

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

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21086

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 06-Apr-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Guinea-Bissau	<b>Project ID:</b>	P161630
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P148797
<b>Project Name:</b>	Emergency Water and Electricity Services - Additional Financing (P161630)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Emergency Water and Electricity Services Upgrading Project (P148797)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	10-Apr-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	30-May-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Water	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Ministry of Economic and Regional Integration		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	PIU		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
International Development Association (IDA)			18.00
IDA Grant			7.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			25.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>			
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Guinea-Bissau is fighting a battle against poverty, low growth, and political fragility. Each of these areas presents both a formidable challenge as well as an opportunity for serious, long-lasting and much-needed change. With a Gross National Income per capita of US\$570, Guinea-Bissau is the 12th poorest country in the world. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged a mere 0.4 percent between 2000 and 2014, a rate that is symptomatic of a stagnating economy; this is roughly one-quarter the average performance of Sub-Saharan Africa (1.9 percent). The economy is dominated by agriculture, accounting for over 40 percent of GDP and employing about 80 percent of workers, high by regional standards. The production and export of raw cashews nuts constitute the main source of income for more than two thirds of the households (and for virtually all small farmers) and represent over 85 percent of the country's total export earnings. Little productivity growth across all sectors and low (public and private) savings and investment have undermined growth potential. The economy is characterized by a dual vulnerability to external developments stemming from a high dependence on a single export and a high susceptibility to international price shocks. Additionally, frequent bouts of political instability and shocks associated with adverse weather conditions impose large costs on economic and social development in the country.

Nonetheless, Guinea Bissau's persistent low growth does not reflect its potential, given the country's abundant natural resources and advantageous geographical location. Guinea Bissau possesses opportunities to grow much faster but the key to unlocking this potential will require action on several fronts including, inter alia, tapping multilateral agencies, regional institutions West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and Economic Community of West African States and other stakeholders for technical and financial support to anchor critical interventions, while also introducing initiatives to directly address the underlined xv weaknesses in the existing business environment and governance framework. The country has the opportunity to advance its development agenda by expanding its cashew value-chain, capitalizing on emerging green shoots in agriculture and other sectors by creating the environment for greater private sector participation in the economy, and by addressing some of the pressing infrastructure needs of the country. There is great potential in cashew processing, cultivation in rice and a diversified range of cereal, fruits and tubers. Fisheries and mining are also recognized as possible engines of growth. In spite of the country's significant natural beauty, the potential of the tourism sector remains largely untapped. Moving into higher value added activities in industry and services will be crucial to achieve the growth rates Guinea-Bissau will require to catch-up with other countries.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

At the time of the original project's design, the delivery and development of Bissau electricity and water services were facing three major challenges:

(a) Urban access to electricity and water was low by regional standards and the unreliability of public supply made the services erratic and unsafe. 58 percent of Bissau's population has intermittent access to electricity supplied by EAGB. Most of the large electricity consumers, such as enterprises and international organizations, and well-off households used gasoline or diesel-based electricity generators or were supplied by individual producers and distributors of electricity, who charged three to four times EAGB's tariff. Only 31 percent of the population of Bissau had intermittent access to the water distributed by EAGB through household service connections and standposts. The remainder of the population was supplied mostly with unsafe water through shallow dug wells and informal suppliers. The quality of EAGB's water was similarly uncertain, as frequent interruptions of power supply and insufficient water pressure create opportunities for bacteriological contamination of the piped water, particularly in the rainy season.

(b) Since 1998, EAGB had been caught in a cycle of bad service delivery, lack of maintenance,

financial shortfall and an investment backlog. This critical situation reflected EAGB's structural and organizational shortcomings, as well as deficiencies in technical and management capacities. The company had continuously operated in an emergency mode, with sporadic rehabilitation in lieu of maintenance and occasional infusions of cash.

(c) The country's fragility had prevented reform attempts and constrained external support. Several attempts to reform the sectoral institutional framework were initiated by the Government over the period 1998-2005. They could not be implemented due to the political and social conflicts in the country. For the same reasons, efforts to address the investment backlog with donor support had frequently aborted or were substantially delayed. Whereas the electricity and water sectors usually attract diverse and abundant external public financing in West African countries, IDA and the West African Development Bank (BOAD) were the only active donors in the electricity sector and the urban water sector has not received any significant external financing for a long time.

The original project represented IDA's contribution the urgent recovery of the basic water and electricity services in Bissau, which, in the absence of immediate external support, would further collapse with unforeseeable consequences on economic growth, health and other social services. The government has no other financing options to provide an effective emergency response. The original project helped address the sectoral challenges by funding high-impact rehabilitation to restore and improve the delivery of services and starting to close the coverage gap between services by developing access to safe water in unserved poor neighborhoods. Taking into account the fragile environment and in line with the phasing of the government's strategy, the original project did not attempt to seek institutional reforms.

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

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

The objective of the Project is to: (i) restore and increase the access of the population of the Recipient's capital city of Bissau to safe water and improve the quality of water services; and (ii) improve the reliability of electricity supply to the population of Bissau.

#### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The objective of the Project is to: (a) restore and increase the access of the population of the Recipient's capital city of Bissau to safe water and improve the quality of water services; (b) improve the reliability of electricity supply to the population of Bissau; and (c) improve the performance of EAGB.

#### **Key Results**

The target values and the target dates of several current outcome and output indicators would be adjusted to reflect the impact of the AF activities. In addition:

- (a) New intermediate indicators would monitor EAGB's commercial performances (water and electricity losses and bill collection), as well as its corporatization;
- (b) A new intermediate indicator would monitor citizen engagement; and
- (c) Intermediate indicators related to EAGB's own electricity production would be dropped as Bissau's electricity is now entirely produced through leased thermal power facilities.

### **D. Project Description**

The selection of activities was completed after the January 2017 preparation mission to take stock of

further discussions with the Government on the scope of EAGB's reform. The total costs of project activities that were identified during preparation amount to US\$25.00 million.

Component 1 – Water Supply (US\$8.40 million). This component would comprise the following activities:

1.1 Water Production and Storage – US\$2.11 million:

- (a) Increase of water production capacity through (i) the drilling and equipment of two boreholes in Airport (expected yield: 150 m<sup>3</sup> per hour) and Bôr (250 m<sup>3</sup> per hour); (ii) the equipment of Safim borehole with a new pump (120 m<sup>3</sup> per hour); and (iii) securing the energy supply of boreholes with the purchase of distillate diesel oil (DDO) for the standby generators and safeguarding existing boreholes by fencing the wellfields and sealing unused boreholes
- (b) Increase of the water storage capacity with (i) the construction of two elevated water storage tanks in Bôr (300 m<sup>3</sup>) and Safim (300 m<sup>3</sup>); and (ii) the rehabilitation of the Airport water storage tank (100 m<sup>3</sup>)

1.2 Development of Access – US\$4.12 million:

- (a) Development of access to water in Airport area neighborhood through: (i) the expansion of secondary distribution networks (2 km) and tertiary networks (4 km); (ii) the construction of about 1,500 service connections and 6 standposts.
- (b) Development of access to water in Bôr through: (i) the expansion of primary distribution networks (3 km) and secondary networks (6 km); (ii) the construction of about 1,500 service connections and 15 standposts.
- (c) Development of access to water in Antula Pine through: (i) the expansion of secondary distribution networks (3 km) and tertiary networks (4 km); (ii) the construction of about 1,000 service connections and 5 standposts.
- (d) Development of access to water in Safim through: (i) the expansion of secondary distribution networks (2 km) and tertiary networks (4 km); (ii) the construction of about 1,000 service connections and 5 standposts.
- (e) The construction of 1,000 service connections in other areas of Bissau.

1.3 Reduction of Unaccounted-for-Water – US\$1.64 million:

- (a) Replacement of asbestos-cement pipes over 5 km
- (b) Installation of water meters on 10,000 existing connections that are currently billed on a lump-sum basis

1.4 Studies and Supervision – US\$0.53 million:

- (a) Design, control and supervision of the above-mentioned waterworks
- (b) Technical studies of urban centers outside of Bissau

Component 2 – Electricity (US\$4.61 million). This component would comprise the following activities:

2.1 Provision of fuel for thermal plants: no additional activity.

2.2 Rehabilitation, Densification and Expansion of Medium and Low Voltage Networks - US\$3.44 million:

- (a) Densification of distribution lines in Plack2, Cupul, Enterramento and Bor through the construction of MV underground lines (5 km) and of LV lines (9 km)
- (b) Expansion of distribution lines in Bor-Cumura and Djaal-Safim through the construction of MV

overhead lines (19 km), MV underground lines (5 km) and of LV lines (24 km)  
 (c) Supply and installation of 7 pole-mounted substations and 4 cabin substations

2.3 Metering - US\$0.97 million:

- (a) Supply of 10,000 pre-payment meters
- (b) Additional license fees for the pre-payment meters
- (c) Supply of 100 electricity meters for large users

2.4 Studies - US\$0.20 million: this subcomponent would finance a study of solar integration for EAGB

Component 3 – Support to Project Implementation and EAGB (US\$11.99 million). This component would comprise the following activities:

3.1 Supporting Project implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation – US\$2.04 million.

- (a) Operating costs and consultants for the PIU
- (b) Support to environmental and social management of the Project as well as capacity building for the requirements under the Safeguard Documents
- (c) Project financial audits

3.2 Strengthening PIU Capacities - US\$0.25 million:

- (a) Training for PIU
- (b) Technical and institutional studies

3.3 EAGB Restructuring and Capacities Strengthening - US\$7.70 million:

- (a) Services Contract over [3] years, including the provision of at least three senior managers for EAGB (General Manager, Financial Director and Commercial Director)
- (b) Provision of contract deliverables (procedures, corporate policies etc.)
- (c) Provision of customer management software
- (d) Enumeration of EAGB's customers
- (e) Installation of a Call center
- (f) Training of EAGB staff
- (g) Audit of Services Contract and Performances Contract
- (h) Information, education and communication
- (i) Institutional studies
- (j) Supply of vehicles

3.4 EAGB Social Plan - US\$0.20 million:

- (a) Update of the Social Plan

3.5 EAGB Repair and Rehabilitation Fund - US\$1.80 million

- (a) Provision of goods and equipment for maintenance, repairs and rehabilitation of water facilities
- (b) Provision of goods and equipment for maintenance, repairs and rehabilitation of electricity facilities

**Component Name:**

Water Supply

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Electricity

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Support to Project Implementation and EAGB

**Comments ( optional)**

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

The project will be implemented in Bissau city, in locations where no particular threatened environmental resources were identified.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Fatou Fall( GSU01 )

Melissa C. Landes( GEN07 )

**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The implementation arrangements under the AF would remain unchanged. The following paragraphs give an update on the existing implementation arrangements and provide updated information on fiduciary aspects, safeguards and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

**Implementation Responsibilities.** The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) established at the Ministry of Economy and Regional Integration (MERI), already in charge of implementing the original project, would also implement the AF activities, in close coordination with other stakeholders, particularly the MERI, the Ministry of Energy and Industry (MEI, which oversees EAGB), the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR, in charge of water resources), and the Environmental Impact Evaluation Unit (Autoridade Avaliacao Ambiente Competente, AAAC) for safeguard issues. The AF would provide financing to support project coordination, evaluation, supervision and implementation, including: (i) strengthening of PIU capacity to comply with its responsibilities; (ii) carrying out project audits; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project implementation.

**Partnership Agreement.** EAGB entered in a Partnership Agreement (PA) with the MERI, the MEI and the PIU to (a) facilitate the implementation of the subcomponents related to the development of access to water (subcomponent 1.2) and the fuel purchase program (subcomponent 2.1); (b) ensure adequate reporting; and (c) ensure timely production and audit of EAGB's financial statements. The PA was signed in June 2014 and amended on September 8, 2015, to reflect the changes introduced to the fuel purchase program. Whereas the fuel purchase program is closed, the PA is still required as the AF would include scale-up activities for subcomponent 1.2 and EAGB obligations related to reporting, financial management and audits would continue to apply.

**Staffing.** The PIU team is being strengthened with the recruitment of social specialist. Given the limited workload generated by the AF activities, no further staff recruitment is required to implement the AF.

Financial Management Assessment. The overall FM performance of the original Project was rated as Satisfactory during the supervision undertaken in January 2017 and the FM risk was assessed as Low. The staffing remains adequate to handle the additional activities resulting from the additional financing. The interim un-audited financial reports for the on-going project have been submitted with acceptable quality. However the PIU should strengthen budget monitoring. The overall risk for the additional financing is rated as Moderate. It is considered that the financial management arrangements already in place satisfy the Bank's minimum requirements under OP/BP 10.00, and therefore are adequate to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate and timely financial management information on the status of the project required by the World Bank.

Regarding EAGB, the accounting software has been out of order for several years causing delays of more than one year in accounting and causing delays in audit report submission. The AF would help EAGB to get new accounting software with TOR satisfactory to the Bank. EAGB is not directly involved in the management of the project funds.

External audit. The TOR of the auditor of the original project would be expanded to include the additional financing activities. Consolidated Audited Financial Statements (original project and additional financing) would be submitted to IDA within six months after year-end. The auditor would issue an opinion on the Audited Project consolidated Financial Statements and in compliance with International Federation of Accountant and a specific opinion on additional activities would be required. The external auditors would prepare a Management Letter giving observations and comments, and providing recommendations for improvements in accounting records, systems, controls and compliance with financial covenants in the Financial Agreement.

Internal control arrangements. The existing manual of administrative financial and accounting procedures is adequate to be used for this additional financing. It clearly defines FM procedures and operations documentation.

Accounting arrangements. The SYSCOA is the current accounting standard used in Guinea-Bissau and has been applied to the original project. The PIU has a multi-projects computerized accounting system which is adequate to take into account the additional activities.

Financial reporting and monitoring. The un-audited Interim Financial Report (IFR) format of the ongoing project would be updated to include the additional financing. It would comprise sources and uses of funds according to project expenditures classification, a comparison of budgeted and actual project expenditures (commitments and disbursements) to date and for the quarter. The PIU would submit the financial reports to the Bank within 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The PIU would produce the project's annual financial statements, which would include the additional financing and would comply with SYSCOA and World Bank requirements.

Budgeting arrangements. The budgeting process and monitoring are clearly defined in the existing Administrative and Accounting Manual of Procedures. Periodic reports of budget monitoring variance analysis and recommendations should be prepared by the FM team on a quarterly basis.



Disbursement arrangements and flow of funds. Disbursement for the project would follow the existing disbursement arrangements for the original Project. Disbursements under the ongoing project are transactions based. Direct Payment and SOE (Statement of Expenditures) methods would apply as appropriate. A separate Designated Account (DA) would be opened at an acceptable commercial bank to facilitate payment for eligible expenditures.

Procurement. The procurement arrangements of the original project would continue to apply, the PIU would continue to manage the procurement for the AF. The Procurement Plan of the AF would be prepared based on the current guidelines and would be reviewed and agreed upon before the Negotiations.

The procurement risk is Substantial, due to the country environment. The project would be supervised [twice] a year to ensure that project procurement arrangements still operate well and funds are used for the intended purposes and in an efficient way.

Safeguards. As mentioned above, the safeguards team of the PIU is being strengthened by the recruitment of one social specialist. The project's EA category remains B (partial assessment). The AF triggers the same safeguard policies as the original project (OP/BP 4.01, OP/BP 4.11 and OP/BP 4.12). As the exact physical location of future investments is not yet known and will not be known by appraisal, the PIU updated the ESMF and RPF, which were reviewed by the Bank and disclosed both in-country (ESMF: February 23, 2017; RPF March 9, 2017) and at the Bank's InfoShop on February 15, 2017 and March 6, 2017, respectively. Safeguards instruments provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with country regulations and legislations, as well as with the Bank's environmental and social policies. The AF project costs include a provision for the implementation and monitoring of the safeguards instruments. During implementation, screening of sub-projects has taken place to ensure identification and mitigation of any adverse impacts. Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) are being developed, albeit with delays. The counterpart has, to date, one staff dedicated to environmental and social safeguards; this staff will monitor and report on the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan under preparation for the current project, and a social consultant should be hired to monitor the implementation of the RAP, in addition to capacity building and close supervision which would enable the counterparts to be able to manage the Bank's safeguards requirements adequately. In addition, the PIU has signed an agreement with the National Environment Agency (Autoridade Avaliação Ambiente Competente, AAAC) to ensure due diligence with national procedures and laws, this agreement would be reconducted.

M&E. The M&E arrangements of the original project would continue to apply. EAGB, together with the PIU and the SP would gather information on outcome indicators. The progress reports produced by the consultants in charge of control and supervision of the water and electricity works, would provide an adequate reporting of indicators of the AF's intermediate results with regard to physical investments. The progress reports produced by the SP would provide data and information required on intermediate results of EAGB reform and operational performances. The latter indicators would also be included in the Performances Contract and independently verified and validated. The PIU would carry out satisfaction surveys to inform on



citizen engagement and beneficiary assessments before completion.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is classified category B. The investments supported through the components 1 and 2 of the project may induce minor to moderate but manageable adverse impacts, including the generation of e-waste, asbestos-cement waste, temporary nuisances to people living in the vicinity of civil works sites, limited vegetation clearing, and potential destruction of covered cultural artifacts. Since exacts locations of intervention are not known yet, the Borrower updated the original project's ESMF which was consulted upon, validated, and publicly disclosed in country (February 23, 2017) and at the Bank (February 15, 2017).
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project may affect or involve physical cultural resources. The ESMF includes chance find procedures and measures to mitigate impacts on cultural assets.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Adverse impacts such as loss (partial or total) of land parcels used for housing and agriculture, loss of assets, loss of incomes and/or livelihoods and/or businesses are anticipated under this project, most likely under Component 1 and 2 which will include construction works related to improving access to safe water and electricity supply to the population of Bissau. Permanent (i.e freeing the rights of way) or temporary land acquisition is expected under this project. Squatters and/or encumbrances may be found on government land to be used for the project.  The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement (OP 4.12) applies and is triggered as in the parent project. The exact nature of impacts will not be known by appraisal hence a Resettlement

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		<p>Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to clarify resettlement principles and processes, institutional and funding arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, estimated population affected, legal framework reviewing fit between borrower laws and Bank policy requirements; methods of valuation of assets to be applied to subprojects to be financed during project implementation. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared once detailed impacts are known according to Bank requirements and prior to construction.</p> <p>The RPF and subsequent RAP has been prepared in consultation with affected communities and has been disclosed in-country on March 9, 2017 (prior to appraisal and/or construction for RAPs) in a form and manner accessible to project stakeholders among others. The RPF has been published at the Infoshop on March 6, 2017.</p> <p>The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

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

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

##### **1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:**

The project is classified as category B. The investments supported through the components 1 and 2 of the project may induce minor to moderate but manageable adverse impacts, including the generation of e-waste, asbestos-cement waste, temporary nuisances to people living in the vicinity of civil works sites, limited vegetation clearing, and potential destruction of covered cultural artifacts. The original project design integrated a hazardous waste disposal mechanism to deal with the aged asbestos-cement pipe water network and electrical appliance to be replaced. This will be maintained under this project as the additional financing will help replace asbestos-cement pipes in a number of neighborhoods not included in the original

project and replace over 7,000 old electric meters. Further, adverse impacts such as loss (partial or total) of land parcels used for housing and agriculture, loss of assets, loss of incomes and/or source of livelihoods and/or businesses are anticipated under this project, most likely under Component 1 and 2 which will include construction works related to improving access to safe water and electricity supply to the population of Bissau. Permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected under this project. Squatters and/or encumbrances may be found on government land to be used for the project.

Therefore, three safeguard policies were triggered to ensure the appropriate mitigation of the aforementioned issues: OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment; OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural resources; and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The WBG Environment Health and Safety Guidelines (section 1.6) will also apply to ensure the safe disposal of the e-waste and potential asbestos materials.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the original project were updated to include the activities to be financed under the current project. The documents were prepared, consulted upon, validated and disclosed in-country (ESMF: February 23, 2017; RPF: March 9, 2017) and at the World Bank (February 15, 2017; RPF March 6, 2017).

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

The aged water distribution network includes an asbestos-cement pipe network which the project will continue to replace through this additional financing. Some meters and electric transformers will also be replaced thereby generating hazardous which must be disposed safely although the quantity may be small. Failure to do so would induce health safety risk for surrounding populations. The disposal method established under the original project will continue to be implemented accordance of standards and good practices.

Involuntary physical displacement is not expected.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

N/A.

**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.**

Since the activities to be financed under the current project are similar to the ones in the original project and aim to extend coverage of the Bank intervention to additional neighborhood in the city of Bissau, the borrower has updated the original project's ESMF and RPF. When necessary (as determined by the sub-project screening process) and as soon as activity sites are selected and designs of civil work completed, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed prior the commencement of works. In the specific cases where a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is needed and affected persons identified, it will be prepared, approved and executed prior the commencement of works. The counterpart has familiarity and experience with social safeguards as OP 4.12 is currently triggered with the parent

project. However, the counterpart has faced delays in preparing related instruments and should seek to reinforce this specific capacity. The counterpart has, to date, one staff dedicated to environmental and social safeguards. This staff will monitor and report on the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan under preparation for the current project. The team is highly recommended to seek the services of a social consultant to monitor the implementation of the RAP, in addition to capacity building and close supervision which would enable the counterparts to be able to manage the Bank's safeguards requirements adequately. The Bank's safeguards team will continue to support the client during implementation.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

The key stakeholders are the project implementation unit, the Water and Electricity Company (EAGB) and the local communities. All relevant stakeholders were consulted upon during the preparation of the ESMF and the RPF.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	15-Feb-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Guinea-Bissau	23-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	26-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	06-Mar-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Guinea-Bissau	09-Mar-2017
<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	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

(including EMP) report?						
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	[X]	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	[X]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	[X]	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	[X]	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	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard	Yes	[X]	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?						
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: Pierre Francois-Xavier Boulenger  
Title: Senior Water Supply and Sanita

Contact: Christopher Philip Trimble  
Title: Senior Energy Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Economic and Regional Integration  
Contact: H.E. Soares Sambu  
Title: Minister  
Email: sosambu58@hotmail.com

### Implementing Agencies

Name: PIU  
Contact: Luiz Alberto Cruz Gomes  
Title: Project Coordinator  
Email: berttogomes@yahoo.com.br

## VI. 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>

## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Pierre Francois-Xavier Boulenger, Christopher Philip Trimble	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 06-Apr-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Alexander E. Bakalian (PMGR)	Date: 07-Apr-2017
Country Director:	Name: Louise J. Cord (CD)	Date: 09-Apr-2017