Environmental and Social Review Summary
Concept Stage
(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 10/17/2018 | Report No: ESRSC00029
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P167478</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Education Project for Results in Early Childhood and Basic Education</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
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<tr>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Finance</td>
<td>Ministry of Education MENA</td>
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Proposed Development Objective(s)

Financing (in USD Million) Amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
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<td>50.00</td>
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B. Is the project 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 [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] The project will contribute to increase equitable access to pre-school, primary and lower secondary education through the construction of fully equipped classrooms that meet minimum quality standards of construction, age-appropriate learning materials, teacher presence, and water points and latrines. This project will be implemented nationally in both urban and rural areas. The exact locations remain unknown and will be decided with the authorities
based to the construction strategy with a medium-term implementation plan that includes school mapping data as well as demographic concentration data and cost-effective designs for schools and adheres to basic international standards of school construction.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The environmental policy framework is rooted in the provisions of the Constitution Art19 (3). The Environment Code was published on May 28, 1987 and is under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment through the Guinean Bureau of Studies and Environmental Assessment (BGEEE). Human and logistical resources within the Ministry of Environment remain limited. The capacity of BGEEE to ensure an effective ESMPs monitoring remains very limited. The Ministry of Education that will host the PIU has experience in the implementation of World Bank safeguard instruments. The PIU will ensure that a full time and skilled environmental safeguard specialist and a social development Specialist are hired for the implementation period of the project. During project preparation, an in-depth capacity assessment will be undertaken and relevant capacity building measures proposed. Once the project implementation arrangements have been finalized between the Bank and MEN-A, environmental and social due diligence of the institutional arrangements will be carried out to assess any gaps in capacity. A thorough Institutional Capacity Assessment (using forthcoming World Bank guidance) will be conducted prior to appraisal. Any capacity gaps/ strengthening measures (for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Standards) will be captured in an Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan and reflected in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)  

Environmental Risk Rating  

The risk classification is moderate because the Project which entails the construction of fully equipped classrooms and water points and latrines will likely generate adverse impacts that are site-specific, limited in number, and can be mitigated with measures that are readily identifiable. The key environmental issues that can be anticipated at this stage are related to (i) nuisances related to air and noise emissions, (ii) impact on water quality, (iii) disposal and management of waste during the construction phase, (iv) traffic management during the construction phase, (v) occupational health and safety of workers, and (vi) community health and safety. Relevant measures will be taken to addressed these adverse impacts and the key actions will be reflected in the ESCP.

Social Risk Rating  

In terms of involuntary resettlement and land acquisition, the project does not involve significant or irreversible social impacts and the anticipated impacts [acquisition of land/restriction of land use, labor and working conditions (including minimal labor influx), potential impacts to community health and safety] can be managed/mitigated.

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:
Temporary Economic Displacement: The project will entail the construction of classrooms, water points and latrines. When possible, these will be built on existing land owned by MEN-A or the municipality and it is expected that negative impacts on usufructuary rights and private owners will be minimal. Management/Mitigation: Potential sites will be screened by the E&S specialist to ensure that negative impacts are minimized and that alternatives are considered in cases where there may be some overlap with private owners or users. In order to provide guidance regarding resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria, a RPF will be prepared during the project preparation phase and the commitment to prepare subsequent RAPs where impacts cannot be avoided will be included in the ESCP.

Areas where reliance on the Borrower's E&S Framework may be considered:
The decision to consider part of Borrower’s E&S will be taken during the project preparation. The use of the Borrower’s General Environmental Assessment Guide may be considered. In addition the ESMF and the RPF that will be prepared by the borrower may clarify which borrower's E&S framework portion may be considered.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
The project will ensure early, continuous and inclusive (including vulnerable/disadvantaged groups) stakeholder engagement which will be documented in a SEP (see ESS10 below).

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
Labor: The project footprint is relatively discrete and does not entail a significant amount of labor. The majority of labor will be locally hired with the exception of skilled workers who cannot be found in the project location. Labor camps are not anticipated. Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area can lead to adverse social impacts such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and communicable diseases for local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small as they may be for some of the project sites. The project ESIA will determine whether a specific labor management plan is required (in the case of significant impacts) and whether (in a low risk scenario) the ESMP can include labor related clauses and preventive health measures. Management/Mitigation Capacity Assessment: As part of the planned institutional capacity assessment, the client’s capacity to manage labor, working conditions and community health and safety will be assessed. Contract Clauses: Civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures (ESMP; the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; other referenced plans e.g. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) etc.) as well as specific language referencing the prioritization of the hiring of unskilled local labor. All civil works contracts will include industry standard Codes of Conduct that include measures to prevent GBV/SEA.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
The overall level of environmental risks associated with the project is low. The clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and faunal habitat will be minimal. In terms of soil loss, most soils on which the construction activities will
take place are already disturbed. The environmental impact of the of the construction activities is considered minimal. The required building material will potentially include stones, sand, concrete blocks and timber and will be obtained from licensed quarries and certified timber suppliers when possible. During the construction phase, air emissions will include exhaust from heavy vehicles and machinery and dust generated by construction activities. Those most likely to be affected are people living within the near proximity of the construction sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be used to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. During the construction phase, noise might likely be generated from the use of construction machinery and vehicle movement. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of the works suggest that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisances. The construction works will however, present short-term nuisance to the public and to owners adjacent to some of the project sites. The Environmental and Social Management Plan to be prepared by MEN-A will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work. Construction activities will generate solid waste which will primarily include excavated soil and debris and hazardous waste such as hydrocarbon oils from construction machinery and vehicles. The waste generated by the construction works will largely be disposed of at approved sites according with the national laws and regulations.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area can lead to adverse social impacts such as gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and communicable diseases for local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small as they are in the case of this project. In a high HIV prevalence context, there may also be a need to minimize the inflow of external workers. The project ESIA will determine whether a specific labor management plan is required (in the case of significant impacts) or whether (in a low risk scenario), the ESMP can include labor related clauses and health prevention and sensitization. For all the construction work, it will be stipulated in the ESMP that the contractor should install a security system around the project sites and equipment (fences and security guards if necessary) during the entire construction period. If the construction works are carried out on land owned by MEN-A, the contractor will use the existing security system if possible. When works take place on open roads, equipment and vehicles will be brought together to one single protected area during the night to ensure both community and worker’s safety.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Temporary Economic Displacement: The project will entail the construction of classrooms, water points and latrines. When possible, these will be built on existing land owned by MEN-A or the municipality and it is expected that negative impacts on usufructuary rights and private owners will be minimal and mostly temporary in nature. Management/Mitigation: Potential sites will be screened by the E&S specialist to ensure that negative impacts are minimized and that alternatives are considered in cases where there may be some overlap with private owners or users. In order to provide guidance regarding resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria, a RPF will be prepared during the project preparation phase and the commitment to prepare subsequent RAPs where impacts cannot be avoided will be included in the ESCP.
ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
The ESIA will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats including wetlands. As the sites for the classrooms, water points and latrines are likely to be already in use, it is not expected that they will have a negative impact on these kinds of habitats. The environmental risk for ESS6 is therefore minimal and if any wetlands are encountered during the excavation works, the risk will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESMP.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
An assessment of the presence of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area of influence will be included in the social assessment that will be carried out during preparation.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
The environmental and social assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. However, all construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during construction.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This project is not anticipating to provide financial support to Financial Intermediaries as defined under this ESS.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
This policy is not triggered as the project does not anticipating to finance new or rehabilitate irrigation schemes that could impact international waterways.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas
This policy is not triggered as the project does not anticipate any disputes in the targeted area.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

Financing Partners

No

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of an ESIA and associated ESMP;
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Institutional Capacity Assessment;
- Presence of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to be determined;
- Preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
- Implementation of SEP;
- Development and Implementation of Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan including the hiring of the relevant E&S staff;
- Development of ESMPs/NIES; and
- Development and Implementation of RAPs.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 06-May-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Karine M. Pezzani, Scherezad Joya Monami Latif
