



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/23/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00940



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Guinea-Bissau	AFRICA	P174336	
Project Name	Guinea Bissau Emergency Food Security Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	6/18/2020	7/28/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

(i) to support increased food crop production; (ii) increase access to food for consumption by food insecure households; and (iii) contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the cashew sector to market risks.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	15.00

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

Yes

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

The proposed project seeks to support the government of Guinea Bissau to proactively mitigate the short-to-medium-term food security challenges that the country is expected to face, as result of Covid-19 impacts on cashew nut production and marketing. In addition, financing will be provided to strengthen the resilience of the cashew sector to market risks.

D. Environmental and Social Overview



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

Guinea-Bissau is home to a natural heritage of enormous importance on a global scale, the biological diversity (marine, coastal, terrestrial, wetlands, mangroves) hosts populations of rare and/or emblematic protected species important at national, regional and global level. The national protected areas system (NSAP) covers 26.3% of the territory, representing 12.4% of marine protected areas and 13.9% of terrestrial protected areas, which is by far highly compliant with the Aichi Targets for Biodiversity. Guinea Bissau is therefore at the forefront of countries that looks at biodiversity as an essential economic resource and offers huge potentials in nature-based tourism opportunities. Yet, the intensification of economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries and extractive industries poses threats in specific related to deforestation (via wildfires, illegal logging of high valued species, fuelwood for charcoal production), overgrazing, soil erosion, and migration in forest areas, leading to soil degradation and loss of biodiversity.

The degradation of the forest ecosystem is more pronounced due to the rapid expansion of cashew monoculture. Guinea Bissau's economy relies highly on cashew production, it is the country's main agricultural produce and source of income and accounts for over 95 percent of the country's total export revenue. With the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak economic impacts are being felt throughout the cashew value chain and aggravating food insecurity in the country. The COVID-19 outbreak has led to restrict movement and affecting negatively cashew production, processing and storage activities and lowering market prices for cashew and increasing overall food prices. Food insecurity is also known to heighten the risk of civil and communal conflict, a prospect with a much higher likelihood of occurrence in Guinea Bissau, given its underlying fragility.

The project will be implemented in the rural areas of Guinea Bissau, any specific target areas have not been identified at this stage.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Borrower has a legal and regulatory framework in place for management of environmental and social risks and impacts. Common structural project management weaknesses within the Government and publicly-owned sector agencies have been observed in other World Bank financed projects with regard to limited human and technical capacity. The Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) is being established within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and will include Environmental and Social Specialists. Despite its previous experience with World Bank investment projects and related safeguards instruments the TCU is new to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) where several new aspects of the ESF have not been addressed in standard ESAs in Guinea Bissau. To address this risk, capacity building to the PIU staff will be provided to ensure proper capacity to regulate and monitor project activities in alignment with the ESF. Finally, the Bank will make an extra supervision effort and maintain a close working relationship with the PIU and beneficiaries.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The risk rating is moderate based on the nature and magnitude of the activities, with site-specific, low-risk, temporary and reversible environmental and health risks and impacts. The potential adverse risks and impacts the



project activities could generate on human population and the environment are related to physical infrastructure with opening of rural access roads, the construction of local markets and rehabilitation of storage facilities. Activities in agriculture such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides could lead to adverse effects in human health and the environment, through the degradation of soils, surface and ground water if not well monitored and managed. However, these identified risks and impacts will be mitigated and minimized following the required ESF instruments to be developed and the ESCP.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The social risks associated with project activities are considered moderate, as the project is adopting a community approach which is well established in Guinea-Bissau. The main risks evolve around small-scale conflicts around local civil works and agricultural services. Any land issues are expected to be addressed through voluntary land donations, in line with the practice of past and ongoing CDD projects in the country and conforming to the requirements of ESS5. SEA/SH risk level of the project has not been assessed yet, but it will be assessed and addressed during implementation through the drafting of ESMF and ESMP instrument. The project will ensure that women are consulted in a specific and safe way through this project to analyze the risk of SEA/SH and the impact of project activities for women in general as well as the accessibility of GRM. The mitigation measures will be finalized after assessment and will include code of conduct with clear language on unexpected behavior and sanctions for all projects related staff (including those involved in civil works), community awareness raising on SEA/SH and GRM that is sensitive to GBV/SEA/SH.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

As project locations are yet to be agreed upon, an Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed, approved and disclosed no later than 60 days after project effectiveness, covering environmental and social risks and impacts caused by project activities. These include civil works leading to generation of waste, Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) and Community Health and Safety risks with project workers, the use of pesticides and fertilizers leading to OHS risks with project workers and generation of waste, and the generation of medical waste from animal husbandry activities. The timing for the preparation of the ESMF is informed by the rapid preparation of this emergency project, the capacity constraints within the country as well as the limitations and restrictions imposed by the COVID crisis, and will ensure that none of the risks materialize before the completion of the instruments. Where feasible, draft versions of the ESMF and associated instruments will be published 45 days after effectiveness to allow for public consultations.

The ESMF will draw on the ESMF prepared for the Second Emergency Food Security Project (PEASA-II) and include an ESMP template, an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), a waste management plan and any additional requirements under the ESF. The ESMF will also include Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the impacts from civil works provided by the project and help guide the preparation of site- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of



such measures, and information on MARD responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage environmental and social risks and impacts of the project activities.

The ESMF will assess SEA/SH risks, include screening for these risks and define corresponding measures to prevent and mitigate the identified SEA/SH risks. The ESMF will also include general Environment Health and Safety Guidelines, Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures for the identified sub-projects to be prepared prior to the commencement of the activities.

The project also includes a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) to provide immediate response to an eligible crisis, disaster event and emergency response. In line with Bank Guidance Note for CERC (2017), a CERC section is included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), based on an indicative list of activities related to the likely emergencies that led to the CERC's inclusion in the project. The implementation of this component will follow a detailed Contingent Emergency Response Implementation Plan (CERIP) satisfactory to the World Bank that will be prepared for each eligible crisis.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. The project is adopting a community-based approach for the provision of agricultural services. As such, most of the planning and implementation of particular project activities will take place at the community-level involving all local stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, local and regional traders and representatives of vulnerable groups. The Project's draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be updated within 60 days of project effectiveness and throughout project implementation as the client engages in continuous and meaningful consultations on policies, procedures, processes and practices (including grievances) with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, and provide them with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information. SEA/SH risk level of the project has not been assessed yet, but it will be assessed and addressed during implementation through the drafting of ESMF and ESMP instrument. The project will ensure that women are consulted in a specific and safe way through this project to analyze the risk of SEA/SH and the impact of project activities for women in general as well as the accessibility of GRM. The mitigation measures will be finalized after assessment and will include code of conduct with clear language on unexpected behavior and sanctions for all projects related staff (including those involved in civil works), community awareness raising on SEA/SH and GRM that is sensitive to GBV/SEA/SH. A project-wide grievance redress mechanism (GRM), proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and sensitive to SEA/SH complaints will be established in the final SEP. The SEA/SH sensitive GRM will include multiple and accessible entry points for reporting (women will be consulted to confirm accessibility), referral to GBV services (at the minimum medical, psychosocial and legal aid) identified through gathering of existing information from institutions and organizations in charge of GBV prevention and response like Ministry of Women, UN Women etc., and will ensure that the procedures for managing and verification of complaints are confidential and survivor centered. Given the COVID-19 outbreak, the project will adopt a precautionary approach in line with World Bank guidance.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts



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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The project workforce is expected to consist of direct workers, contractors, and possibly community workers. Supervisors will be hired for anticipated works regarding the development of access roads. Labor Management Procedures will be part of the ESMF and developed not later than 60 days after project effectiveness, including terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and fair treatment for workers, the establishment of worker's organizations and rules regarding child and forced labor and occupational health and safety measures (OHS). The workers will be required to sign a code of conduct (after a training on its content) with clear language about unacceptable behavior and sanctions for non-compliance, this will include any sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or sexual harassment (SH) of fellow workers or community members including any sexual relation with persons below the age of 18 years old. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established for all direct and contracted workers to address labor issues and worker's concerns, drawing on national laws and procedures. To ensure health and safety of all workers Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plans will be developed in line with Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and best practices from the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19 in a manner acceptable to the Bank and consistent with ESS2. Both the GM and HSE will take into account SEA/SH issues and will include the sensitization sessions for workers as well as referrals to services providing medical, psychosocial and legal assistance to SEA/SH survivors and ensuring the GM is confidential and used survivor centered approaches.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project will finance activities that will involve civil works such as opening of access roads to agriculturally productive areas, construction of local markets, among others. Adverse impacts generated by civil works relate to: (i) disposal and management of waste during the construction phase, (ii) occupational health and safety of workers, (iii) nuisances related to air and noise emissions, and (iv) community health and safety. Fugitive dust generated by construction activities and moving vehicles will impact communities living nearby the construction site. Noise and nuisances related to the construction works will also impact adjacent land owners or communities.

Improved crop production and support to livestock services (vaccination, deworming, and disease management) will generate waste and emissions from machinery (hydrocarbon oils) and farming inputs (chemical fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary medicine) that may cause adverse effects in human health and the environment (soil degradation and contamination of groundwater resources, eutrophication of surface water resources from surface runoff and leaching of nutrients).

Measures specified in General EHSGs including GIIP for Agriculture and Livestock production and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues will be included in the ESMF and subsequent ESIA and ESMPs. The ESMF will cover resource efficiency, pollution prevention and other environmental risk management issues, which will be implemented by the contractors, sub-contractors and community members. For any construction works mitigation measures will be included in the site-ESMPs including a waste management plan to be prepared by the borrower before the commencement of project activities. Sites to dispose waste will be identified in the ESIA. WHO/FAO guidelines on management options for empty pesticides containers, proper handling, transport and disposal of these will be



integrated and addressed in the ESMP through an integrated pest management plan (IPMP) and waste management plan. The IPMP and waste management plan will be finalized prior to the commencement of the project activities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

In addition to the issues and measures mentioned in under ESS3 the project will put in measures to avoid any form of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/H) that could result from construction activities, especially if they involve labor influx.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

While the project might entail the need for land resources for community civil works, voluntary land donations are the vehicle of choice to address any such requirement, and will follow the guiding principles of ESS5, Footnote 10. VLDs have been continuously and successfully used in Bank-financed community projects in the country.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project has not defined yet its specific areas of intervention. Depending on where works would take place, this ESS might be relevant. For example, the selection opening of access roads could cross critical natural habitats including protected areas and induce clearance, loss of vegetation and faunal habitat with regard to the right-of-way of those road-sections. The opening of access roads has also the potential to induce negative impacts on habitats by facilitating the access and triggering further deforestation, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. It is expected that the clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and fauna habitat will be minimal. In this case, measures to mitigate impacts to natural habitats will need to be captured and reflected in the ESMF and ESIA/ESMP.

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

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

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is not relevant at this time as the limited civil works are unlikely to affect cultural assets. Out of an abundance of caution, the ESMF will include measures for "Chance Finds" of archaeological or other cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

not relevant

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No



OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

III. BORROWER'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED		TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts		
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) site-specific ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and related Waste Management Plan		09/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure		
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)		09/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions		
Labor Management Procedures		09/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management		
Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and waste management plan as part of the ESMP		09/2020
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety		
Relevant provisions will be included in the ESMF		09/2020
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement		
Relevant provisions will be included in the ESMF		09/2020
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources		
Relevant provisions will be included in the ESMF		09/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities		
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage		
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries		

Public Disclosure

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

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?

No



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

n/a

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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