



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Nov-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA23402



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Cote d'Ivoire	Project ID P162789	Project Name Forest Investment Program	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 22-Nov-2017	Estimated Board Date 25-Jan-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Implementing Agency Ministry of Environnement and Sustainable Development	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Development Objective is to conserve and increase the forest stock and improve access to income sources from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target zones

Components

Forest Cover Restoration in the Gazetted Forests and Adjacent Lands  
Support to Sustainable Management of the Tai National Park  
Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

**Financing (in USD Million)**

Financing Source	Amount
Climate Investment Funds	15.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>15.00</b>

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

1. Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa and has a total surface area of 322,463 km<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered by Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, and Ghana to the east. To the south, the country's long coastline of 550 km runs along the Gulf of Guinea. Côte d'Ivoire is divided into two main geographic regions: a forest zone in the south (48.2% of the surface area), and a savanna zone in the north (51.8% of the surface area).
2. The country's population, which was estimated at 6.7 million in 1975, increased to 23.8 million in 2017. This rapid growth results from a combination of high natural population growth and significant immigration from neighboring countries (with non-native born Ivorians making up 24% of the population). The country's population is young, with 75% under the age of 35. About half of the population lives in urban areas (50.3%), and urbanization is increasing, going from 32% of the population living in urban areas in 1975 to 42.5% in 1998. This demographic dynamic has put increasing pressure on the country's natural resources, especially in the forest zone, where the vast majority of the population lives (75.5% versus 24.5% in the savanna zone).
3. The long political-military crisis (2002-2011) had a significant economic and social impact on the country. The poverty rate was estimated at 46% in 2015 (INS, 2015), and the country ranked 170nd (out of 188) on the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Since 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has shown new economic momentum, with a GDP growth rate estimated at 8.8% in 2016.
4. The agricultural sector is the main driver for economic growth employing more than two thirds of the active population, and producing approximately 28% of its GDP and over 50% of its export earnings. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa and the sector accounts for about a third of total exports.

### Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. Côte d'Ivoire, located in the inter-tropical zone of West Africa, is divided into three main ecological zones: (i) in the north, the Sudanese sector, characterized by alternating wooded and grassy savannas, clear forests and lateritic plateaus; (ii) in the center, the mesophilic sector, a transition zone consisting of a mosaic of savannas, clear forests and semi-deciduous dense forests; and (iii) in the south, the ombrophile area, characterized by dense rainforest. Added to these three main zones, are the swamp forests, the montane forests to the west and the mangroves along the coast.
6. The country's forest areas are administered by three different entities based on the following statuses: (a) the Permanent Forest Estate of the State/*Domaine Forestier Permanent de l'Etat* which covers 6,267,730 ha (19% of the total country area) and includes: (i) 233 "*Forêts Classées*" (Gazetted



Forests (GFs), 4.196 million ha), managed by the National Forest Development Agency (SODEFOR<sup>1</sup>) and; (ii) eight National Parks (including Taï, the largest reservoir of biodiversity in West Africa) and six natural reserves totaling 2,071,730 ha, managed by OIPR<sup>2</sup>; and; (b) the Rural Forest Domain of the *State/Domaine Forestier Rural de l'Etat*, managed by the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) which constitutes a reserve of lands where priority is given to agriculture and which may be granted for forest exploitation.

7. The forest cover, estimated at 37% of the country's territory in 1960, decreased to less than 14% in 2010 (AFD<sup>3</sup>, 2013). The average deforestation rate increased from 1.5%/year between 1900 and 1980 to around 4.3%/year between 1990 and 2015 (BNETD 2016), becoming the highest in the World at the time. Between 2000 and 2008, during the political crisis, the deforestation rate reached 25% in the Gazetted Forest reserves (SOFRECO 2009). According to SODEFOR (2014), the encroachment rate in Gazetted Forests increased from 18% of the total area in 1996 to around 50% in 2014.

8. The main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are: (i) the massive expansion of extensive slash-and-burn agriculture; (ii) the uncontrolled harvesting of forests, in particular for firewood (currently estimated at 20 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, a figure that continues to grow fueled by the lack of protection for GFs and to a lesser extent protected areas, and significant shortcomings in the management of forest resources); (iii) bushfires (accidental or intentional, often for agriculture or hunting); and (iv) mining, notably illegal small-scale gold mining.

9. The main indirect causes, which have a broader yet highly significant impact on forestry resources, are: (i) the growing demographic pressure which is increasing urbanization in the forested part of the country, where 75.5% of the country's population currently lives; and (ii) the generalized poverty of rural households, which leads to overexploitation of available natural resources in order to compensate both the lack of productivity of smallholder farming and the lack of opportunities of non-agricultural rural revenues.

10. To reverse the trend of deforestation and forest degradation, since 2011 Côte d'Ivoire has engaged in the REDD+ process, with support from the World Bank and other partners such as UN-REDD, AFD and FAO. This led to an initial grant for the country in 2014 of US\$3.8 million and an additional financing in 2017 of US\$5.0 million from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)-Readiness Fund managed by the World Bank and US\$3.2 million from the UN-REDD. The Readiness Fund and the UN-REDD fund are designed to assist forest countries to: (i) prepare a national REDD+ strategy and policy framework, (ii) establish a reference baseline of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and (iii) set up a national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for emissions reduction. The Readiness Fund recognizes that emission reductions require basic reforms and investments in the forest sector and other influencing sectors, and helps countries prepare to access longer-term financing sources, including results-based financing. In this context, the country was accepted in October 2015 in the pipeline of the FCPF-Carbon Fund and is preparing an Emission Reduction Program in the Agriculture sector in the South West around the Taï National Park for performance-based payments of future emissions reductions by the FCPF-Carbon Fund.

<sup>1</sup> Société de Développement des Forêts

<sup>2</sup> Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves/Ivorian Agency for National Parks and Reserves

<sup>3</sup> Agence Française de Développement



11. In parallel to the FCPF, Côte d'Ivoire successfully applied for the Forest Investment Program (FIP), a targeted program under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) to catalyze policies and measures and mobilize significantly increased funds in order to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable management of forests, leading to emissions reduction and the protection of carbon stocks. The FIP provides developing countries with up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments in order to support their REDD+ efforts while helping them to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to contribute to biodiversity conservation and achieving other development goals. The FIP also supports community engagement in forest and REDD+-related consultations, decision-making and implementation through a Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM).

12. The FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Plan (IP) in a total amount of US\$80 million at its meeting in June 2016. The Côte d'Ivoire IP is designed to combine different interventions in short and medium terms. Its programmatic nature is based on two key focuses: (i) a medium and long-term national vision aimed to balance the economic interests of a range of stakeholders with the goal of emissions reduction and sustainable conservation and management of the country's forests; and (ii) a focus on the sectors which have become the main drivers of deforestation in the country. The Côte d'Ivoire IP comprises a 5-year first phase financed by the FIP trust fund in the amount of US\$24 million and a second 5-year phase of US\$56 million to be raised by the Government to consolidate, sustain and expand the first phase interventions. It also comprises an additional US\$4.5 M for the DGM.

13. This project contributes to the first phase of the FIP. The World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB) are the two executing agencies supporting the Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GoCI) prepare and implement forest investment projects derived from the IP. The World Bank was selected by the GoCI to be in the lead role. The two institutions have agreed on the following arrangements: (i) ADB will focus on interventions in the Rural Domain (RD); and (ii) the World Bank will focus on the GFs as well the Taï National Park. The WB project budget is US\$15 million comprising a US\$9.44 million concessional loan and a US\$5.56 million grant; and the ADB project amounts to US\$9 million consisting of a US\$6.36 million concessional loan and a US\$2.64 million grant. The WB is also the implementing agency responsible for the DGM project, which is a US\$4.5 million grant to be prepared in parallel with the FIP.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to conserve and increase the forest stock, and improve access to income sources from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target zones.

#### Key Results

- a) Net greenhouse gas emissions (in metric tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub> eq)
- b) Average volume of forest stock (by ha);
- c) Communities adjacent to targeted GFs with increased access to income sources (number).



- d) Satisfaction of beneficiaries (level of engagement, by gender and age).

#### D. Project Description

14. The two geographic regions of project interventions were selected for both their high rates of deforestation and their connection through the migration of cocoa producers from one region (center) to the other (southwest).

15. The Center region covers some 3.5 million ha (about 11% of the country's land area) and includes the administrative regions of Gbèkè, Bélier, Iffou, and N'Zi. The region contains 42 relatively small Gazetted Forests (GFs) with a total area of about 0.23 million ha, while the Rural Domain (RD) accounts for around 3.3 million ha of land. The Center region was once the most productive area, home to the former cocoa belt. However, due to overuse and unsustainable exploitation of resources, the area lost its attraction for both agriculture and forestry as trees gradually disappeared from the landscape and soil quality and biodiversity became degraded, and many among the region's rural population joined the heavy migration toward the southwest from the 1970s on. As a result, due to lower agricultural pressure, the Center region has today a major potential for regenerating its forest cover.

16. The South-West region covers an area of approximately 4 million ha (about 12.5% of the country's land area) and includes the five administrative sub-regions of San-Pedro, Gboklè, Guémon, Cavally, and Nawa. The region encompasses 17 GFs (for a total area of around 1.1 million ha) while the Rural Domain covers approximately 2.4 million ha. The last decades have seen a huge growth in populations through migration from both within the country (many from the Center, former cocoa belt) and from outside its borders for reasons both economic and political. This led to the exponential expansion of cocoa crop to the severe detriment of the GFs. Political instability in the years 2000-2010 created even greater incursions into the region and its Gazetted Forests.

17. The country has recently launched a new forest sector policy (*Déclaration de Politique Forestière 2017*) focused on a zero-deforestation agriculture and sustainable management of the country's protected areas (GFs and National Parks). The strategy encompasses in particular: (i) restoration of degradation GFs; (ii) concessions of highly degraded GFs by cocoa farming to the private sector for sustainable agroforestry (through introduction of trees and intensification on existing cocoa plantations); (iii) GF concessions for sustainable production of timber and fuelwood; (iv) agricultural intensification; and (v) creation of new protected areas or agroforestry protected areas in the rural domain.

18. The FIP is the first program to pilot the implementation of the new forest sector policy: While the ADB project supports the policy execution in the rural domain, the WB focusses on its implementation in protected areas (GFs and the Taï National Park).

#### E. Implementation



## Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. An Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU) responsible for the implementation of all environmental, forestry and NRM projects, including the FIP, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development was established a year ago and currently manages two World Bank financed projects: (i) the FCPF-Readiness grant managed by a REDD+ focal point who is also the Permanent Secretary of the REDD+ (SEP-REDD+); and (ii) the Obsolete Pesticides Management Project under a dedicated project manager.

20. The projects are supported by the following shared units: Financial Management, Procurement, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication, Safeguards and technical. The IPMU is currently being strengthened with a General Coordinator (GC) responsible for overall coordination of all projects under the IPMU. The GC will be supported in his daily tasks by a seasoned International Technical Assistant to enhance technical soundness of all project outputs as well as financial oversight of projects spending.

21. The FIP will be under the IPMU and will have a dedicated focal point within the umbrella of the SEP-REDD+ supported by the same shared units. Furthermore, National entities with mandates for managing Gazetted Forests (SODEFOR), National Parks (OIPR) and the Rural Domain (MINEF) will also be involved with implementation of FIP activities through Memoranda of Understanding with the project. A monitoring group made of civil society members, such as NGOs will also provide independent oversight of project activities.

22. The National REDD+ Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister's office and composed of key Sectoral Ministries involved with the FIP (Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Water and Forestry, Industry and Mining) as well as elected local representatives (regional councils and city countries) and community representatives, will be the FIP Steering Committee. The mandate of this committee includes: (i) approving policy guidelines and providing overall supervision for project implementation; (ii) approving the annual work plans and budget; (iii) approving the annual procurement plan; and (iv) reviewing the annual implementation performance report to be prepared by the IPMU, and overseeing the implementation of corrective actions, when necessary.

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

Project sites: (a) Center region: (i) Gazetted Forest (GF) of Ahua in the Nzi sub-region, department of Dimbokro, (ii) GF of Prongbo-Sérebi, sub-region of Moronou, department of Mbatto, (iii) network of GFs of Laka-Fetekro-Mafa-Besse-Boka, sub region of Gbèkè in the departments of Bouaké, and; (iv) the network of GFs of Kouabo Boka-Soungourou-Boka Go, Iffou sub-region in the department of Bouaké and M'bahiakro; (b) South-West region: (i) GFs of Cavally and Goin Debe in the sub-region of Cavally, department of Tai, (ii) GF of Duekoué, sub-region of Guémon, in the department of Duekoué, (iii) GF of Rapides Grah in the sub regions of San-Pedro and Nawa, departments of Soubré, Méagui and San-Pédro, and (iv) GF of Haut-Dodo in the sub-region of San-Pédro, departments of Tabou and San-Pédro. As the FIP aims at safeguarding gazetted Forests as well as restoring degraded areas, no major safeguard issues are expected.in the opposite,



expected impacts will be essentially positive .

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Fatoumata Diallo, Social Safeguards Specialist

Abdoulaye Gadiere, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The restoration of degraded areas in gazetted forests by women and youth associations through agro-forestry (for example combining selected forest species with vegetable gardening) may impact environmental components if precautionary measures are not anticipated. Additionally, the demarcation of the Laka-Fetekro-Mafa-Besse-Boka GFs in order to clarify boundaries with the Rural Domain could also impact environment. Besides, the project intends to finance also finance small works to rehabilitate Park Tai access roads to facilitate surveillance (component 3). Basically, potential adverse impacts associated which such activities may be moderate, site-specific and manageable at an acceptable level. Consequently, the project is rated as a category “B” project. While the exact locations of these investments are not yet known, the Borrower has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). After its preparation, the ESMF has been reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both in Cote d’Ivoire on November 17, 2017and at the World bank website on November 20, 2017.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project aims to enhance the quality of the management of forest and woodlands. But, some activities will take place in gazetted forests and, those activities may affect natural habitats.





		<p>Consequently, the policy is triggered with the aim of taking particular attention to these particular ecosystems. Then, the conception of the subprojects should take into account this issue.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>None activity of the project is expected to promote woods' exploitation or to finance activities which will contribute to destroy the forest. As the above policy, OP4.36 is triggered to pay attention on the forest resources during the project preparation and its implementation. Forest policy and management are a primary focus of this project. While the project will explore integrated forest management as part of a strategy of increasing carbon sequestration potential the expected results are of improved forest management. The ESMF includes a section guiding on forests integrity safeguarding.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>Agricultural intensification such as the "agriculture zero deforestation "of cocoa production and reforestation activities, for instance, could require pest management in the course of project implementation. The ESMF prepared in compliance with OP4.01, includes a chapter focused on pest management. That section sets up guidance and guidelines with the aim to protect population health and environment integrity in promoting best practices.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered because some of the project activities could take place in areas containing sites deemed physical or cultural resources by local communities (holy/secret sites such as sacred groves, sacred forests etc.). It is not anticipated that the project will have negative impacts on any such sites. During implementation phase, particular attention will be paid to ensure that project activities do not affect such sites.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>There are no indigenous people as defined by the World Bank in Cote d'Ivoire</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The development and implementation of local land use plans promoted may potentially reduce the access to natural resources or created potentially some restriction of access for some households. Therefore, a Process Framework and a resettlement policy framework (RPF) have been prepared as due diligence to ensure the appropriate measures will be taken in elaborating and implementing those plans</p>



to ensure appropriate guidance on how to address and potential loss of income or livelihood impact. These reports (PF and RPF) have thereafter been reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both in Cote d'Ivoire on November 17, 2017 and at the World bank website on November 20,2017.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dams nor rely on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not expected to affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not be located in a Disputed Area.

## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Overall, the Forest Investment Project (FIP) aims at safeguarding gazetted Forests as well as restoring degraded areas. Based on that, it will induce essentially positive impacts. Nonetheless, through the achievement of positive impacts on forest protection and restoration, some activities might produce potential adverse impacts. However, such adverse impacts are expected to be moderate, site specific and manageable at an acceptable level. That is why the project is rated as a category B.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The FIP aims to protect the forests by limiting significantly their degradation. This measure could involve a reduction of the agricultural productions' yield by stopping the itinerant agriculture. The impossibility to expand henceforth farming areas in conjunction with demographic explosion could exacerbate land disputes. However, the project activities will allow the vegetable cover reconstitution of the country with a possible improvement of rainfalls and the water resources which could be used for the social and economic activities development.

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

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.  
As the exact geographic locations of project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, the Borrower has developed three environmental and social safeguards instruments, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a Pest Management Plan, in compliance with the triggering of OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and OP 4.09 (Pest Management) , a Process Framework(PF) and, a Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) as per OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) triggering.  
Further to that, the ESMF includes two chapters focusing on Natural Habitats and Forests safeguarding. Both chapters



make the PIF fully in compliance with the OP4.04 and OP4.36. Additionally, a section related to a procedure of “chance find” was also included in the ESMF in line with the triggering of the OP4.11.

The ESMF lays out procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from construction and operation of the irrigation schemes, and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities.

The Pest management’s section deals with safeguard measures to be taken in the case of the use of pesticide to fight against agriculture predators. However, organic fertilizers and biological technics are supplies recommended to be use first. Moreover, that section sets up guidance and guidelines with the aim to protect population health and environment integrity in promoting best practices.

The RPF outlines the principles and procedures for resettlement and or compensation of subproject-affected people, and establishes standards for identifying, assessing and mitigating negative impacts of program supported activities. In addition, the RPF will guide the preparation and implementation of RAPs for each individual sub project that triggers the involuntary resettlement policy. Specific ESIA and RAPs will be prepared for relevant activities before project implementation along with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESIA will provide mitigation measures for all the potential impacts as a result of the triggering of the above-mentioned safeguard policies.

The Process Framework will guide new modalities of gazetted forest as well as restored areas access and use of their resources.

Responsibility and oversight of the Project’s overall compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies will rest with the environmental and social specialists in the PIU, as the main persons in charge of project implementation and monitoring of safeguard aspects. They will be working in close collaboration with the national entity responsible for ensuring the compliance of the project’s activities with the national legislation namely ANDE. That government’s body will conduct periodic monitoring of project’s compliance with proposed mitigation. It also receive guidance and technical support from bank’s environmental and social safeguard specialist during implementation support missions or through sessions of training.

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

The populations who will be impacted by the project activities are mainly the rural communities. They are the forest owners, the farmers, the hunters, the coalmen and forest loggers. During the project preparation, these various socio-professional layers have been consulted. In addition, these consultations have concerned the Civil Society Organizations (CSO) such as the NGOs opening in the environmental management and the natural resources fields , producers organizations, associations, private operators, deputies, etc. These meetings are held in the form of workshops, of meetings, meetings of work.

After the preparation of safeguard instruments, a validation workshop with the participation of the national agency of



environment (ANDE) and all the above-mentioned stakeholders was held on October 20,2017. At this occasion, comments and suggestions from participants were taken in each document

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
16-Oct-2017	09-Nov-2017	

"In country" Disclosure

**Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
20-Oct-2017	07-Nov-2017

"In country" Disclosure

**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
NA		

"In country" Disclosure

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to



**be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.**

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

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

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

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

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

**OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats**

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA

**OP 4.09 - Pest Management**

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

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

NA

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

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

Yes

**OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**



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

Yes

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

Yes

#### **OP/BP 4.36 - Forests**

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

Yes

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

Yes

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

#### **The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

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

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

#### **All Safeguard Policies**

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

#### **CONTACT POINT**



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**APPROVAL**

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**Approved By**

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