



Note to Task Teams: The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal. *Please delete this note when finalizing the document.*

Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-May-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA23847



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Guinea	Project ID P164326	Project Name Guinea Integrated Agricultural Development Project (GIADP/PDAIG)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 30-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date 18-Jun-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to increase agricultural productivity and market access for producers and agribusiness Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in selected value chains in the project areas.

Components

- Component 1: Increasing agricultural productivity
- Component 2: Increasing Market Access
- Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacity
- Component 4: Project coordination and implementation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	48.58
Total Financing	48.58
of which IBRD/IDA	40.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	40.00
---	-------



IDA Credit	40.00
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Counterpart Funding	2.58
National Government	1.11
LOCAL: BENEFICIARIES	1.47
Other Sources	6.00
FRANCE: French Agency for Development	6.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here. *Please delete this note when finalizing the document.*

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Guinea is endowed with considerable agricultural and mining resources.** It possesses the world’s richest deposits of bauxite and iron, as well as abundant agricultural land and water resources (“water tower” of West Africa). However, Guinea has yet to take advantage of this endowment to achieve sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Guinea remains one of Africa’s poorest countries and is classified among the Low Income and Food Deficit Countries by the World Bank. Per-capita income was approximately US\$490 in 2016, less than one third of the Africa region average (US\$1,505), and most of the population continues to live in extreme poverty. According to UNDP’s 2015 Human Development Report, Guinea ranks 182th out of 188 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (with a score of 0.411).
- Guinea’s economic growth has been too slow and inconsistent to reduce poverty.** Since the mid-1980s, economic growth increased due in part to the implementation of the *Programme de Redressement Economique et Financier* (Financial and Economic Recovery Program - PREF)¹. Annual

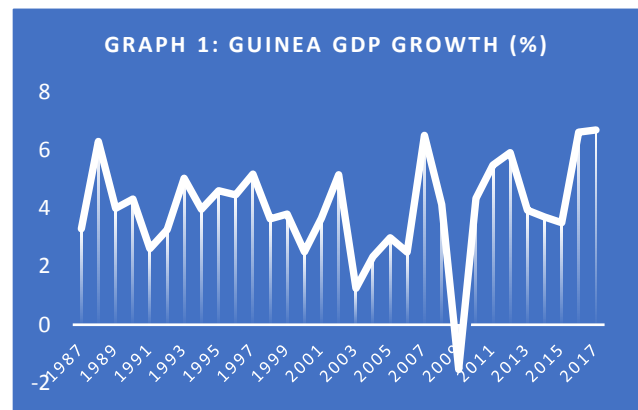
¹ Supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, focusing on macro-economic stabilization and liberalization of the economy.



economic growth averaged 4.5 percent during the 1990-97 period, outpacing population growth (3.1 percent). Poverty declined and most social indicators improved². These gains were short-lived, however. After 2000, the country experienced a series of internal political crises, and was negatively impacted by conflicts in neighboring countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire)³. Economic growth slowed and poverty increased from 49 percent in 2002 to 53 percent in 2007 and more than 55 percent in 2012. As in many Sub-Saharan African countries, most of the poor live in rural areas, which show a poverty rate of 65 percent against 32 percent in urban areas (2012). According to recent detailed surveys of food security in Guinea⁴, close to one third of the country's households (30.5 percent) are food insecure. Rural citizens and particularly the youth migrate to cities looking for better income, adding stress to an already overwhelmed urban labor markets and infrastructure. Guinea has a young population with a median age of 18.6 years. Youth faces an exceedingly high level of structural unemployment and underemployment.

3. Economic growth resumed after 2010 following the presidential elections that resulted in a return to constitutional order.

Macroeconomic policies improved. Structural reforms were carried out in key sectors, and cooperation with external partners earnestly resumed and expanded. Guinea reached the Highly-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Completion Point in 2012, which led to the cancellation of two-thirds of its external debt. However, growth again faltered in 2013-2015 with the Ebola outbreak, which had a devastating impact on economic activities⁵.



Economic growth dropped drastically to 2.4 percent in 2013, then 1.1 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively in 2014 and 2015. GDP per capita declined accordingly by 0.9 percent, 2.1 percent, and 2.2 percent over the same period (2013-2015). The Ebola crisis took a heavy toll on the agriculture and food sectors. Guinea is highly vulnerable to internal and external shocks that can rapidly wipe out hard-earned development gains and worsen already entrenched poverty. However, the economy is now recovering. Strong economic growth was recorded, with GDP growing by 6.6 percent in 2016 and 6.7 percent in 2017 (graph 1, data source World Development Indicators, 2017), driven by solid agricultural performance, strong bauxite and gold exports, and a dynamic construction sector.

4. The structure of the Guinea's economy has remained relatively stable over the past 26 years (graph 2). Services, mining and agriculture are the dominant sectors in the country. The agricultural sector

² Between 1985 and 1997, primary school enrolment increased from 29% to 51%; access to primary health care from 10% to 40%; access to drinkable water from 28% to 55%.

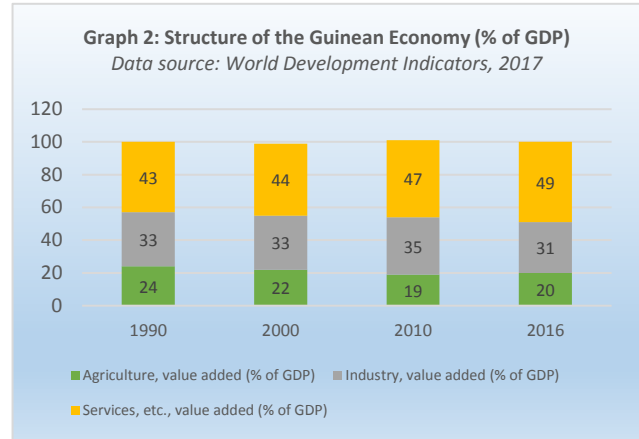
³ Guinea recorded more than half-a million refugees.

⁴ « *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence* », PAM, July 2015; and « *Guinea, Nutritional Assessment* », Feed the Future, USAID, 24 November 2015.

⁵ The World Bank estimates Ebola economic impact to 0.7 - 2.3% diminution of GDP during 2014-2015.



and the mining sector account each for 20 percent of GDP. Mining (bauxite, alumina and gold) accounts for 80 percent of foreign currency earnings, and 20 to 25 percent of Government revenue. There is a strong risk that Guinea’s economy could become subject to the “resource curse” resulting from an overreliance on extractive industries. In contrast to mining, which provides most of the country’s export revenues but creates little employment (less than 200,000), agriculture employs approximately 52 percent of the active population and provides income for 57 percent of rural households. As a result, sustainable agricultural development is central to Guinea’s economic and social development agenda, and increased investment in the sector⁶ is needed to increase productivity and competitiveness and to facilitate economic diversification, inclusive private sector development and job creation.



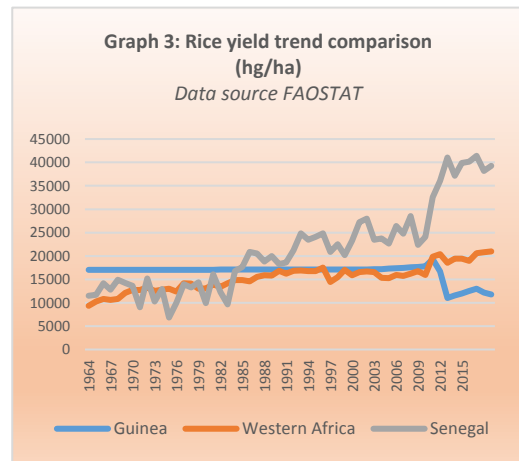
Sectoral and Institutional Context

- Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, including 6.2 million ha of arable land, abundant rainfall, and varied agro-climatic conditions favorable to the production of a wide variety of crops.** This considerable potential is however underutilized. Only 25 percent of arable land is cultivated (including fallow land, with less than 10 percent cropped every year). Out of a potential of 360,000 ha, only 32,000 ha have been developed for irrigation (less than 10 percent).⁷
- Agricultural growth has been driven by expansion of cultivated land estimated at 3% per year, consistent with the increase in the rural population.** Farms are small and produce primarily for household consumption, with very little marketed surplus. About 70 percent of farms are less than 0.5 hectare and subsistence farmers land occupies 95 percent of the cultivated area⁸. Less than 8 percent of cultivated land uses improved seeds, with only 7 kg/ha of fertilizer used per year (among the lowest use in Africa). In addition to low productivity, many production areas are cut off from markets for part or most of the year and post-harvest losses are high⁹ due to poor cultural practices and post-harvest handling, lack of storage, and deficient transport services. Processing is negligible and mostly small-scale. The main food crops are cereals (rice, maize and fonio), root crops (cassava, yam, sweet potato and potato) and groundnut. The main cash crops are coffee, cotton, cashew, oil palm and rubber. However, their contribution to agricultural GDP is still negligible, and exports are low despite the potential and market opportunities.

⁶ Along with complementary investments in transport and marketing infrastructure and energy.
⁷ Of which 9,000 ha of low land (20% of potential), 15,000 ha of mangrove (13%), and 8,000 ha of flood plains (6%).
⁸ IFC, 2016. Evaluation du Marché de l’agriculture et des chaînes de valeur en Guinée
⁹ Post-harvest losses for rice are 10 percent; maize, 15-20 percent; roots and tubers, 20-45 percent, and fruits and vegetables, 30-60 percent.



7. **Rice is by far the main crop, grown on more than two thirds of all cultivated land and produced by 80 percent of agricultural households¹⁰.** Guinea, in the middle of the traditional West African “rice belt” has a diverse set of production environments¹¹, each with a different set of issues in terms of potential benefits to the intensification of production. Overall, yields are very low and have been stagnant for many years (at around 1.5 tons/ha for rainfed rice). In terms of productivity, Guinea lags far behind the average for West Africa and immediate neighbors like Senegal (graph 3, source FAOSTAT). Only about 5 percent of rice producers use improved seed varieties and the use of fertilizer is even less. Rice is also the main food import. Imports account for about 20 percent of Guinea’s domestic annual rice requirements¹², with an annual import value of around \$300 million. Because of its high foreign exchange bill, and importance to food security, rice is the Government of Guinea’s second most important priority crop, after oil palm. Building a competitive domestic rice industry will require investment throughout the supply chain, but especially in access to high yielding seed, fertilizer, and crop protection inputs.



8. **Maize has considerable growth opportunities in Guinea.** Consumed as a secondary starch and used as feed for poultry, Guinea’s maize production has grown by over 13 percent since 2011¹³. The rapidly growing poultry layer subsector is the main market for maize.

The shrinking the maize production belt in the north Sahelian countries due to climate change is creating an enormous potential market for Guinea with more favorable agroecological conditions¹⁴. This opportunity can be realized only through a process of commercialization of production supported by a vibrant private sector inputs market (especially seed).

9. **Over the last few decades, increasing population pressure has been responsible for an accelerated degradation of the natural resource base,** most visibly in mangrove areas along the coast and in Guinée Forestière. These anthropic factors have been amplified by climate change. Data since 1960 show a continuous increase in temperature and decline in rainfall, together with an increased variability in the start of the agricultural season and more frequent dry spells and floods. Although difficult to predict with any precision, it is anticipated that these trends will continue in the future, with important negative impacts on ecosystems and agricultural production with an estimated decrease in crop yields ranging from 10 to 25 percent by 2050¹⁵. To mitigate these adverse developments, Guinea has prepared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (INDC, 2015) which identifies preventive and adaptation measures such as increasing the use of irrigation, the development and

¹⁰ Women play a key role in rice production, processing and marketing.

¹¹ Upland rice (63% of cultivated rice area), non-irrigated flooded lowlands (19.5%), non-irrigated plains (10%), mangroves (4.2%), irrigated lowlands (3.2%), and irrigated plains (0.3%).

¹² ITC Trade Map, 2015. Imports totaled over 290,000 tons in 2014; a 23 percent increase over the previous year.

¹³ GOG ANASA, 2015 and n.d.).

¹⁴ IFPRI 2012 and 2015

¹⁵ Various models forecast a decline in rainfall of 100-to-400 mm and an increase in temperature of 1.5 to 3.0 degrees by 2050.



dissemination of drought-resistant seed varieties, and improved soil and water conservation practices.

10. **Guinea has been unable to capitalize on its agroecological endowments and the traditional expertise of its farmers.** Agriculture in Guinea is entangled in a vicious circle starting from lack of investment, weak professional and inter-professional organizations, and distorted incentives and interference in markets, leading to low productivity and competitiveness. Smallholder producers face high inputs costs, as well as high processing and marketing costs. Unable to invest to add value to increase profitability, their products are sold at low prices, and face significant challenges reaching domestic and export markets.
11. **As a result, Guinean agriculture is missing out on the positive outcomes that could be generated from trade and a market-oriented agriculture.** Agriculture exports in Guinea generates 11 percent of exports, while food products make up 17 percent of imports (National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Program, PNIASA 2012). Agricultural exports are declining. In 2013, major agricultural products exported were: coffee, cocoa, rubber, cashew and mango. Cotton, banana and potatoes, once major exports, have disappeared from many overseas markets. Guinean fruits and vegetables, as well as palm oil and rice, are sold in the markets of neighboring countries, which are less demanding in terms of quality.
12. **Access to finance is a critical challenge affecting the capacity of agricultural producers and other value chains actors** to obtain quality inputs and improved equipment and technologies, required to enhance productivity and efficiency of their activity. Access to financial institutions is nearly non-existent with only 2 percent of famers having this privilege. Credit is very expensive with interest rates varying from 12 to 20 percent.
13. **The agriculture sector is poorly integrated.** The connections between actors in production, processing, transformation, storage, commercialization and exports are weak or nonexistent and value chains are poorly structured and organized. To turn this situation around, a new development approach is needed that focuses on enhancing upstream and downstream linkages to improve integration of agricultural value chains. This will require strengthening existing producer and professional organizations such as the Confédération Nationale des Organisations Paysannes de Guinée (National Confederation of Farmers Organizations – CNOP-G)¹⁶ and the Fédération des Paysans du Fouta Djallon (Fouta Djallon Farmers Federation-FPPD) and connecting them to other value chains actors. Also, the Guinean National Chamber of Agriculture, a strong institution with a business-oriented management, could play a key role in connecting producers to market as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Artisanal activities which is setting up an observatory of economic operators with 42,000 members already enrolled.
14. **The Government of Guinea has long recognized the critical role of agriculture for economic growth and poverty reduction.** It has prepared and implemented a series of strategies and plans. The most recent are: (i) the Plan National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire (National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plan - PNIASA, 2013-2017), (ii) the Programme Accéléré de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle et de Développement Agricole Durable (Accelerated Program of Food and Nutritional Security, and Sustainable Agricultural Development - PASANDAD, 2016-2020), and (iii) the Plan National de Développement Economique et Social (National Economic and Social Development Plan – PNDES, 2016-2020). PASANDAD is a strategy, an orientation framework and a

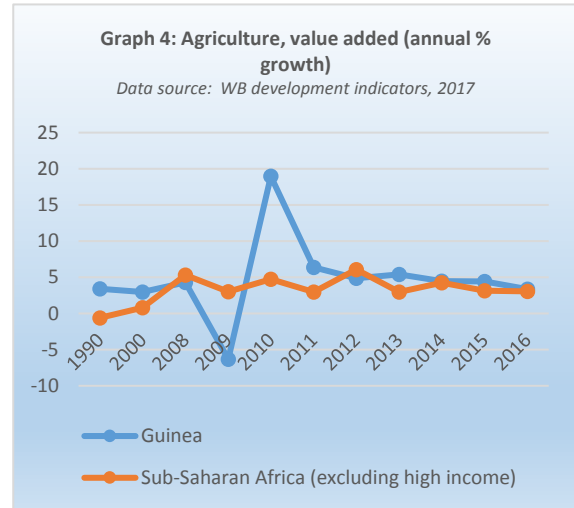
¹⁶ CNOP-G account for 390 union and 19,000 producers' groups, about 680,000 members



program fully integrated in the PNDES and aiming at **improving food and nutrition security, accelerating agricultural production (crop, animal, fish and forestry), improving commercialization, storage and processing, and reducing foods imports**. PNDES targets a primary sector growth rate of 8.1 percent by 2020 by focusing on the development of value chains, a core component of PASANDAD.

15. A detailed analysis of PNIASA achievements was carried out in the context of preparation of the successor program (PNIASA 2) for the 2018-22 period. This assessment of PNIASA showed clearly

that although some positive results were achieved, most of PNIASA’s strategic objectives were not met. Actual growth in the sector has been lower with a rate ranging between 5.3 percent in 2013 and 3.3 in 2016¹⁷ (graph 4) compared to the PNIASA annual growth target of 6 percent.



16. Progress is being made by the Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA-G) on strengthening institutional capacity to manage the sector and by the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) on reinforcing research, regional transfer of innovations and improved climate-smart technologies to farmers, and rebuilding seed production systems. Building on these achievements,

the proposed project will be instrumental in contributing to: (i) increased agricultural productivity through climate-smart intensification, sustainable mechanization, and efficient water management; and (ii) improved agro-processing and marketing by connecting farmers to markets to integrate targeted value chains. Special attention will be paid to finding ways to close the gender gap in access to technology and resources, to foster women’s empowerment, and to attract youth to modern agribusiness, including facilitation to access to improved agricultural practices, water and land-efficient technologies, modern labor-saving irrigation and agri-processing technologies, and advisory and financial services.

17. By realigning its interventions with the PNDES and the PASANDAD, and complementing ongoing operations, the World Bank’s program will support the development of value chains and the emergence of a market-oriented and commercial agriculture. It will do so through (i) the proposed IDA investment operation focusing on selected staple crops for domestic and regional markets, (ii) an IBRD-enclave investment operation focusing on high potential exportable crops for international markets, (iii) an IDA investment operation focused on rural mobility and connectivity, and (iv) a Development Policy Operation (DPO) supporting structural reforms for the governance of the sector and particularly, the agricultural subsidy program for more targeting, transparency and efficiency. This integrated approach is grounded in the findings of a comprehensive review of the agricultural sector and the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), both completed in 2017. The design of the present project draws heavily on the results of these analytical works.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

¹⁷ Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2017



Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

18. The project development objective is to increase agricultural productivity and market access for producers and agribusiness Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in selected value chains in the project areas.

Key Results

19. The PDO-level results indicators include:

- i) Percent increase in yield of targeted products achieved by project direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by product: rice, maize, potato, egg and fish);
- ii) Percent increase in volume of market sales of targeted products achieved by project direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by product: rice, maize, potato, egg, fish);
- iii) Number of Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services, of which female (at least 40 percent) and youth (at least 30 percent); and
- iv) Number of agribusiness SMEs direct beneficiaries of the project.

D. Project Description

20. **The design of the project considers the need for Guinea to transform its agriculture sector** by increasing productivity and enhancing resilience against climate change, developing markets, improving competitiveness, and reinforcing infrastructure to foster economic growth and improved food security.

21. The project will focus support on:

- i)* five selected value chains that are important in terms of production, nutrition security, and income generation. These priority value chains are rice, maize, poultry (egg), potato, and fish farming (fresh, smoked fish). In the five selected value chains, market opportunities exist and productivity gains are achievable through adoption of proven technologies (leveraging those developed and disseminated under the WAAPP), better water control and management, and strengthening linkages among value chain participants. Altogether, these value chains have significant development potential to respond to market opportunities.
- ii)* selected geographical areas in which there is a critical need to remove binding constraints on productivity, quality, value-addition and market linkages. The project will be implemented in 12 prefectures¹⁸ - roughly one-third of the country. These prefectures were selected because they constitute major production basins and offer great development potential for the selected value chains. The Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project (P164543) under preparation will focus its interventions in these same prefectures, to improve farmers' ability to access markets. Similarly, the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project (P164225) also under preparation will address energy deficit in these areas. These different interventions are expected to harness the synergies and compound the positive outcomes of the other three projects under preparation.

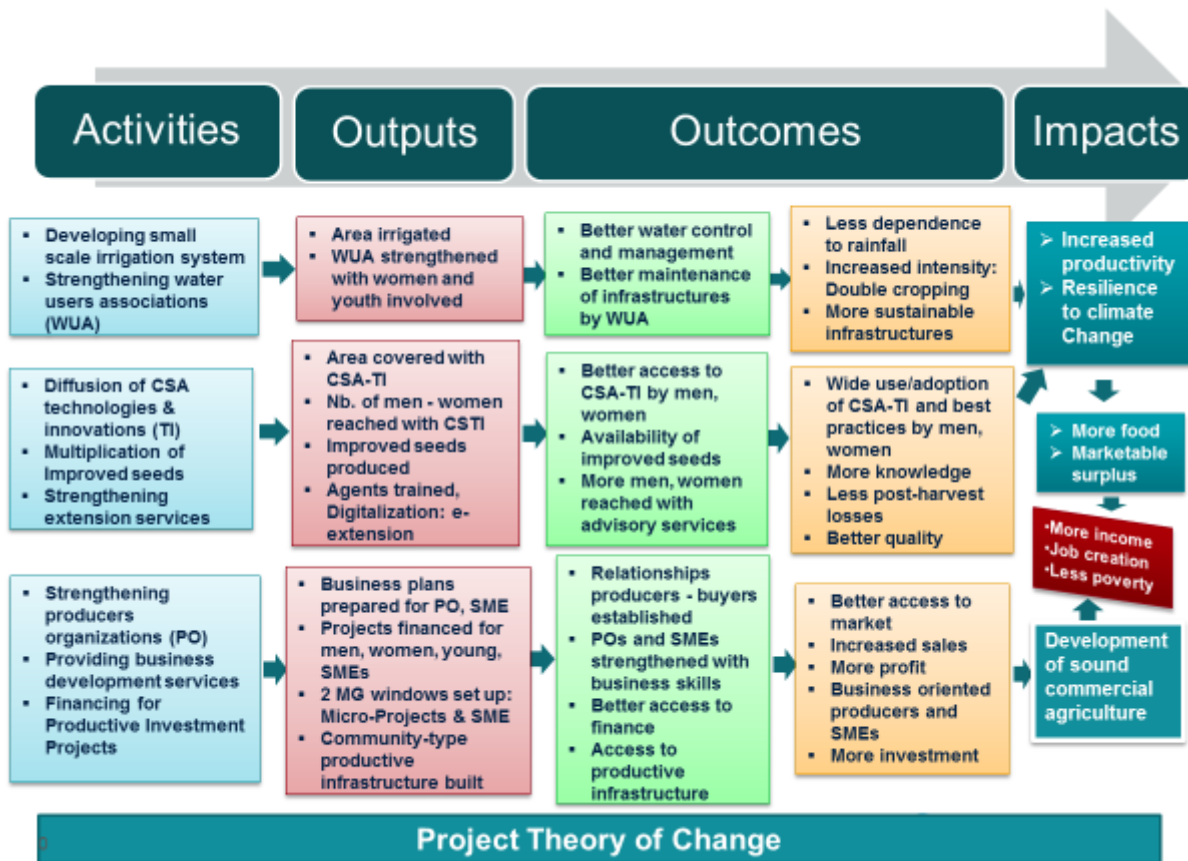
22. **The project will apply a market-oriented, value chain approach to improving the capabilities of beneficiaries, and developing markets.** A schematic depiction of the project's theory of change is provided in Figure 1. The project is expected to increase access by the primary beneficiaries to

¹⁸ Siguiri, Mandiona, Boké, Labé, Dalaba, Bayla, Lola, Pita, Ndiguiraye, Conakry, Dubreka, Koyah



improved technologies including climate-smart technologies and post-harvest technologies, agricultural machinery, rehabilitated or developed irrigated perimeters, and markets. Consequently, the project will increase productivity, enhance resilience, improve product quality, and increase the surplus to be commercialized. Project activities will help create and enhance business opportunities and encourage entrepreneurial behavior. These outcomes will lead to increased incomes for producers and other operators in the targeted value chains. Furthermore, the project will have a strong positive impact on women-owned small agricultural enterprises, benefiting women in their roles as producers, processors, marketers and service providers. The project is also expected to offer innovative opportunities of interest to youth to get them to develop their own businesses.

Figure 1: The theory of change of the project



23. The project consists of four interconnected components, organized to remove the binding constraints and address priorities sequentially: (i) increasing agricultural productivity; (ii) increasing market access; (iii) strengthening institutional capacity; and (iv) project coordination and implementation.

Component 1: Increasing agricultural productivity (US\$20.37 million - US\$20 million from IDA, US\$0.35 million from Government, US\$0.02 from Beneficiaries)

24. The objective of this component is to increase agricultural productivity through climate-smart intensification of selected production systems focusing on enhancing water management and



fostering access to improved technologies and innovation. This component comprises two sub-components:

25. **Subcomponent 1.1: Water management (US\$16.03 million – US\$16 million from IDA, US\$0.01 million from Government, US\$0.02 million from Beneficiaries):** This subcomponent will contribute to implement the irrigation master plan currently being updated in Guinea under the Bank funded project, PASAG. It will improve water management by rehabilitating and or developing small scale irrigation schemes for a total of about 3,000 hectares, focusing particularly on low-land areas identified in the irrigation master plan. Investments will cover: (i) civil works for irrigation infrastructure, (ii) adoption of simple, efficient and labor-saving water management technologies, easy to be appropriated to modernize production systems, and (iii) the creation or strengthening of water users' associations, and the development of management procedures and guidelines for the operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure to ensure sustainability. This subcomponent will be implemented by the *Direction Nationale du Génie Rural* (National Directorate for Rural Engineering – DNGR).

26. **Subcomponent 1.2: Access to technology, innovation and advisory services (US\$4.34 million - US\$4.00 million from IDA and US\$0.34 million from Government):** The project will scale-up results achieved by the WAAPP to enable a wider adoption of improved, climate-smart technologies and innovations packages, including seeds of high-yielding, early-maturing and drought-resistant varieties, environment-friendly practices for agricultural intensification in selected production systems (including poultry and fish farming), as well as the promotion of solar based technologies (rather than wood for smoked fish processing to preserve natural resources and reduce GHG emissions) and digital solutions for extension services. The direct beneficiaries will be smallholder farmers. The project will finance the transfer and wide diffusion of these technologies and innovations in partnership with producer organizations, research and extension services. In particular, the project will fund: (i) the multiplication of certified seeds by cooperatives or firms to increase availability and lower the cost; (ii) technical assistance, training and equipment for public and private advisory services to strengthen technology transfer systems; and (iii) the development of an e-extension platform, using digital solutions and applications to modernize advisory services and extend their reach. There will be a deliberate targeting of women in the provision of these technologies and training. This subcomponent will be implemented by the Project Coordination and Implementation Unit (PCIU) in the Ministry of Agriculture in partnership with the *Agence Nationale de la Promotion Rurale et du Conseil Agricole* (National Agency for Rural Promotion and Agricultural Council – ANPROCA), other public and private advisory services, and producer's organizations.

Component 2: Increasing Market Access (US\$12.66 million - US\$11.0 million from IDA, US\$0.22 million from Government and US\$1.44 million from Beneficiaries)

27. The objective of this component is to help producers, small-scale processors and their organizations to increase production and commercialization of marketable surplus for the targeted agricultural commodities value chains (rice, maize, potato, egg and fish). Activities will encourage market-oriented behavior, and link buyers with sellers whenever possible. Component 2 will: (i) strengthen producer and professional organizations, processors, SMEs, and inter-professional organizations through training, coaching and mentoring; (ii) provide training and facilitate the preparation of sound business plans; and (iii) contribute to the funding of such business plans through a matching grant mechanism.



Women and the youth (18-35 years age) will benefit from preferential terms for matching grants. Implementation of Component 2 will be done by the PCIU with the recruitment of a specialized firm with experience in delivering technical assistance to small-scale producers and agribusinesses, and organizing agricultural value chain structuring activities. This component is organized in three sub-components.

28. **Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening Producer Organizations (US\$3.21 million - US\$3.0 million from IDA and US\$0.21 million from Government).** This subcomponent will finance institutional support to producer organizations, technical assistance (TA) to identify promising markets and obstacles to increasing sales, and build community-managed infrastructures (storage including drying and processing facilities, aggregation areas). Working with producer and inter-professional organizations, the project will: (i) create knowledge products such as competitiveness studies and market studies, and review and disseminate information on sector regulations and quality control; (ii) establish and/or strengthen professional and inter-professional entities (including producer organizations, cooperatives, women's and youth groups) with a focus on better governance, and preparation and implementation of their action plans; (iii) organize and fund convening events, study tours and other knowledge-sharing activities (publications, websites, e-newsletters, demonstrations of business-enabling digital applications and other tools) and (iv) rehabilitate and/or build small, community-managed infrastructure for market access, which are required to increase value chain activity but unlikely to be profitable as private investments. The specialized firm will build the capacity of producers' organizations to manage in a profitable and sustainable way these community-managed infrastructures. The PCIU will be responsible for the procurement of these community-managed infrastructures.
29. **Subcomponent 2.2: Business Development Services (US\$ 1.0 million -US\$ 1.0 million from IDA).** This subcomponent will finance business development services for individual or group of producers and small processors willing to engage in microprojects (MP) (including activities such as agricultural intensification, mechanization, small-scale processing, efficiency improvements, marketing and storage investments), as well as for agribusiness SMEs (SME subprojects) in Guinea. The project will assist promoters of MPs and SME subprojects by helping them develop business plans and coaching them to make their projects successful. This subcomponent will provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen technical, entrepreneurial and management skills of project promoters. The SME Business Center, created under the Guinea Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises Project, will receive technical assistance to develop into a robust partner providing training services. Beneficiaries will be accompanied by agriculture/agribusiness advisors (through service providers) that will work with them to customize sound projects and business plans, as well as identify specific capacity building needs and pre-requisites for their success. This subcomponent will be implemented by the PCIU in partnership with the SME business center and with the support from a specialized firm.
30. **Subcomponent 2.3: Financing Productive Investment Projects (US\$ 8.44 million - US\$ 7 million from IDA and US\$ 1.44 million from beneficiaries).** This subcomponent will provide co-funding and implementation support for competitively selected investment initiatives by producers, small processors and marketers (MPs) and groups of investors and agricultural SMEs (SME subprojects). Project funding will be provided under a single matching grant mechanism composed of two separate windows each having distinct conditions and processes, funding levels, terms and arrangements defined in manuals approved as a disbursement condition. These windows are:



- i) **Micro-Project Window (MPs):*** This window will co-fund at least 500 MP business plans through a competitive Matching Grant mechanism for investments up to US\$ 10,000 each. MP beneficiaries will be individual producers or groups of producers, agro-entrepreneurs, processors and marketers contributing at least 20 percent of the project cost in cash or kind through their own resources or a loan from a financial institution (FI); the project will provide up to 80 percent in matching funds. MP beneficiaries will be required to have a bank account to receive funds. This window will target vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth. The use of climate-smart technologies will be strongly encouraged.
 - ii) **SME Subproject Window (SME-SP):*** This window will co-fund approximately 50 business plans through a competitive matching grant mechanism for investments ranging from US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 50,000. The project will cover up to 60 percent of eligible expenditures, while the remaining 40 percent will be provided by beneficiaries through cash or through loans from financial institutions (FIs). SME-SP beneficiaries will be required to have a bank account to receive funds, as one of the purposes of this mechanism is to develop sustained business relationships between beneficiaries on the one hand and FIs on the other, starting at investment inception. Business plans that incorporate climate-smart technologies will be strongly encouraged.
31. Under both windows, women and youth (18-35 years of age) will receive preferential treatment, particularly rural youth and young professionals who have graduated from agricultural and business schools. These two groups will be required to fund only 10 percent of eligible expenditures under the MP window and 30 percent under the SME-SP window. The eligibility and selection criteria, as well as the guidelines for appraising and approving matching grants for both windows, will be detailed in a Matching Grant Implementation Manual acceptable to the World Bank.¹⁹ The PCIU will hold responsibility for managing the matching grant program and supervising technical assistance provided through the specialized firm or other providers of technical assistance, monitoring and results reporting. The PCIU will maintain fiduciary responsibility for all aspects of this activity.

Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacity (US\$10.20 million - US\$5.0 million from IDA, US\$0.20 million from Government and US\$5.0 million from AFD)

32. The objective of this component is to strengthen institutional capacity focusing particularly on agricultural statistics and planning for a rapid response in the case of severe crises and emergencies.
33. ***Subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening agricultural statistics system (US\$10.20 million - US\$5.0 million from IDA, US\$0.20 million from Government and US\$5.0 million from AFD).*** This subcomponent will finance technical assistance to strengthen the public agricultural statistics system. This will be achieved in a concerted effort associating AFD (and possible other donors) and with technical assistance from FAO. Under this subcomponent, the project will contribute to: (i) reinforcing institutional capacity for data generation and management; (ii) financing expenses required to perform Guinea's agricultural and livestock census²⁰; (iii) financing the production of quality statistics for the agriculture sector; and (iv) installing an annual agricultural survey system, for regular updates. Data generation will encompass the production of statistics to be used for adaptation to climate change. The gender dimension will be also integrated to allow availability of gender-disaggregated agricultural statistics. This component will be implemented by the *Agence Nationale des Statistiques*

¹⁹ The availability of this manual will be a disbursement condition under both windows.

²⁰ Total cost estimated at US\$ 10 million; the last census was carried out in 2000-2001, and the master sample frame is outdated.



Agricoles (National Agricultural Statistics Agency - ANASA) with technical assistance from FAO and specialized firms to be contracted.

34. **Subcomponent 3.2: Contingency Emergency Response (US\$ 0 million).** Given Guinea's vulnerability to shocks, a contingency emergency response sub-component (CERC), with a zero-dollar provision, is included in the project design to create a financing mechanism for emergency demands arising from natural disasters and other shocks. If such a crisis develops, the government may request the World Bank to reallocate project funds to cover some costs of emergency response and recovery. An operational manual acceptable to the World Bank for implementing the project CERC is being prepared and will be annexed to the project implementation manual. All expenditures under this CERC will be in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of World Bank OP10.00 (Investment Project Financing). They will be appraised and reviewed to determine if they are acceptable to the World Bank before any disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required to support crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction.

Component 4: Project coordination and implementation (US\$4.53 million - US\$4.2 million from IDA, US\$0.33 million from Government)

35. This component aims at ensuring that the project is efficiently managed, monitored, and that performance and outcomes are carefully tracked by the PCIU and the implementing agencies. Major activities will consist of: strategic planning, coordination and management; monitoring, evaluation, and communication; and the management of safeguards' policies. Under this subcomponent, the project will finance: (i) the incremental expenses incurred in implementing the project through the project coordination and implementation unit (PCIU), the participating implementing agencies and various services providers; (ii) technical assistance provided through consultancies, audits, and training to enhance implementation capacity of the PCIU; (iii) communication, knowledge production and sharing, and outreach activities; (iv) monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes and impacts; (v) citizen engagement; (vi) oversight of social and environmental safeguard policies; and (vii) institutional strengthening to ensure sustainability of project's results. This component will be implemented by the PCIU.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Project Oversight

36. **The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for overall project implementation.** It will collaborate closely with other relevant Ministries and their respective public departments and agencies including the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production for activities related to the poultry value chain; the Ministry of Fishing, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy for small scale fish farming and processing (smoked fish); the Ministry of Youth for project activities targeting youth; and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for project activities focusing on connecting producers to traders and agro-processors. An integrated or multisector approach was used during the project preparation led by an inter-ministerial committee and this will be kept during the project implementation



37. An inter-ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC) headed by the Ministry of Agriculture will provide strategic oversight to the project. The inter-ministerial committee used during project preparation will be maintained and expanded to serve as the Project Steering Committee (PSC) during the implementation phase of the project. The committee will meet at least twice a year and be chaired by the Secretary General of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture. The secretariat will be ensured by the Project Coordination and Implementation Unit (PCIU) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Membership of the PSC will include: the Project Coordinator and representatives from: the Chamber of Agriculture (as co-chair), the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Craft, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, the Ministry of Fishing, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy; the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Social Action, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of the Environment, the *Agence Guinéenne de Promotion des Exportations* (AGUIPEXE), *Agence de Promotion des Investissements Privés* (APIP), *Administration et Contrôle des Grands Projets et des Marchés Publics* (Administration and Control of Big Projects and Public Procurement - ACGPMP), Climate Action Network (CAN), Civil Society Organizations, producers' organizations and women and youth organizations. The main responsibilities of the PSC will include: (i) providing strategic and policy guidance to the PCIU for implementation and coordination of activities; (ii) ensuring overall conformity with Government policies and strategies; (iii) reviewing project progress and performance; (iv) approving the annual work plan and budget (AWP&B); (v) resolving implementation problems or conflicts; and (iv) assisting the PCIU in obtaining, whenever needed, Government assistance and contributions to the project.

Project coordination and implementation unit

38. The existing WAAPP PCIU in the Ministry of Agriculture oversaw the preparation of the project and will be responsible for project implementation. Its staffing will be strengthened to meet the specific needs of the project. Additional staff will include a deputy project coordinator; a rural engineer in charge of irrigation infrastructure and WUAs; a private sector or value chain specialist; an accountant; a procurement specialist; a social development specialist in charge of social safeguards, gender and youth; a monitoring and evaluation specialist; a communication specialist; and support staff. The reinforced WAAPP PCIU will coordinate overall project implementation on a day-to-day basis. It will coordinate and consolidate the annual work plans and budgets and oversee all other technical implementing agencies. It will be responsible for all fiduciary aspects of the project including procurement, disbursement, accounting, financial reporting and monitoring, and evaluation of the project, and for ensuring the auditing of the project account. It will prepare bi-annual reports recording the progress of the project. All project accounts will be audited annually by independent auditors acceptable to IDA and should be submitted to IDA no later than six months after the closing of the fiscal year in Guinea. The PCIU will act as the Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee.

Project implementing agencies

39. Specific implementation arrangements are defined for each component and subcomponent, under the overall oversight of the PCIU. Results-based partnership agreements will be signed by the PCIU with each directorate or institution in charge of implementing a component or sub-component. The partnership agreements define the assigned objectives, annual action plan, obligations and responsibilities of contracting parties, administrative, technical and financial implementation modalities, date of effectiveness and duration, allocated budget and categories of eligible expenditures. The PCIU will delegate through the partnership agreements, the technical responsibility



for component and subcomponent implementation to the relevant directorate or partner while maintaining overall fiduciary responsibility. Partnership agreements will be signed by PCIU with the following agencies:

- i) *Direction Nationale du Génie Rural* (National Directorate for Rural Engineering - DNGR) of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the implementation of the subcomponent 1.1: Water management;
 - ii) *Agence Nationale de la Promotion Rurale et du Conseil Agricole* (National Agency for Rural Promotion and Agricultural Council – ANPROCA) other public and private advisory services for the implementation of parts of sub-component 1.2: Access to Technology, Innovation and Advisory Service;
 - iii) *Agence Nationale des Statistiques Agricoles* (National Agricultural Statistics Agency - ANASA) for the implementation of subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening agricultural statistics system. Technical assistance will be provided by World Bank. Specialized firms will be contracted for support.
40. Component 2 (Increasing Market Access) will be implemented by the PCIU through contracting arrangement with specialized consulting firms. The PCIU will also work closely with the Chamber of Agriculture, the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Craft as well as the *Confédération Nationale des Organisations Paysannes de Guinée* (National Confederation of Farmers Organizations – CNOP-G). Subcomponents 3.2 and component 4 will be implemented by the PCIU.
41. Implementation arrangements are described in more detail in annex 5 and in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Project implementing manuals

42. A project implementation manual (PIM) is being prepared and will be completed and validated no later than 3 months after effectiveness. The PIM details the organizational and technical procedures that govern the project, including financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will allow the PCIU to address issues in a timely manner. The PIM spells out the provisions governing specific aspects of the project.
43. A separate matching grant implementation manual (MGIM) will be prepared and validated prior any grant disbursement. The MGIM will include the following items: (i) detailed fiduciary and technical procedures regarding co-financing of MPs and SME-SPs , including control mechanisms and remedies for its implementation; (ii) the implementation of business plans; (iii) clear eligibility criteria for MP and SME-SP and beneficiaries (including safeguards), processing cycle and timing, as well as complaint-handling mechanisms for these MPs and SME-SPs ; (iv) remedies for non-compliance and abuse of funds in MPs and SME-SPs; (v) training of producers organizations and other stakeholders prior to projects implementation; and (vi) templates for MP and SME-SP agreements, incorporating good governance and transparency for the MP and SME-SP clauses as well as complaint-handling mechanisms for these projects candidates.
44. The operations manual for the Contingency Emergency Response is being prepared.



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

The project will be implemented in 12 Prefectures of the country and will cover the four agro ecological areas of Guinea: Lower Guinea; Middle Guinea; Forestry Guinea and High Guinea. Each agro ecological area present specific characteristics that will be taken into consideration during the project implementation.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Demba Balde, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Emmanuel Ngollo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
- Cheikh A. T. Sagna, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
- Bougadare Kone, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
- Abou Gueye, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered due to the fact that activities under project components 1 and 2 will likely have adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. Many of these risks and impact will be site-specific, few if any of them will be irreversible and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily. The project is therefore category B.</p> <p>Given the specific sites/locations for the sub-projects are not yet identified at this stage in project preparation, a framework approach has been adopted. An ESMF has been prepared by the borrower, reviewed by the World Bank and the national environmental agency of Guinea (Bureau Guinéen d'Evaluation Environnementale – Guinean Environmental Assessment Office -BGEE). The final version is in the disclosure process in county and the World Bank has already received a written authorization to disclose but this will be done once the disclosure is effective in the country. During the preparation of the ESMF, the Borrower has ensured</p>



		that meaningful consultation and a summary of the consultation was integrated in the ESMF. The ESMF provides guidelines to conduct sub projects Environmental and social screening. The ESMF has included clear procedures that will be required for identification, protection of cultural property from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts, and will be included in standard bidding documents. The ESMF provides also procedures for handling with “chance finds” during implementation project activities.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered as is not anticipated that any subproject with the potential to cause significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats or critical natural habitats will be financed. At any case relevant measures will be taken to limit the threats to natural and critical natural habitats during the project implementation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered as the sub projects financed under the project are not anticipated to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence with the forests. relevant measures will be taken to avoid such threats.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project activities will likely increase the use of chemical pesticides which could have negative environmental and health impacts. despite the fact that the project will not procure chemical pesticides, a Integrated Pest and Pesticides Management Plan (IPPMP) was prepared by the borrower and reviewed by the Bank. The final version is in the disclosure process in the country. The Bank has already received a written authorization to disclose the document, but this will be done once the disclosure is effective in the country.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered as the proposed project will involve excavations and movement of earth for the building facilities. During the development of the ESMF, physical cultural resources concerns have been taken into consideration and baselines defined. The ESMF has included clear procedures that will be required for identification, protection of cultural



		property from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts, and will be included in standard bidding documents. The ESMF provides procedures for handling with “chance finds” during implementation project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous peoples as described in OP/BP 4.10 are located in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in the vent that sub-projects should involve involuntary resettlement as the Project will finance construction/rehabilitation of processing facilities; and infrastructures that may imply land acquisition in the covered areas. A RPF was prepared, reviewed by the Bank and the revised version is awaited. The RPF will guide the management of such situations should they arise during project implementation. RAPs will be prepared as and when necessary.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered as the project is not anticipating financing construction of a large dam or a high hazard dam or using an existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project idea under Subcomponent 1.1 is to improve water management by rehabilitating and or developing small scale irrigation schemes for a total of about 3,000 hectares, focusing particularly on low-land areas identified in the irrigation master plan. it is likely that half of the project’s potential sites are located in the watersheds of the Niger, Senegal and Kolente river basins. However, based on the locations of the schemes (mostly on secondary or tertiary tributaries), and the estimated maximum water withdrawal (0.03% and 0.08% of the annual renewable water respectively), the impact will likely be insignificant, therefore with regard of the potential estimated maximum water withdrawal, an exception to the Riparian Notification Requirement under OP 7.50 has been granted.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the project is not expected to support activities in any disputes as defined by the policy.



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 ESMF identified several challenges and issues that will need to pay attention.

Solid and liquid waste management;

Poor Pesticide management;

Increase health risks and loss of biodiversity;

Risk of extension of cultivable areas inducing forest degradation deforestation;

Potential increase of agropastoral conflicts in the project area;

Poor veterinary biomedical waste management.

Although physical displacement is not expected under this project, OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is triggered for two main reasons: (i) as a precaution to ensure that all subprojects approved under Component 1 (Increasing agriculture productivity) and to a lesser extent under Component 2 (Increasing Market Access) are sound and sustainable from a social safeguards point of view; (ii) economic displacement of project-affected populations (PAPs) may occur since the project is anticipated to have major social risks relating to land acquisition or loss of livelihood.

It was agreed that relevant measures will be taken to address adequately these main challenges. The World bank safeguards specialists involved in the project will work closely with the counter part to ensure that the project environmental and social due diligence are undertaken timely and in full compliance with the WBs safeguards policies and national regulations.

Regarding OP/BP 7.50- on International waterways, it is likely that half of the project's potential sites are located in the watersheds of the Niger, Senegal and Kolente river basins. However, based on the locations of the schemes (mostly on secondary or tertiary tributaries), and the estimated maximum water withdrawal (0.03% and 0.08% of the annual renewable water respectively), the impact will likely be insignificant. Development of low land areas involves minimal and insignificant additional water withdrawal since this irrigation system mainly relies on naturally occurring flood waters. This partial control of water is an improved flood recession farming which can lead to positive impacts, including reduction in erosion. With regard of the potential estimated maximum water withdrawal, an exception to the Riparian Notification Requirement under OP 7.50 been granted and the WB Team will work closely with the Government and the relevant respective basin authorities to ensure full compliance with the policy.

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

The potential environmental and social impacts and risks of the project are expected to be moderate and mostly site specific, with no significant or long-term negative impacts,

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

Every subproject will undergo an environmental and social screening and any subproject activities that will result in involuntary resettlement as defined by the Bank will be assessed. Expectations from beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities could be overly high regarding the overall benefit from the project intervention, which would be



effectively and efficiently managed during implementation. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis from a social safeguard stand point depends on the nature, scale, and potential social impacts of the proposed subprojects and require the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

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.

Safeguards instruments: Prior to project appraisal, the Borrower has already prepared the an ESMF, a RPF and a IPPMP. These documents were reviewed by the Bank and approved. The documents are under disclosure process the country. the Bank has already received an authorization to disclose at World Bank website. This will be done once the disclosure is effective in the country.

The ESMF and RPF provides guidelines that will be used to address environmental and social screening of each subproject including the resettlement concerns. Each subproject activity will be screened for social and environmental impact and risks; the systematic environmental and social screening as well as the subproject classification procedures are detailed in the ESMF. The screening and classification process of eligible subprojects will be carried out by the PIU social and environmental safeguards specialists and validated by BGEE.

Institutional arrangement for safeguards implementation: The PCIU will hire a skilled and full time Social development Specialist and a skilled and full time Environmental Safeguard Specialist with the role and responsibility to ensure project's compliance on social and environmental safeguards. It recognized that BGEE has extensive experience monitoring World Bank funded operations in Guinea and has therefore continuously dealt with World Bank Safeguards specialists both in terms of projects preparation and implementation as well as safeguards training sessions. All sub projects will be systematically subject to safeguards screening that will decide which safeguards instruments is relevant for the sub-project environmental and social risks and impacts mitigation measures. The Project Implementation Manual will detail the safeguards screening and mitigation process, the Gender Based Violence management and the grievance redress mechanism.

Technical feasibility studies and site specific safeguards studies Alignment. The consultants in charge to complete technical feasibility studies will work closely with the consultants working in the preparation of site Environmental safeguards specific instruments to ensure alignment in the project implementation and avoid delays..

Consultation and disclosure: During the preparation of the safeguards instruments, the main stakeholders were consulted the targeted areas and also in Conakry during the national validation. The final safeguards documents will be made accessible to the key stakeholders including sector ministries both at Conakry and in the regions. The consultation of the main stakeholders will be systematic during the whole project life cycle based on the consultation plan that will be prepared and implemented.

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

The Preparation of the safeguards documents allowed also to identify the key stakeholder that will play an important role during the project implementation. The preparation of safeguards instruments was undertaken in the participatory manner.

The following stakeholders were identified among other:

PCIU;

Public administrations (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Ministry of livestock's; Ministry



of Public health, etc);
 National Agencies and Directorates (Guinean Bureau of Environmental and Social Studies - BGEEE) for environmental monitoring;
 Representatives of the Authorities of the three watersheds basins (Niger, Senegal and Kolente);
 National Directorate of Health ; National Pesticide Committee of Guinea ; National Service for Protection of Plants and Stored Foods; National Directorate of Livestock; National Directorate of Fisheries;
 Prefectures;
 Local Associations;
 NGOs.

The ESMF proposes also the consultation process that will be implemented during the whole project lifespan.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
27-Mar-2018	25-Apr-2018	
"In country" Disclosure		
Guinea		
25-Apr-2018		
Comments		
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
28-Mar-2018	25-Apr-2018	
"In country" Disclosure		
Pest Management Plan		
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
Yes	29-Mar-2018	25-Apr-2018



"In country" Disclosure

Guinea

25-Apr-2018

Comments

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.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

The documents remain at draft stage and are subject to RSA review. They will be disclosed once approved.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes



If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

No

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?

Yes

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?

Yes

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

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

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Aifa Fatimata Ndoeye Niane



Senior Agriculture Economist

Jeremy Robert Strauss
Senior Private Sector Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Economy and Finance
Malado Kaba
Minister of Economy and Finance of Guinea
maladokaba@gmail.com

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture
Dr N'Famara Conte
Secetaire General du Ministere de l'Agriculture
contenfam52@yahoo.fr

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>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Aifa Fatimata Ndoeye Niane Jeremy Robert Strauss
----------------------	---

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Maman-Sani Issa	27-Apr-2018
Practice Manager/Manager:	Marianne Grosclaude	04-May-2018
Country Director:	Rachidi B. Radji	07-May-2018

