



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

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/16/2026 | Report No: ESRSAFA1605

**I. BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Operation Data**

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P511453	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	GNEAP-2	2025
Operation Name	Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project-Phase 2		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Guinea	Guinea	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Energy
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Republic of Guinea	Ministry of Energy (ME), Electricite de Guinée (EDG)	17-Sep-2026	29-Sep-2026
Total Project Cost			
271,800,000.00			

Proposed Development Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to: (i) increase grid and non-grid access to electricity services in selected areas; and (ii) improve the operational performance of the power utility.

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

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

The Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project-Phase 2 (GNEAP-2) is a US\$271.8 million Investment Project Financing (IPF) with performance-based conditions (PBCs) and in alignment with the M300 initiative. US\$132.3 million will be financed by IDA, US\$100.0 million by the European Investment Bank (EIB) as parallel co-financing, and US\$11.7 million of private capital mobilized (PCM). The Government of Guinea is exploring options to close the remaining US\$27.8 million financing gap. GNEAP-2 builds on GNEAP-1 to expand access to electricity while deepening reforms to strengthen the sector's financial and operational sustainability. The project supports Guinea's Mission 300 (M300) commitment and will generate substantial climate co-benefits. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to: (i)



increase grid and non-grid access to electricity services in selected areas; and (ii) improve the operational performance of the power utility. Component 1 – Reinforcement and expansion of grid access and improvement of commercial performance of EDG. This component includes grid extension and densification in Kindia, Labé, Mamou, Pita, and Dalaba, the construction of two new MV lines (Kindia–Donkea and Mamou–Labé), and rural electrification. It also supports EDG’s digitalization and commercial upgrades. Component 2 – Off-grid electrification with privately operated hybrid mini-grid systems. Electrification of 26 localities through solar-diesel hybrid mini-grids operated by private developers. The component targets 36,041 households and 4,258 businesses, using subsidies to attract private capital (expected PCM). Component 3 – Support to reform actions and financial sustainability of the energy sector. Includes PBCs for prepaid meter deployment in non-strategic public institutions. Technical assistance for operationalizing the sector recovery plan, the EDG performance contract, and tariff reform. Component 4 – Implementation support, technical assistance, and capacity building. Includes project management, environmental and social safeguards, owner’s engineer, compensation payments, gender-focused programs, and studies on climate resilience and energy mix diversification.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

Additional Financing does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or expand the geographic footprint of the parent project. It exclusively finances investments already identified at the original appraisal stage, specifically the distribution networks of Kindia (USD 10 million) and Labé (USD 17.8 million) under Sub-component 1.1

The Guinea Electricity Access Scale-Up Project – Phase 2 (GNEAP-2) is implemented in the Republic of Guinea, which has a population of approximately 14.8 million (2024), of which 60.6 percent are under 25 years of age, underscoring the importance of inclusive energy access for youth and vulnerable groups.

Regarding geographic Scope and Areas of Intervention under the additional financing which covers the same areas as the parent project, the project operates in both urban and rural settings across several prefectures in two distinct geographic zones: the coastal and sub-coastal zone (Kindia, approximately 140 km from Conakry, population ~180,000) and the Fouta-Djalon highlands zone (Labé, population ~200,000; Mamou, population ~376,000; Dalaba, population ~134,000; and Pita, population ~19,500).

All these prefectures are located in and around the Fouta-Djalon massif, a mountainous region of significant ecological importance characterized by dense river networks, forested slopes, and biodiversity-rich habitats that serve as the source of major West African rivers. This setting heightens the environmental risk profile of the project and requires particular attention during the environmental screening and site-specific assessment phases.

The project also involves infrastructure development along the approximately 600 km Simandou rail corridor. This corridor has already been the subject of significant resettlement and other social impacts associated with railway development. The project's activities along this corridor must therefore account for pre-existing vulnerabilities of affected communities and potential cumulative effects with prior and ongoing development operations in the area.

Project activities encompass the construction of transformer substations, medium-voltage (MV) and low-voltage (LV) transmission lines along the Kindia-Donkea and Mamou-Labé axes, installation of hybrid solar/diesel mini-grids in rural localities, and support to household grid connections. These activities span urban, peri-urban, and rural settings,



generating environmental and social risks including land acquisition, habitat disturbance, construction-phase impacts, and cumulative effects along existing rights-of-way that are assessed in detail in the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment section below.

Finally, Guinea is exposed to climate-related hazards including floods, droughts, and landslides, which can affect the integrity of electricity infrastructure. The project has incorporated climate resilience measures into infrastructure design, including flood-resistant pylons. Site-specific climate risk screening will be integrated into the ESIA and ESMPs for the Kindia-Labé corridor to ensure that infrastructure is designed and built to withstand projected climate variability over the project lifetime.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Currently the Project implementing agency is the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) established for the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project-Phase 2 (P511453) based in Electricity of Guinea (EDG) and this PIU already has two E&S specialists in post: an Environmental Safeguards Specialist and a Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist.

Institutional Background and Lessons from Phase 1: The Borrower has developed a baseline institutional capacity for environmental and social (E&S) management through its experience implementing the Guinea Electricity Access Project – Phase 1 (GNEAP-1). This includes exposure to ESIA monitoring, stakeholder engagement practices, and the development and operation of grievance redress mechanisms (GRM). However, GNEAP-1 recorded significant E&S performance shortcomings, particularly in the area of resettlement management. The PIU authorized the commencement of civil works on three separate occasions prior to the completion of RAP implementation, resulting in major non-compliances with ESS 5. These failures stemmed primarily from two structural weaknesses: (i) persistent delays in the mobilization of Government funds for compensation payments to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), and (ii) insufficient coordination between the PIU and the Resettlement Commission. As a result, the GNEAP-1 project received a Moderately Unsatisfactory to Unsatisfactory E&S performance rating over its last two years of implementation. These lessons directly inform the design of the E&S management arrangements for GNEAP-2 and the present Additional Financing.

Current Status under GNEAP-2 and the Additional Financing: Under GNEAP-2, no physical work has yet started. Environmental and social risks are therefore entirely prospective, and no on-sites non-compliance situations are currently recorded. This provides an important opportunity to establish robust E&S management arrangements including the completion of site-specific E&S assessment instruments and the full staffing of the E&S team before any construction activity begins.

To address the primary institutional bottleneck identified in Phase 1, waiver is being sought under this parent project to allow IDA to finance resettlement compensation payments directly, removing dependency on the timely mobilization of Government funds. This arrangement is subject to strict conditionalities: RAPs must be finalized, cleared by the Bank, and publicly disclosed before any work starts; compensation must be fully paid before any physical or economic displacement; and an independent verification mechanism will confirm effective payment to all PAPs.

Current E&S Staffing of the PIU and Planned Reinforcements: The PIU currently has two E&S specialists in post, both of whom served in the same roles during GNEAP-1 and therefore bring direct institutional continuity and familiarity with



the project context: an Environmental Safeguards Specialist, responsible for overseeing the management of biophysical impacts, ESIA compliance, and contractor supervision; and a Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist, responsible for gender mainstreaming, inclusion of vulnerable persons, and prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEA/SH).

To address the significant shortcomings encountered during the implementation of the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project – Phase 1, particularly regarding resettlement and land acquisition, the recruitment of additional social development personnel with expertise in involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is underway within the parent project, namely the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project – Phase 2. This position is critical given the Substantial social risk rating of the project, particularly the risks associated with land acquisition and resettlement along the Kindia-Labé corridor and this additional Social Specialist shall be recruited by October 31, 2026 at the latest for the Project. Capacity Challenges and Strengthening Measures: Capacity constraints are expected to be more pronounced for activities under Component 2, which will be carried out in rural areas where experience with bankable ESIAs and ESF-compliant implementation is more limited than in urban settings. Beyond the PIU, the capacity of all entities actively involved in project implementation must be reinforced to ensure effective E&S performance throughout the project cycle.

The national electricity utility, Electricity de Guinee (EDG), which plays an active role in project implementation particularly in the management of grid infrastructure and connections requires targeted E&S capacity building. This includes training on ESF requirements, OHS standards applicable to electricity works, and community engagement practices relevant to EDG's operational mandate.

The Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency (AGEE), responsible for ensuring compliance of all investments with the national regulatory framework, received ESF capacity-building training in December 2024. Additional targeted training is planned under this project to enable AGEE to fully discharge its oversight role and ensure that project activities comply with Guinea's environmental and social laws and regulations. Similarly, the Resettlement Commission and other institutions involved in land acquisition and compensation processes (Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency, Prefectural Land Commission, Local administrative authorities (prefects, municipalities, districts), Local traditional authorities (village chiefs, religious leaders), Prefectural Directorate of Urban Planning and Housing, Prefectural Committees for Monitoring Environmental and Social Management Plans (CPSES), National Compensation Commission (CNI) will receive dedicated training on ESF requirements, with particular emphasis on ESS 5 compliance and the sequencing of compensation prior to construction.

All organizations with a role in project implementation (AGEE, EDG, PIU, Agence Guinéenne d'Électrification Rurale, AGER) are expected to maintain qualified E&S and gender specialists consistent with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards deemed relevant to the project in this ESRS. The World Bank team will provide enhanced implementation support during the early stages of the project, with supervision missions specifically focused on E&S performance, resettlement progress, and contractor compliance.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial



A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Environmental risk was assessed as Substantial at the time of the parent project's approval and remains Substantial for this Additional Financing (AF). The AF does not generate new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. All other parameters PDO, intervention areas, implementation modalities, institutional arrangements, and closing date remain unchanged. The AF exclusively funds investments already identified during the initial appraisal of the parent project, specifically the distribution networks of Kindia (USD 10 million) and Labé (USD 17.8 million) strictly meeting the definition of a previously identified financing gap. Key environmental risk factors contributing to the Substantial rating are the following. The project intervention areas encompass the Fouta-Djalon massif and surrounding zones, a region of significant ecological importance characterized by dense hydrographic networks, forested slopes, and biodiversity-rich habitats that serve as the source of major West African rivers. The rehabilitation and extension of electricity distribution networks and hybrid mini grids in these settings could alter the landscape, fragment natural habitats, disturb fauna and flora, and affect river systems. Aerial transmission lines could pose bird collision risks, and electromagnetic fields generated by power lines and substations may affect human health and wildlife. Electricity generation from hybrid solar/diesel mini grids could contribute to greenhouse gas emissions if appropriate mitigation measures are not applied. Construction activities would generate waste including construction waste, electrical and electronic waste, and hazardous materials as well as air and noise pollution linked to vehicle movements. Diesel spills associated with hybrid mini-grid installations could represent soil and water contamination risk. Road traffic connecting worksites to nearby towns could create road safety hazards. Workers could be exposed to significant occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, including electrocution, burns, slips, and falls. The project also involves works along the approximately 600 km Simandou rail corridor, a zone that has already experienced significant environmental disturbance associated with railway development, requiring careful attention to cumulative effects. In addition, the limited capacity of the Borrower and in particular of EDG, AGER, and the E&S staff from the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project-Phase 1 to manage environmental risks and adverse impacts may constitute a significant obstacle to the adequate management of the aforementioned environmental risks and impacts associated with the current project. Institutional capacity to manage environmental risks and potential negative impacts will be actively strengthened through targeted and periodic training and support to remedy this situation.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk rating was assessed as Substantial at the time of the parent project's approval and remains Substantial for this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. Key social risk factors contributing to the Substantial rating are the following. Project activities will take place across urban, peri-urban, and rural settings in the prefectures of Kindia, Mamou, Labé, Dalaba, and Pita. Activities are expected to generate resettlement impacts along transmission rights-of-way, including loss of crops, trees, and economic activities, as well as limited land acquisition. Physical displacement will be minimized through careful route selection, but economic displacement of project-affected persons (PAPs) including traders, farmers, and residents remains a significant risk requiring robust RAP implementation. The project also involves works along the approximately 600 km Simandou rail corridor, a zone where communities have already experienced resettlement and other social impacts associated with prior railway development, raising the risk of cumulative social effects on pre-existing vulnerable populations. Supply chain risks related to the potential use of forced or child labor among primary suppliers of solar panels have also been identified.



The experiences from the Guinea Electricity Access Scale Up Project-Phase1 indicates that direct impacts to communities and PAPs are likely to be moderate risk. However, the client's capacity to implement social measures is limited, particularly the capacity of contractors and the owner's engineers. Added to this is the PIU's limited ability to identify and mitigate social risks and impacts during the construction phase of the Guinea Electricity Access Scale-Up Project – Phase 1 (GNEAP-1), specifically the delays and difficulties related to the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans. All these weaknesses and limitations on the client's side contribute to rating the social risk of the Guinea Electricity Access Scale-Up Project – Phase 2 as Substantial.

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

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

ESS1 is relevant to the project and remains fully relevant to this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2 and therefore does not generate environmental or social risks beyond those already assessed for the parent project. Key environmental and social risks associated with parent project activities span both biophysical and social dimensions. Environmental risks include disturbance to natural vegetation, habitats, and hydrographic networks particularly in the ecologically sensitive Fouta-Djalon zone as well as waste generation, air and noise pollution, electromagnetic field exposure, soil and water contamination from diesel spills, and significant OHS risks for workers. Cumulative environmental effects may also arise from works along the Simandou corridor, which has already been subject to prior development activities. Social risks relate primarily to economic displacement and livelihood impacts along transmission right-of-ways, labor management, SEA/SH risks linked to worker presence in communities, and supply chain risks associated with solar panel procurement.. ESF and Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) instruments applicable to the AF are the same as for the parent project. This includes the updated Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) which outlines the commitments, timelines, and responsibilities for the implementation of E&S assessment instruments and other due diligence requirements applicable to both the parent project and the AF. Similarly the following instruments, prepared, cleared and disclosed under the parent project, remain applicable to the AF: the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) published in June 2025, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) published in May 2025, and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) published in June 2025. Regarding site-specific ESA instruments for the Kindia-Labé corridor including the ESIA and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (see ESS5 section below for more details), the procurement process for the consulting firm responsible for their development is underway. . These instruments must be finalized, reviewed and cleared by the Bank, and publicly disclosed prior to the commencement of any civil works on the relevant sites in line with the provisions of the updated ESCP. These E&S instruments will include measures designed to avoid, anticipate, reduce, mitigate, or offset the environmental and social risks and adverse impacts of the project, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy established under ESS1. The World Bank team will provide enhanced supervision support during the early stages of implementation, with dedicated missions focused on the timely finalization of site-specific instruments and contractor E&S compliance.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant



ESS10 is relevant to the project and to this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared and disclosed for the parent project remains the applicable instrument for the AF and does not require revision. The SEP establishes a systematic, inclusive, and culturally appropriate approach to stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle. It includes specific strategies to ensure the meaningful participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities and rural communities with limited access to formal communication channels in project consultations and information disclosure processes. The Borrower will maintain and disclose a documented record of all stakeholder engagement activities, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and an explanation of how that feedback was taken into consideration or the reasons why it was not. Information disclosure will be conducted in a timely, accessible, and culturally appropriate manner, using communication channels and languages suited to the target audiences in the intervention areas of Kindia, Labé, Mamou, Dalaba, and Pita. Given the rural and peri-urban nature of several project areas particularly in the Fouta-Djalou highlands zone the SEP incorporates non-digital and community-based outreach mechanisms to ensure that information reaches populations with limited access to formal media. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The SEP establishes the principles and procedures governing the project's grievance redress mechanism. The project will use the Guinean National GRM, housed within the National Agency for Financing Local Authorities (ANAFIC), which is supported by the World Bank as part of country system strengthening objectives and is applied to all new World Bank-financed projects in Guinea. This GRM is accessible to all stakeholders and allows them to express concerns, report incidents, and provide feedback on project implementation. Given the Substantial social risk rating of the project and in particular the risks of economic displacement along transmission right-of-ways and SEA/SH risks associated with workers presence in communities the GRM must be operational, adequately resourced, and accessible to PAPs and community members before any civil work starts. Special attention will be given to ensuring that the GRM is accessible to women, vulnerable groups, and rural communities, including through community-level focal points and confidential reporting channels for SEA/SH cases. At the time being, no grievances registered under the parent project which became effective in March 2026 The Borrower will continue regularly monitor GRM performance including the volume of complaints received, response times, and resolution rates and report on these indicators to the Bank as part of project progress reporting.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

ESS2 is relevant to the project and to this Additional Financing. The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prepared, cleared and disclosed under the parent project on June 2025 remain the applicable instrument for the AF. No new standalone LMP is required and no update is necessary. The LMP applies to all categories of workers involved in project implementation, including: direct workers (PIU staff and consultants), contracted workers (civil works contractors and their sub-contractors), primary supply chain workers with specific attention to suppliers of solar panels where forced and child labor risks have been identified and government officials engaged in project activities as applicable, community workers. The conditions of the LMP will be included in all Terms of Reference and bidding documents, and the Borrower will put in place adequate monitoring mechanisms to ensure LMP requirements are effectively implemented across all project activities and sites. The project involves significant OHS risks for workers across all civil works sites, including risks of electrocution, burns, slips, and falls inherent to electricity infrastructure works. Workers may also be exposed to health risks from poor local air quality linked to intensive diesel use, electromagnetic field exposure from power lines and substations, and road traffic hazards on routes connecting worksites to nearby towns. Site-specific OHS Plans derived from ESIA will be developed for each civil works site during



implementation, in addition to the framework-level OHS provisions included in the LMP. The risk of sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) is assessed as moderate, linked to the deployment of out-of-area construction workers in peri-urban and rural communities across the intervention areas. The LMP includes specific measures to address SEA/SH in the workplace, including a mandatory Code of Conduct for all workers and contractors, a zero-tolerance policy for SEA/SH, and a confidential reporting channel for SEA/SH complaints that is separate from the general GRM to ensure accessibility and safety for survivors. These measures are complemented by a project-level SEA/SH Action Plan and community-level engagement activities implemented under ESS10. Forced and child labor risks have been identified in the primary supply chain, specifically among suppliers of solar panels used for hybrid mini-grid installations. These risks will be addressed through: (i) contractual clauses imposing ESS2-compliant labor standards on all primary suppliers; (ii) supplier audits during implementation; and (iii) a supply chain grievance mechanism allowing workers and community members to report labor violations. Procurement procedures for all project inputs will be implemented in compliance with ESS2 requirements, with specific attention to the solar panel supply chain. The PIU's capacity to supervise labor management and OHS compliance across all civil works sites will be strengthened through targeted ESF capacity-building training for PIU staff, contractors, and owner's engineers.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

ESS3 is relevant to the project and to this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. The environmental and social risks associated with resource efficiency and pollution prevention are identical to those assessed for the parent project. The AF does not generate additional greenhouse gas emissions beyond what was already appraised; rather, it preserves the anticipated emissions reduction benefits already captured in the parent project's design, including through the installation of hybrid solar/diesel mini grids. No physical work has yet started; all risks under ESS3 remain entirely prospective. Key pollution and resource efficiency risks associated with project activities are summarized below. Construction of transformer substations and MV/LV transmission lines will generate construction waste, electrical and electronic waste, and hazardous materials requiring proper handling and disposal. Intensive diesel use for construction vehicles and hybrid mini-grid systems could contribute to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions and particulate matter, affecting local air quality and the health of workers and surrounding communities. Diesel exhaust emissions may also damage crops, trees, and other vegetation, and diesel spillage risks soil and water contamination. Noise pollution linked to construction vehicle traffic is anticipated across all civil works sites. Although the project incorporates renewable energy components through hybrid solar/diesel mini-grids, greenhouse gas emissions may still result from the diesel component if adequate mitigation measures are not applied. Given the project's intervention areas particularly in the ecologically sensitive Fouta-Djalon zone, with its dense hydrographic networks and biodiversity-rich habitats water and soil pollution prevention measures require particular attention. Mitigation measures and applicable instruments: The site-specific ESIA currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor will include detailed measures to avoid, minimize, and manage the pollution and resource efficiency risks identified above. In addition to the framework-level provisions in the applicable ESIA and ESCP, the following site-specific management plans will be developed during implementation as required: • An Air Emissions and Pollution Management Plan, including measures such as the use of particulate filters, promotion of biodiesel use where feasible, and vehicle maintenance protocols to minimize exhaust emissions. • A Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management Plan, addressing the collection, storage, transport, and disposal of all waste categories generated during construction and operation, including electrical and electronic waste. • A Soil and Water Contamination Prevention Plan, with specific protocols for diesel storage, handling, and spill response at mini-grid installation sites.



These plans will be developed in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for the Electric Power Transmission and Distribution sector and will be integrated into contractor contracts as binding requirements. Contractor compliance with these plans will be monitored by the PIU's Environmental Safeguards Specialist. The AF includes a dedicated results indicator tracking net greenhouse gas emission reductions (tCO₂eq/year), which will be monitored and reported throughout project implementation.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

ESS4 is relevant to the project and remains fully relevant to this Additional Financing. The Community health and safety risks are identical to those assessed for the parent project and do not require new assessment. The site-specific ESIA currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor will include a comprehensive identification and management of community health and safety risks specific to each site, and must be finalized and cleared by the Bank before any civil works commence. Key community health and safety risks assessed in detail in Sections A.1 and A.2 above include worker-community conflict, road traffic hazards from construction equipment, electromagnetic field exposure near substations and transmission lines, hazardous waste risks linked to the potential presence of PCBs in legacy electrical equipment, and air and noise pollution near worksites. The risk of SEA/SH associated with the influx of out-of-area workers is assessed as moderate based on experience from GNEAP-1 and will be mitigated through a mandatory Code of Conduct with a zero-tolerance clause, a project-level SEA/SH Action Plan, a confidential community reporting channel separate from the general GRM, and community sensitization activities. These measures are reflected consistently across the LMP (ESS2) and the SEP (ESS10). Management measures and responsibilities. All bidding documents will include specific contractual clauses requiring contractors to implement community health and safety measures in line with ESS4 and the applicable World Bank EHS Guidelines. Site-specific Community Health and Safety Plans will be integrated into the ESMPs for each civil works site. The PIU will be responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of these measures throughout project implementation, supported by the Environmental and social Safeguards Specialists. Contractor compliance with community health and safety requirements will be monitored through regular site inspections, with findings reported to the Bank as part of project progress reporting.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

ESS5 is relevant to the parent project and to this Additional Financing. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement risks are identical to those assessed for the parent project, and the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) published in June 2025 remains the applicable instrument for the AF. No physical work has yet commenced under the parent project; resettlement risks are therefore entirely prospective, and no premature displacement of PAPs has occurred. This provides a critical window to finalize all site-specific RAPs and ensure full compliance with ESS5 before any civil works begin. Nature and scope of resettlement impacts. Project activities will generate land acquisition and economic displacement impacts along transmission right-of-ways, including loss of crops, trees, structures, and economic activities. Efforts will be made to avoid land acquisition and physical displacement of people through careful route selection during the design phase. Where physical displacement cannot be avoided, it will be minimized and managed in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 and the applicable RPF. The project's primary resettlement risk relates to economic displacement along the Kindia-Donkea and Mamou-Labé transmission corridors, and along the approximately 600 km Simandou rail corridor, where communities have already experienced resettlement impacts associated with prior railway development. Potential cumulative effects on pre-existing vulnerable PAPs in the Simandou area will require particular attention during the RAP preparation process. Status of



resettlement instruments. The RPF prepared for the parent project remains applicable to the AF and does not require revision. Site-specific RAPs for the Kindia-Labé corridor are currently under preparation. These RAPs must be finalized, reviewed and cleared by the Bank, disclosed publicly, and compensation fully paid to all PAPs before any civil work commences on the relevant sites. This sequencing is a non-negotiable condition under ESS5 and is reflected as a critical milestone in the updated ESCP. A Social Development Specialist with specific expertise in involuntary resettlement and land tenure management is currently being recruited and must be in place before the finalization of the site-specific RAPs to ensure adequate oversight of the RAP preparation and implementation process in line with the provisions of the updated RAP. Lessons from GNEAP-1 and corrective measures incorporated into the AF. Experience from GNEAP-1 demonstrated that the timely mobilization of Government funds for resettlement compensation was a persistent structural bottleneck, resulting in the PIU authorizing civil works commencement on three occasions before RAP implementation was completed a major non-compliance with the requirements of ESS5. To address this structural weakness, an RVP waiver is being sought under the AF to allow IDA financing to cover resettlement compensation payments directly, thereby removing dependency on the timely mobilization of Government funds. This arrangement is subject to strict conditionalities: (i) RAPs must be finalized, cleared by the Bank, and publicly disclosed before any works commence; (ii) compensation must be fully paid to all PAPs at replacement cost before any physical or economic displacement; and (iii) an independent verification mechanism will confirm effective payment to all PAPs prior to construction authorization. All compensation rates will be established at full replacement cost in accordance with ESS5 requirements. Institutional capacity for resettlement management. An envelope of USD 400,000 has been earmarked under Component 4 for E&S staffing and capacity-building activities, with a specific focus on resettlement management. Targeted capacity-building measures are planned for: (i) the PIU, including the Social Development Specialist currently being recruited; (ii) the Resettlement Commission, with whom coordination challenges were identified during GNEAP-1, and which will receive structured training on ESF requirements and ESS5-compliant RAP implementation procedures; and (iii) AGEE and other entities actively involved in land acquisition and compensation processes. Meetings were held during the preparation of the AF with the relevant authorities from the Compensation Commission to identify priorities for capacity strengthening. One key priority identified is the development of a national resettlement procedure manual addressing legal gaps and establishing clear procedures for RAP implementation in line with World Bank ESS5 requirements, which the project will support as part of its country system strengthening objectives.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

ESS6 is relevant to the project a to this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. Biodiversity-related risks are identical to those assessed for the parent project and do not require new assessment. . The project is not expected to involve primary production or the exploitation of living natural resources. Key biodiversity risks. The project's intervention areas particularly the prefectures of Labé, Pita, Dalaba, and Mamou, located in and around the Fouta-Djalon massif encompass ecosystems of significant ecological importance, characterized by dense hydrographic networks, forested slopes, and biodiversity-rich habitats that serve as the source of major West African rivers. Construction of transformer substations, MV/LV transmission lines, and hybrid mini-grid installations in these settings could alter the landscape, fragment natural habitats, disturb local flora and fauna, and affect river systems and waterways. Aerial transmission lines could present bird collision risks that require targeted mitigation through appropriate line marking and routing design. Diesel exhaust emissions and accidental spills from construction vehicles and mini-grid



installations may generate polluting particles damaging to crops, plants, and soil microfauna. The site-specific ESIA currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor will include a systematic assessment of whether project activities involve or affect critical habitats as defined under ESS6. Where critical or sensitive natural habitats are identified, the site-specific ESIA will include specific avoidance and mitigation measures including climate-informed siting of infrastructure to ensure that project activities do not alter, degrade, or destroy such habitats. This assessment will be conducted before any civil work starts and will inform the routing and design decisions for transmission lines and substations. Based on findings of the site-specific ESIA (ESIA currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor), Biodiversity Management Plans will be developed, either as standalone documents or as components of the site-specific ESIA, as required by the nature and scale of impacts identified on each site. These plans will address, at minimum: vegetation clearing protocols and compensatory replanting measures; bird collision prevention measures for aerial lines; habitat disturbance minimization and restoration requirements; and soil and water contamination prevention protocols to protect microfauna and aquatic ecosystems.

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

Not Currently Relevant

This standard is not relevant. No indigenous people/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities are known to reside in the territory of Guinea.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

ESS8 is relevant to the parent project and remains fully relevant to this Additional Financing. The AF does not introduce new activities, modify project components, or extend the geographical scope of the parent project GNEAP-2. Cultural heritage risks are identical to those assessed for the parent project and do not require new assessment. While no significant adverse impacts on known cultural heritage are anticipated, project activities including the construction of transformer substations, MV/LV transmission lines, and hybrid mini-grid installations will involve limited excavation and earthworks during the construction phase. The intervention areas span both urban settings, where buried archaeological remains may be present, and rural areas in the Fouta-Djalón zone, which may host sites of cultural, spiritual, or historical significance to local communities. Both tangible and intangible cultural heritage will be considered during the environmental screening process. The site-specific ESIA currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor will include systematic screening for the presence of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in and around the project's areas of influence, in consultation with relevant national authorities and local communities. Where cultural heritage sites or areas of sensitivity are identified, site-specific avoidance and mitigation measures will be incorporated into the relevant ESIA. All civil works contracts will include a mandatory Chance Find Procedure clause, requiring contractors to immediately halt construction activities in the event that cultural heritage artifacts, sites, or remains are encountered during excavation or other ground-disturbing activities, and to implement the chance find procedures specified in the project's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and operational manual. No work will resume on affected sites until the chance find has been assessed and clearance granted by the relevant national authority.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

This standard is not relevant.



B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

In Part

The AF will use the Guinean National Grievance Mechanism, housed within the Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Locales (ANAFIC), to manage project-related grievances from affected communities and other stakeholders in accordance with ESS10. As the Project has a substantial ESRC, it is not currently planned to use other aspects of the Borrowers national system. Nevertheless, as part of Component 4.5, funding of US\$ 400 000 has been secured to support national system strengthening for resettlement implementation in line with ESS 5 requirements, as identified in the Country System Assessment for Guinea specifically, which is the Comparative Analysis Report between Guinea's National Environmental and Social Management System (SNGES) and the World Bank's ESF for the assessment of Guinea's institutional capacities in E&S and dated February 2023.

Use of Common Approach

No

Nothing to report

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

The Additional Financing does not require the preparation of new environmental and social instruments. The ESF instruments developed for the parent project GNEAP-2 remain applicable for the AF.

Instruments Already in Place (Parent Project and Applicable to the AF).

The following instruments have been prepared, cleared by the Bank, and disclosed for the parent project. They remain fully applicable to the AF without requiring fundamental revision. Minor updates to reflect the AF's financing arrangements have been made only for ESCP:

- ESCP: has only been slightly updated to reflect the AF-specific implementation milestones including the finalization of site-specific instruments and social specialist recruitment.
- RPF: The RPF will be the basis for the preparation of site-specific RAPs. No revision required
- SEP: No revision required
- LMP: No revision required

Instruments Under Preparation (Required Before Civil Works Commencement).

The following site-specific ESA instruments are currently under preparation for the Kindia-Labé corridor.



- Site-specific ESIA and specific plans such as Biodiversity Management Plans, Air Emissions and Pollution Management Plans, Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management Plans, SEA/SH Action Plan, etc.
- RAP

III. CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Task Team Leader: Tsiry Andriantahina Title: Senior Energy Specialist

Email: tandriantahina@worldbank.org

IV. 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>

V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Tsiry Andriantahina
ADM Environmental Specialist:	Modestine Victoire Bessan
ADM Social Specialist:	Salamata Bal