with key stakeholders. This participatory approach will be carried on throughout implementation, maintenance, supervision and evaluation of the project activities.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-Apr-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	30-Apr-2012
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Guinea	09-Apr-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-Apr-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-May-2012
"In country" Disclosure	
Guinea	09-Apr-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [ ] No [ × ] TBD [ ]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [ ] No [ × ] TBD [ ]

Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

Contact: Giuseppe Zampaglione  
Title: Lead Social Protection Specialist

Contact: Fanta Toure  
Title: Social Protection Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Economy and Finance  
Contact: Malado Kaba  
Title: Minister of Economy and Finance  
Email:

### Implementing Agencies

Name: Cellule Filets Sociaux  
Contact: Wansan Abdoulaye Bah  
Title: Project Coordinator  
Email: wansansenior@hotmail.com

**VI. For more information contact:**

The InfoShop  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 458-4500  
Fax: (202) 522-1500  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

**VII. Approval**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Giuseppe Zampaglione, Fanta Toure	
<b><i>Approved By</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 15-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro (PMGR)	Date: 15-Apr-2016
Country Director:	Name: Pierre Frank Laporte (CD)	Date: 15-Apr-2016