



## Safeguard Screening Form

### Operation Information

Operation		
<b>GY-L1060</b> Sustainable Agricultural Development Program (SADP)		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
GUYANA	{Not Set}	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Team Leader	ESG Lead Specialist	
JUAN DE DIOS MATTOS	{Not Set}	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$0	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
11 May 2016	jmattos Team Leader	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	27 May 2016	
QRR (Estimated)	31 Aug 2016	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

### Operation Classification Summary



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Overridden Rating	Overridden Justification
A	Reduce: other (enter details in comments)
Comments	
This operation is classified as 'A' because it takes place in the Rupununi wetlands of Guyana, an area with high biodiversity value and proposed as a RAMSAR site. However, the impact of the project is likely to be small as the project footprint is very small and impacts will be minor. In addition, part of the project component is to demarcate the RAMSAR site, and improve the sustainability of agriculture in the region, both of which will help mitigate any future impacts.	

### Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

### Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Conversion or [degradation](#) of [critical natural habitat](#) causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on [migratory species](#).



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As there is a significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policy OP-703 directive B9, justification must be provided that the conversion is unavoidable, the cost-benefit analysis favours the project, and that mitigation measures are acceptable:

The borrower must provide evidence that: (a) there are no feasible alternatives acceptable to the Bank; (b) project benefits substantially outweigh environmental costs; and (c) mitigation and compensation measures are acceptable to the Bank

Without this evidence, the Bank cannot support any operation that is predicted to lead to minor or moderate conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat. The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat causing minor to moderate impact on protected areas or areas of high conservation value

As there is a significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policy OP-703 directive B9, justification must be provided that the conversion is unavoidable, the cost-benefit analysis favours the project, and that mitigation measures are acceptable:

The borrower must provide evidence that: (a) there are no feasible alternatives acceptable to the Bank; (b) project benefits substantially outweigh environmental costs; and (c) mitigation and compensation measures are acceptable to the Bank

Without this evidence, the Bank cannot support any operation that is predicted to lead to minor or moderate conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat. The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or degradation of natural habitat causing minor to moderate impact on ecological function.



## Safeguard Screening Form

Mitigation measures presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan must be acceptable: The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

**Solid Waste Management:** The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).

**Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions:** The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Project activities will moderately impact [water quality](#), [water quantity](#) and/or [water availability](#).

**Water Resources:** A targeted Water Resources Assessment should be undertaken, which in addition to undertaking the relevant analyses, must include justification for assigning a moderate risk classification. Project activities (and any associated facilities) will be required to be constructed and operated so as to avoid impacts to water quality, water quantity and/or water availability. Evidence of appropriate stakeholder consultation should also be provided. Monitoring requirements should be included in relevant legal documentation.



## Safeguard Screening Form

The project is located in an area prone to [droughts](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project will result in a [minor](#) to [moderate](#) increase in community [risks](#) from disease or natural resources [risks](#).

**Manage Increased Risk of Disease:**Where a project will generate environmental health risks (such as increased risk from disease and environmental hazards), the borrower should be required to develop a environmental health risk plan (this will require input from professionally competent advisers/ consultants). There should be engagement with affected communities and compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Where specific diseases are endemic in communities in the investment area of influence, the borrower is encouraged to explore opportunities to reduce their incidence.

## Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

**Moderate**

Disaster / Recommendations



## Safeguard Screening Form

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e., of the Safeguards Policy Filter and the Safeguard Classification) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower prepares a Disaster Risk Management Summary, based on pertinent information, focusing on the specific moderate disaster and climate risks associated with the project and the proposed risk management measures. Operations classified to involve moderate disaster risk do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704).

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

## Disaster Summary

### Details

The project is classified as moderate disaster risk because of the likely impact of at least one of the natural hazards is average.

### Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### Operation Information

Operation		
GY-L1060 Sustainable Agricultural Development Program (SADP)		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
GUYANA	{Not Set}	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Team Leader	ESG Lead Specialist	
JUAN DE DIOS MATTOS	{Not Set}	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$0	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
11 May 2016	jmattos Team Leader	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	27 May 2016	
QRR (Estimated)	31 Aug 2016	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

### Safeguard Policy Items Identified

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards](#) ([Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

### B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The operation includes activities related to climate change adaptation, but these are not the primary objective of the operation.

### B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation offers opportunities for indigenous peoples.

### B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

### B.16. In-country Systems

In-country systems will be used based on results from equivalency and acceptability analyses.

### B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operation will be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

### B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

### B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation [includes activities](#) to close current “adaptation deficits” or to increase the ability of society and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.

### B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

### B.6 Consultations





## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

### B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank will monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

### B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Natural Habitat or Critical Natural Habitat in the project area of influence.

## Potential Safeguard Policy Items

[No potential issues identified]

## Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR. The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704) and this should be reflected in the Project Environmental and Social Strategy. A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704). Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification. Also: if the project needs to be modified to increase resilience to climate change, consider the (i) possibility of classification as adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult with INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance. The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk.

- Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc);
- Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.

## Additional Comments

[No additional comments]