

**MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY
AND FINANCE**



REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Union – Discipline – Labour

**ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE PROGRAM FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC
SERVICES TO CITIZENS**

(ENHANCING GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS FOR IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES)

PROGRAM FOR RESULTS (PFORR)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENT (ESSA)

Report prepared by



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGEROUTE	Agence de Gestion des Routes (Road Management Agency)
ANAGED	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (National Waste Management Agency)
ANDE	Agence Nationale de l'Environnement (National Environmental Agency)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
TOR	Terms of Reference
CIAPOL	Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution (Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre)
DGDI	Don de Gouvernance et de Développement Institutionnel (Governance and Institutional Development Grant)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESSA	Environmental and Social System Assessment
IPF	Investment Projects Financing
GoCI	Government of Côte d'Ivoire
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IDA	International Development Association
LOF	Loi Organique relative à la loi de Finances (Organic Law relating to the Finance Law)
MCLU	Ministère de la Construction, du Logement et de l'Urbanisme (Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MINADER	Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
MINAGRA	Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Animales (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources)
MINEDD	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)

OIPR	Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (Ivorian Parks and Reserves Office)
OQSF-CI	Observatoire de la Qualité des Services Financiers de Côte d'Ivoire (Quality Observatory of the Financial Services of Côte d'Ivoire)
OSEP	Observatoire du Service Publique (Public Service Observatory)
EGSDP	Economic Governance for Service Delivery Program
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NDP	National Development Program
PNE	Plan National de l'Emploi (National Employment Plan)
PforR	Program For Results
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
RCCM	Registre de Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier (Trade and Personal Property Credit Register)
SNDD	Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable (National Sustainable Development Strategy)
TCA	Tribunal de Commerce d'Abidjan (Commercial Court of Abidjan)
TOFE	Tableau des Opérations Financières de l'Etat (Table of the State's Financial Operations)
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

SUMMARY

I.

OBJECTIVE AND BACKGROUND

1. This Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) in Côte d'Ivoire was undertaken by the World Bank as part of the preparation of the Program for Results (PforR) for the improvement of basic services for the benefit of Ivorian populations.
2. The Program for Results (PforR) builds on the experience of the Governance and Institutional Development Grant Project¹ that received US\$13 million in IDA funding. This project has implemented significant institutional development and governance reforms that have enabled Côte d'Ivoire to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Completion Point.
3. After these positive results and the many challenges that remain to be met in improving the management of public finances and in order to make the strong economic growth of recent years more inclusive, the Ivorian Government has decided to set up an economic governance Program focused essentially on improving the delivery of basic services to the population.
4. This Program proposes a comprehensive framework for public financial management reforms for a significant improvement of basic services for the benefit of citizens. It will therefore support the priorities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GoCI) to improve the delivery of basic services in the field of education and economic infrastructure. It will support through IDA funding a subset of investments (activities) included in the National Development Program (NDP) and the Master Plan for Financial Reform. The long-term objective is to have an inclusive Program linking both the effectiveness of public spending and the significant impact on populations, which would make it possible to contribute effectively to achieving the country's emergence by 2020.

I.1 General Presentation of the Program

5. The development objective of the Program is to improve significantly economic governance for better delivery of basic services in priority sectors. The PforR will focus on areas of intervention selected in the Governance Improvement Project for the Delivery of Basic Services to Citizens (EGSDP), including three cross-cutting reforms: (i) performance-based budgeting, (ii) procurement and execution of public contracts and (iii) information for decision-making from area two of the government Program, it will also be used in two of the three sectors of the basic services delivery areas, namely national education (primary and secondary) and economic infrastructure (road), as well as in five axes focusing on the inclusion of the financial sector. The Program will have four result areas:

¹ Don de Gouvernance de Développement des Institutions (DGDI).

Result area 1: Strengthened performance-based budgeting and procurement

6. This result area aims to support:
 - **Performance-based budgeting:** By improving the strategic allocation of resources and budget execution through Program and multi-year budgeting; the establishment of performance indicators and the delegation of commitment authority to the relevant ministries;
 - **Procurement:** The development, introduction and wider use of new procurement tools for improved service delivery: the extension of the electronic public procurement system to the whole Government; and the introduction of new types of public procurement for the provision of services in priority sectors.

Result area 2: Improved management of resources and services in the national education sector

7. This outcome area addresses the main bottlenecks related to the equitable and timely allocation and deployment of budgeted funds for primary and secondary schools. It will focus on two important outcomes: (i) improving the availability of textbooks and (ii) enhanced monitoring of the use of funds allocated to private schools.

Result area 3: Improved management and maintenance of the road network

8. This PforR will support the sector in strengthening the planning and contractual management of works and maintenance contracts at all stages (procurement and contract management during execution) with a view to significantly improving the maintenance of the road network. The two main results will be: (i) improving the quality of investment planning and implementation; (ii) improving road asset management. This will help to reduce transportation costs for citizens and maximize the system.

Result area 4: Improved access to financial services

9. This outcome area will focus on three key outcomes: (i) strengthening financial infrastructure to promote financial inclusion and SMEs; (ii) extending the digitization of payments to service providers and taxpayers; and (iii) facilitating knowledge of financial services and their access to the population.

I. Institutional arrangements for implementation:

10. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has reconfirmed the project's anchoring within it. A steering committee will be set up to guide and supervise the activities. This steering committee will be chaired by the Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and will be composed of the main stakeholders in this project. More specifically, this committee will validate the project's activity plans, budget and audited annual accounts, and review the activity reports prepared for the authorities and donors before their distribution.
11. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which is the operational body, will be set up. It centralizes and manages all project activities. Focal points are led by officials of the Ivorian Administration appointed by their supervisory authority. They will coordinate the development, contracting and implementation of activities in their departments. The focal points will participate in the drafting of the implementation reports.

12. IDA will fund the PFR over a five-year period with a total of US\$100 million. The Government will be responsible for counterpart funding to cover, among other things, certain costs, including compensation owed to persons assigned by the GoCI to the Program.

II. MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

13. The Program will potentially result in negligible or minimal adverse environmental and social impacts and risks. Above all, it will have positive impacts that will benefit the country.

a) Beneficial Environmental Impacts

- ✓ Contribute to the reduction of paper use and storage in administrations and thus contribute to the preservation of forests;
- ✓ Increase knowledge on environmental and social management of the structures involved in setting up an environmental and social unit.

b) Negative Environmental Impacts

- c) The proposed Program, in terms of its components and the nature of the activities selected, based on reforms of public finance management and system, will not require any physical interventions affecting the environment. It will therefore not have direct negative environmental impacts.

d) Beneficial Social Impacts

- ▶ Contribution to the increase in the banking rate of populations;
- ▶ Contribution to the improvement of living and working conditions (Quality of life; access to work; education, poverty reduction; equity; well-being) of populations;
- ▶ High citizen access to mobile and electronic government payments;
- ▶ Transparency and efficiency in the use of public subsidies for the placement of students in private schools;
- ▶ Contribution to increasing transparency and fairness in procurement;
- ▶ Contribution to the increase in the national literacy rate;
- ▶ Contribution to the financial autonomy of populations, especially the most disadvantaged;
- ▶ Contribution to the competitiveness of SMEs through better access to finance;
- ▶ Contribution to improving the governance of public services;
- ▶ Contribution to private sector development;
- ▶ Increase in the enrolment rate of students enrolled in private schools by the State.

e) Negative Social Impacts

14. The operational phase of the Program's activities could potentially generate risks and negative social impacts. There could be mistrust and even non-acceptance of the project's reforms by the population. The rejection could also be the consequence of the transaction costs of electronic payment services, which could appear high for a segment of the population. In addition, populations could be exposed to a security risk associated with electronic payments, and therefore be exposed to cybercrime.

15. Mobile telephone and Internet networks do not fully cover the entire national territory. As the online registration process uses these means of communication, this lack of network coverage will then require the persons concerned to travel to an area served by the network in

order to register their children. This would generate costs that could become an obstacle to the registration process, especially for populations in remote rural areas.

16. The change in payment methods from cash to electronic payment systems could cause disruptions in people's habits, especially among the uneducated and retired. In addition, inconveniences could be experienced when deploying new systems that could affect the time it takes to receive salaries and retirement benefits.

III. OVERVIEW

 *In the light of the foregoing subsections, it can firstly be stated that Côte d'Ivoire's environmental and social management system allows for the implementation of the Program for Results (PforR).*

17. The Program will have negligible or minimal environmental and social impacts. This is mainly because the *Program, designed as a PforR*, does not include any investment associated with direct environmental and social impacts and/or risks.

 *The Program is therefore in compliance with this policy, in that it does not finance any activity that could have a potentially significant environmental and social impact and/or risk.*

18. Consequently, any reform will be considered as **ineligible** if it:

- ▶ would generate social impacts and/or risks, such as physical displacement of people or acquisition of private land or restrictions on access to economic or natural resources;
- ▶ could generate or aggravate latent and/or existing social conflicts over land;
- ▶ could have an irreversible impact on physical cultural resources of an archaeological or historical nature or places of worship; and
- ▶ generate a high and irreversible impact on any area classified as a site of biological or ecological interest.

19. Given the nature of the Program's activities (reforms), direct environmental and social impacts that would require the establishment of an environmental and social management mechanism are not anticipated. However, the national procedure for environmental and social management makes it possible to deal satisfactorily with any negative environmental or social impact.

III.1 Environmental and Social Management Instruments

20. All sub-projects submitted for Program funding should be examined using appropriate screening instruments (see Box below). Environmental and social diagnoses will be conducted (if necessary) for each of the projects or sub-projects to determine the type of planning tool required based on the scale and importance of the environmental and social impacts, in accordance with the Ivorian environmental code.

Box: SCREENING SUB-PROJECTS AND ESM MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

In accordance with the environmental assessment procedures in Côte d'Ivoire and the requirements of the World Bank's policy on the financing of a PforR, all sub-projects submitted for funding under the Program will be subject to a screening process:

- a) Above all, through a ***Screening Form***, the submitted sub-projects will be screened according to their levels of risk and environmental and social impacts, to determine the type of safeguard instrument required (based on both national procedures and the Bank's policy).
- b) According to Ivorian procedures (**Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to environmental impact assessments of development projects**):
 - ▶ Category Exclusion Statement (CES) will be prepared for category "C" sub-projects with an insignificant impact;
 - ▶ *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment* (ESIA) will be prepared for category "B" sub-projects with a moderate impact, to obtain *an Environmental Compliance Notice* from the Minister in charge of the Environment.
 - ▶ *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment* (ESIA) will be prepared for category "A" sub-projects with a significant environmental and social impact, in order to obtain *an Environmental Compliance Notice* from the Minister in charge of the Environment.
 - ▶ The impact study must be completed by a public inquiry whose purpose is to gather the opinions and counter-proposals of the parties concerned with regard to the ESIA presented.
 - ▶ When the ESIS or ESIA reveals that there will be involuntary physical and/or economic displacement regardless of their size, the measures and modalities of resettlement are presented in a separate Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) document.
- c) In accordance with the Bank's procedures for financing a PforR:
 - ▶ Any sub-project whose environmental and social risks are considered significant and whose negative impacts are considered diverse, varied, irreversible and unprecedented will be excluded.
 - ▶ For a sub-project *with high or moderate* environmental and social risks and/or impacts: ESAs and ESIS with ESMPs in accordance with Ivorian procedures must include **a complaints management mechanism** and a section on **public stakeholder consultations** in accordance with all the fundamental principles of the World Bank's PforR policy.
 - ▶ Finally, for a sub-project with moderate risks and/or impacts on involuntary resettlement and requiring a *Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)*, Ivorian procedures will be complemented by the preparation of a section on **public stakeholder consultations, citizen engagement and a complaints management mechanism**.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

IV.1 The Environmental System

IV.1.1 Policy Framework

21. The GoCI became aware of the need for environmental protection at the end of the Rio de Janeiro conference. Since that conference, it has made commitments in terms of environmental protection and has endeavoured, within its means, to respect them.

► *National Environmental Policy (NEP)*

The NEP aims to create a framework for the integration of environmental issues into development policies and strategies. The objective of this policy is to ensure a healthy and sustainable environment and to preserve natural resources.

► *National Water Policy*

It contributes to the country's continued development by providing appropriate solutions to water-related problems, while respecting sustainable water resources management.

► *National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)*

The NSDS aims to facilitate the conditions for starting to promote sustainable development, by identifying measures and agreeing on ways to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and Programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

► *National Development Plan (NDP)*

The NDP (2016-2020) pays major attention to the issue of environmental protection, the development of a green economy and the reduction of deforestation.

IV.1.2 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

► *Constitution*

The Constitution of the Third Republic promulgated on 8 November 2016, which defines the fundamental rights and obligations of citizens, determines the form of organization of the State, and organizes the implementation of the universal republican principle of the separation of powers. It refers to environmental concerns in several articles. The most relevant to environmental protection are:

- Article 27: "the right to a healthy environment is recognized for all".
- Article 40: "the protection of the environment and the promotion of the quality of life are a duty for the community and for each natural or legal person. The State undertakes to protect its maritime space, its rivers, its natural parks and its historic sites and monuments from all forms of degradation. The State and public authorities shall take the necessary measures to safeguard the fauna and flora".

In the event of a risk of damage that could seriously and irreversibly affect the environment, the State and public authorities shall, in accordance with the precautionary principle, assess them and adopt the necessary measures to prevent their occurrence.

► ***Environmental Code***

The Environmental Code adopted by Act No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 establishes the general framework for the protection of fundamental elements of environmental protection and requires that a preliminary impact assessment be carried out for any major project likely to have an impact on the environment.

► ***Forest Code***

Act No. 2014-427 of 14 July 2014 on the Forest Code provides for the use and protection of classified forests and forest resources in general. Article 10 states that the State has an obligation to promote the establishment of carbon sinks with a view to reducing greenhouse gases, an article to be understood in a broad sense in the management and maintenance of carbon sinks, which can be both forests and watercourses (forest carbon and blue carbon).

According to articles 42, 47, 51 and 52, forest use rights must be levied in compliance with the principles of sustainable forest management and manual or mechanized land clearing is strictly prohibited unless authorized by the Forest Administration.

► ***Sustainable Development Guidance Act***

Act No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on sustainable development defines the principles of sustainable development, promotes sustainable development and specifies the obligations of the private sector with regard to sustainable development.

► ***Law on the transfer and distribution of competences from the State to local authorities***

Act No. 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the transfer and distribution of powers from the State to local authorities also concerns environmental protection and natural resource management issues. It is reinforced by Act No. 2014-451 of 5 August 2014 on the general organization of territorial administration, which, as its title suggests, guides the organization of territorial administration.

II.1.3 Institutional actors in charge of the environment

► ***Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD)***

MINEDD is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Government's policy on environmental protection and sustainable development. It is responsible for ensuring the protection of the environment without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their development needs.

► ***National Environment Agency (ANDE))***

It is responsible for ensuring that environmental concerns are taken into account in development projects, plans and Programs and for implementing the impact assessment procedure and the assessment of the environmental impact of macroeconomic policies.

► ***Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene***

The Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Government's sanitation and hygiene policy.

► ***Ministry of Interior and Security***

This ministry is involved in environmental management through its decentralized bodies: the Prefectures, Sub-Prefectures, Town Halls, and the National Civil Protection Office (ONPC).

► ***Ministry of Water and Forestry***

The Ministry of Water and Forests is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the government's water and forest protection policy.

IV.2 SYSTEM FOR MANAGING SOCIAL ASPECTS

IV.2.1. National Legal Framework

Law n°98-750 of 23 December 1998 amended by law n°2004-412 of 14 August 2004 on rural land

The legal framework for rural land is constituted by the Ivorian Constitution, but also by Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, amended by Act No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, amending the Act of 1998 and Act No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013 on the time limit for the registration of customary rights on customary land, and amending article 6 of Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land. A series of implementing regulations specify the rules and principles relating to the occupation and exploitation of land in the rural land sector.

This law establishes the foundations of land policy in the rural land sector, including:

- the recognition of a customary rural domain and the validation of the existing management of this area;
- the association of village authorities and rural communities in the management of the estate rural land and in particular, the recognition of customary rights and their transformation into real rights.

However, since its adoption, this law has experienced difficulties in its application, so that on the ground there is still a duality between it and the customary regime. This results in many land conflicts.

IV.2.2. Right to Property

► *The Constitution*

The Ivorian constitution of 8 November 2016 provides that "the right to property is guaranteed to all. No one shall be deprived of his property except in the public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation. This text and the various laws of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire constitute the basis for all the State's duties in the field of expropriation.

► *Regulatory Texts*

At the level of the land sector, the following regulatory texts can be adopted:

- Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, which specifies the characteristics of the Rural Land Domain and the nature of (customary) rights exercised there.
- The decree of 25 November 1930 regulates expropriation for public utility and temporary occupation in French West Africa.
- Decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995 sets out the rules for compensation for crop destruction.
- Order No. 4028 of 12 March 1996 concerns the determination of the scale of compensation for crops.

- ▶ *The Decree of 25 November 1930 for cases of expropriation in the public interest;*

Inherited from colonization, it is this Decree that governs expropriation for public utility in Côte d'Ivoire. It defines the conditions and procedure for expropriation. Article 1 of the Decree specifies that "expropriation shall be carried out by judicial authority". It is only possible if it meets a need of public utility. In other words, no expropriation can be made "unless it is in the public interest". The public utility must be legally established and declared. The Declaration of Public Utility is pronounced by decree. Expropriation is also subject to fair and prior compensation.

- ▶ *Decree No. 2014-25 of 22 January 2014 amending Decree No. 2013-224 of 22 March 2013 regulating the purging of customary rights on land for the general interest;*

This decree makes some adjustments to the scale set by Decree No. 2013-224 regulating the purging of customary rights on land for the general interest. The purge amounts set in the social studies are established by this decree as maximum rates in order to allow private land and property operators, as well as the State, to build infrastructure of public interest at more manageable costs.

- ▶ *Decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995, the rules on compensation for crop destruction;*
- ▶ *Inter-ministerial Order No. 247 /MINAGRI/MPMEF/MPMB of 17 June 2014 setting the scale of compensation for destroyed crops.*

It specifies the rules and formulas for calculating compensation rates for crop destruction. This decree updates the compensation rates for crop destruction caused by public utility work. The payment of the compensation shall be the responsibility of the natural or legal person civilly responsible for the destruction.

IV.2.3. Institutional Actors

22. Environmental protection is a social issue. From this point of view, all institutional actors in environmental management are also actors in the management of social aspects. However, specifically, the management of the social aspects of development projects, plans and Programs in Côte d'Ivoire is carried out by the following main institutional actors:

- ▶ ***Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)***

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through its Directorate of Rural Land and Land Registry, ensures, within the framework of projects, plans and Programs implemented in rural areas, the implementation of the purge of customary rights and the assessment of possible crop losses with a view to their compensation by the developer.

- ▶ ***Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development (MCLU)***

The MCLU is involved in the implementation of projects, plans and Programs through the issuance of land titles, monitoring the process of purging customary rights and monitoring the quality of infrastructure. It also intervenes in the evaluation of possible losses in the building sector with a view to their compensation by the project owner.

► ***Ministry of Economy and Finance***

On behalf of the State, he is responsible for all financial operations in the various sectors of national development, and chairs the Administrative Commission for Compensation and Purge of Customary Fees.

► ***Administrative Commission for Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights***

On behalf of the State, it carries out the operation of purging customary rights, by identifying land, registering holders, determining compensation and compensation and conducting investigations.

► ***Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Anti-Poverty***

It contributes to the strengthening of social cohesion in Côte d'Ivoire through national reconciliation, the consolidation of peace and security. In this context, it participates in the implementation of the National Program for Social Cohesion (PNCS).

► ***Ministry of Employment and Social Protection***

It ensures the implementation of the government's employment and social security policy and is one of the actors in the implementation of the National Strategy for Social Protection (SNPS).

IV.2.3. Constitutional Review Bodies

The Ombudsman of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is an independent administrative authority, which does not receive instructions from any political, administrative, legislative or judicial authority, and which receives complaints from citizens concerning the functioning of the administrations in order to provide equitable solutions.

V. ADEQUACY OF THE APPLICABLE SYSTEMS

23. From the previous analysis of the legal and institutional framework for environmental and social management in Côte d'Ivoire, a number of conclusions can be drawn:
- ▶ most institutions are in place and their mandates have been defined. However, their actions are not coordinated and they lack human and financial resources;
 - ▶ there is no coordination between the central and regional levels regarding the monitoring of implementation of the ESMPs (ANDE and the MINEDD's regional and departmental directorates);
 - ▶ administrative procedures are slow and do not allow for timely and rapid decision-making;
 - ▶ the implementation of the Social Protection Strategy needs to be supported to ensure that vulnerable groups are properly taken into account;
 - ▶ public inquiries are often public information sessions and do not result in meaningful public consultation;
 - ▶ the complaint management system set up by the government is not well known, there is no synergy between this system and those set up by the ministries; and
 - ▶ studies are very often of very poor quality, which leads to considerable delays in their approval and implementation.
24. It must be recognized that these shortcomings must be addressed through appropriate reforms and mechanisms. Together with the community of technical and financial partners, the World Bank is already playing and could play a more important role in supporting the necessary improvements.
25. Already, within the framework of this PforR, it is possible to seize the opportunity to improve certain technical and administrative aspects, create a new dynamic, clarify and consolidate partnerships and synergies between stakeholders, and strengthen the institutional capacities of all stakeholders involved in environmental and social safeguards at national, regional and local levels.
26. The strengths, gaps, risks and opportunities of the national system are presented in the light of the Fundamental Principles applicable to the Program - as described in the Bank's Policy and Directive for the Financing of Results-based Programs (PforR).

 ***Key Principle 1: General principle of environmental and social impact assessment and management. This Principle is not applicable:***

27. The activities funded under the Program as defined could directly lead to negligible or minimal negative risk impacts. The ESSA has been prepared and its recommendations will be integrated into the overall action plan of the Program.
- ▶ **Strengths:** Côte d'Ivoire has an adequate regulatory and legislative framework to manage appropriately the environmental and social impacts of the Program, a database of structures approved by the Ministry of the Environment for carrying out

environmental assessments and an institution in charge of environmental assessments (ANDE). However, it should be noted that the activities under this Program would not require environmental and social assessments because they are not likely to have a direct negative impact on the environment or communities.

- ▶ **Weaknesses and gaps:** The national regulations lack precision with regard to the classification of certain projects or sub-projects according to their impacts. The environmental and social management procedures of the projects follow a centralized logic. The institutions in charge of environmental and social management do not have adequate human or financial resources.
- ▶ **Actions and opportunities:** there is the organization of awareness-raising initiatives for all actors and stakeholders on the themes of environmental management and the impact of project activities. Bank support to ANDE (revision of the environmental code, capacity building, decentralization of offices, IT equipment). There is also the project to create environmental and social management services within the structures of the ministries involved.
- ▶ **Risks:** poor implementation of environmental and social management rules and procedures; failure to enforce current environmental regulations in a timely manner.

 ***Key Principle 2: Natural Habitats and Physical and Cultural Resources***

-  This principle is not applicable to the Program. Indeed, no reform of the Program will cause damage to biodiversity protection areas or to the cultural or religious heritage of a region.

 ***Key Principle 3: Public and Worker Safety***

28. This principle is not applicable. Program activities will be more focused on the development and implementation of reforms by staff of the structures involved and consultants who will be recruited according to Bank procedures. No activities are planned that could affect public safety and the burden of reform.

 ***Key Principle 4: Land Acquisition***

29. This principle is not applicable. The activities selected for the Program do not directly or indirectly provide for any infrastructure or even reform involving expropriation or displacement of the population. However, if the addition of an indirect activity or activity requires the need for land acquisition, the land guidelines should be applied.

 ***Key Principle 5: Social Considerations: Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups***

30. This principle is not applicable. The Program consists mainly of reform activities. Consequently, it does not involve any civil engineering activity that could cause damage to vulnerable groups.

 ***Key Principle 6: Social Considerations - Social Conflict***

31. This principle **is not applicable**. Indeed, the Program is not implemented in conflict areas.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background

32. This Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) in Côte d'Ivoire was undertaken by the World Bank as part of the preparation of the Program for Results (PforR) for the improvement of basic services for the benefit of Ivorian populations.
33. The PforR builds on the experience of the Governance and Institutional Development Grant Project² that received US\$13 million in IDA funding. This project has implemented significant institutional development and governance reforms that have enabled Côte d'Ivoire to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Completion Point.
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35. This Program proposes a comprehensive framework for public financial management reforms for a significant improvement of basic services for the benefit of citizens. It will therefore support the priorities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GoCI) to improve the delivery of basic services in the field of education and economic infrastructure. It will support through IDA funding a subset of investments (activities) included in the National Development Program (NDP) and the Master Plan for Financial Reform. The long-term objective is to have an inclusive Program linking both the effectiveness of public spending and the significant impact on populations, which would make it possible to contribute effectively to achieving the country's emergence by 2020.

I.2 Purposes and Approach of the ESSA

36. The ESSA reviews the Program's environmental and social management system to assess its compliance with the provisions of the Bank's PforR Financing Policy. The aim is to ensure that it does not involve significant environmental and social risks and that the system put in place makes it possible to identify and manage possible impacts and risks. In particular, the ESSA identifies and analyses any gaps between the national system and the basic principles applying to the Program, and recommends actions to improve the consistency of the environmental and social management system with the Bank's requirements.
37. Unlike conventional investment Programs or projects, the PforR supports a government Program, emphasizing the following objectives: (i) finance the borrower's specific Program expenditure; (ii) link the disbursement of funds directly to the achievement of specific results; (iii) use and, in this case, strengthen systems to ensure that funds are used in an appropriate manner, taking adequate account of the environmental and social impacts of the Program; and (iv) strengthen institutional capacities to achieve expected results.

² Don de Gouvernance de Développement des Institutions (DGDI).

38. The World Bank's policy for PforR financing describes the basic principles of environmental and social management that must be respected in the ESSA. The coherence of the Program system is considered by the Program according to: (i) the systems defined by laws, regulations, procedures, etc. (*"the system as defined"*); and (ii) the capacity of the Program's institutions to effectively implement the systems (*"the system as it is applied in practice"*). It identifies and analyses the gaps between the national system and the basic principles applicable to the Program at the two levels mentioned above. It should therefore be stressed that, by virtue of the nature of programmatic interventions, ESSA focuses on the system as such, giving only indications on the type, nature and characteristics of the activities implemented within the framework of the Program.
39. The basic principles that must be complied with in the assessment of the environmental and social system are as follows:
- ▶ promote environmental and social sustainability in the Program design;
 - ▶ avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for negative impacts, and promote informed decision-making regarding the Program's environmental and social impacts;
 - ▶ avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for negative impacts on physical cultural resources resulting from the Program;
 - ▶ protect public and worker safety from the potential risks associated with: (i) the construction and/or operation of facilities under the Program; (ii) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous waste, air pollution and noise pollution under the Program; and (iii) the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located within the urban area;
 - ▶ manage the potential acquisition of private land and loss of access to economic goods and public services in a way that avoids or reduces physical and economic movements, and assist affected people to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standard of living;
 - ▶ take into account cultural relevance and equitable access to the Program benefits, paying particular attention to the rights and interests and needs and concerns of all social categories, including vulnerable groups; and
 - ▶ contribute to preventing, reducing or even eradicating social conflicts.
40. Thus, the Program approach excludes any activity that poses a potentially significant environmental and social risk and has diverse, varied, irreversible and unprecedented negative impacts.
41. The ESSA aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the environmental and social system applicable to the Program in order to identify the actions necessary to improve its performance. Specific measures to address the identified weaknesses or gaps are also proposed in an Environmental and Social Management Action Plan, which is an integral part of the Program's Action Plan itself, with a view to improving current practices and procedures to make them more in line with the Bank's arrangements.

I.3 Methodology

42. The preparation of the ESSA and the development of measures to strengthen the environmental and social management system was supported by various information and a consultation process with institutional stakeholders, including:

- ▶ review of available documents and data on national environmental and social procedures and related regulatory frameworks, analysis of the environmental and social safeguard capacities of institutions involved in the Program and World Bank documentation on PforR and ESSA (see Annex 7 for a list of documents consulted);
- ▶ interviews and working meetings with representatives of the state structures involved in the Program;
- ▶ A National Public Consultation will subsequently be held, with the participation of representatives of all stakeholders, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector and potential beneficiaries including students. The workshop observations will be incorporated into the final version of the ESSA;
- ▶ The ESSA report will be publicly disseminated in the country, through the websites of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry in charge of the Environment through the National Environment Agency (ANDE) and at the regional level, but also on the World Bank's external website. Public comments will be solicited during the defined period.

SECTION II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

II.1 Background

43. Since 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has enjoyed remarkable economic success, illustrated by rapid GDP growth that has begun to reduce poverty. The government has adopted a new National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2016-2020, which aims to transform Côte d'Ivoire into a middle-income economy by 2020 and further reduce the poverty rate. However, for the effective and efficient implementation of the NDP, which aims to reduce the incidence of poverty by 50% by 2020, the country faces several major constraints.
44. Among the constraints identified are the mobilization of budgetary revenues, the implementation of WAEMU guidelines on Public Financial Management, the efficient and transparent management of public procurement and the optimization of public investment, including Public-Private Partnerships.
45. In addition, despite high economic growth (8% on average since 2012) and a steady increase in the budget allocated to the social sectors, social indicators remain well below expectations. Indeed, the poverty rate remained practically stable (46.3% in 2015 compared to 48% in 2011). At the level of education, the net education rate is 78.9% and the illiteracy rate remained at 45% of the population in 2015. In view of Côte d'Ivoire's economic potential and growth rate, the country should obtain better social indicators.

II.2 Main Features of the Program

46. The development objective of the Program is to significantly improve economic governance for better delivery of basic services to citizens (education, road infrastructure).
47. **Area 1: Strengthening performance-based budgeting and procurement.** This transversal area aims to remove bottlenecks that reduce the efficiency of public spending and prevent the delivery of basic services to citizens. These include robust and realistic planning procedures, effective systems for budget preparation, execution and accountability, management systems within public entities that can use available funds effectively and efficiently to deliver services, and monitoring and evaluation systems to support management and provide feedback to improve the delivery of basic services to populations. It includes four (4) sub-areas: (i) planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring of the execution of government expenditures; (ii) public procurement and execution; (iii) financial information systems; and (iv) public accounting and government cash management.
48. **Area 2: Facilitate access and improve the quality of services provided to citizens (in the sectors of National Education and Economic Infrastructure).** The objective of this component is to improve the economic and financial governance of the national education sectors, road infrastructure for the provision of basic services to citizens. It includes two sectoral sub-areas:
- ▶ **National Education:** The project will support the GoCI to improve governance and accountability mechanisms in the National Education sub-sector. The key activities and intermediate results to achieve this objective are: (i) the strengthening at the national level of the technical mechanism for the online assignment of students for entry into sixth grade; (ii) the effective monitoring of students assigned to private

lower secondary schools; (iii) the development of tools and mechanisms for informing parents, civil society and the educational community about resource management, school performance and quality of education. (iv) the effective participation of the school community in school decision-making, and (v) the improvement of the availability of textbooks in primary schools through the implementation and application of the recommendations of a technical audit on the procurement and distribution system for school textbooks.

- ▶ **Economic Infrastructures:** The project aims to support the improvement of the quality of road infrastructure, including the maintenance of this infrastructure through better governance of the sector. The project will put in place an evaluation mechanism to improve the planning and contractual management of works and maintenance contracts at all stages (procurement and contract management during execution). Thus, the project will support the development of a performance monitoring tool for companies awarding public road works contracts and the publication of the results of these performances, which will include (i) the quality and costs of execution (by counting contract amendments); (ii) performance deadlines and (iii) environmental and social performance (HSE). This tool will thus make it possible to develop classification of companies, a necessary element for better governance of the sector and in parallel by evaluating the performance of SMEs to build a Program to support the upgrading of these SMEs.

49. **Area 3: Strengthening Financial Inclusion.** The objective of this priority is to strengthen public institutions that support the financial sector, ensuring that they are effective and transparent and that they contribute to making the Ivorian financial sector more inclusive and stable. This component will focus in particular on: (i) the digitization of government payments and revenues, (ii) access to finance for SMEs through the strengthening of credit infrastructure; and (iii) the promotion of responsible finance practices through the operationalization of the Financial Services Quality Observatory.
50. **Digitization of payments and receipt by the Government:** The project will support the digitization of Government payments and receipts, given the impact of large volumes of government payments on access to the use of transaction accounts, and thus on financial inclusion. The objective of the sub-area is a 20% increase in digitized Government payments by the end of 2022. The key activities planned to achieve this objective include: (i) the definition and subsequent implementation of the necessary technical systems and solutions; (ii) the modification of the regulatory framework to support the use of digital payments; (iii) the definition of a national strategy to support digital finance in Côte d'Ivoire; and (iv) the implementation of the project management structure.
51. **Financial Services Quality Observatory:** The project will support the Government in the operational implementation of the Financial Services Quality Observatory (OQSF) in view of a strong commitment by the public and private sectors to strengthen consumer financial protection and financial education in Côte d'Ivoire. The objective of the sub-area is for the Observatory to be fully operational by the end of 2023. The activities planned to achieve this objective are as follows: (i) provide the OQSF-CI with a site comparing the conditions of services that complies with the standards; (ii) periodically evaluate the procedures and practices of financial institutions that ensure that their products and services meet the expected quality standards; (iii) lead a consultation framework to create trust between

consumers and financial institutions; (iv) provide the Observatory with a complaints management application that complies with the standards; (v) provide the Observatory with an application to monitor the management and settlement of claims by insurance companies; (iv) make the call center and toll-free number operational by mid-2020; (vii) set up a national network of focal points to reach consumers; (viii) develop a financial education Program tailored to users' needs; and (ix) organize, in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, thematic financial education campaigns for the general public.

52. **Improving the availability of financial information:** The project will support the Government in improving the availability of financial information. The sub area plans to implement the following activities, to upgrade the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM) and improve the credit infrastructure: (i) the improvement of the regulatory framework by a decree of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to give jurisdiction to the Commercial Court of Abidjan (TCA) to make registrations, amendments and deletions to the movable credit register throughout the national territory; (ii) the development and implementation of a new efficient platform to make the availability of the RCCM effective; (iii) strengthening the capacity of financial institutions to use the movable property security rights registry (MCPR) and the use of credit information to facilitate lending to SMEs; and (iv) recovery and digitization of the RCCM archives of the TCA, the Abidjan Court of First Instance, and the Yopougon Court of First Instance.
53. **Investment Project Financing (IPF) Component: Support project management and coordination of governance reforms.** This component will support the institutional implementation of the project by providing support for project coordination, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation. It will also support change management and communication activities as well as the monitoring of economic governance reforms.
54. The coordination unit will work in collaboration with focal points designated by the beneficiary structures in charge of the technical execution of their areas and sub area as well as the DAF of the Ministry of Economy and Finance with regard to the supervision and execution of the activities financed by the project, and accounting and financial management.
55. The IPF component will support some key related activities to improve the delivery of basic services to citizens in the areas of general education, economic infrastructure, and financial inclusion. For national education, the IPF will support the implementation of a technical audit of the entire production/acquisition chain, the distribution and delivery of textbooks for primary schools. Once the audit is completed, it is expected that the relevant recommendations will be implemented, so that public primary schools will receive sufficient numbers of textbooks at the beginning of the school year. For economic infrastructure, the IPF component will support the sector by funding a benchmarking study or the cost per kilometer of roads (new and rehabilitated).
56. Specific interventions will be carried out by result area, by the Ministry of Road Equipment and Maintenance through its Directorates and the Deputy Contracting Authority (AGERROUTE) in synergy with other national stakeholders. Finally, the REIT component will also support the establishment and equipment of the financial services observatory, with the necessary IT and technical assistance to ensure that it is fully operational by the end of

2023 and can play its role in informing the public about the financial products and services available. Figure 1 presents the results chain with disbursement triggers.

II.2.1 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation:

57. The MEF has reconfirmed the Program's anchoring within it. A steering committee will be set up to guide and supervise the activities. This steering committee will be chaired by the Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and will be composed of the main stakeholders in this Program. More specifically, this committee will validate the project's activity plans, budget and audited annual accounts, and review the activity reports prepared for the authorities and donors before their distribution.
58. A Program Coordination Unit (PCU), which is the operational body, will be set up. It centralizes and manages all the activities of the Program. Officials of the Ivorian Administration who are appointed by their supervisory authority lead focal points. They will coordinate the development, contracting and implementation of activities in their departments. The focal points will participate in the drafting of the implementation reports.
59. The IDA will fund the PforR over a five-year period with a total amount of US\$ 100 million.

Figure 1. Program Results Chain and Theory of Change



II.3 Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks of the Program

II.3.1 Principles for Assessing the Program's Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

60. This ESSA was prepared in accordance with the six key principles outlined in paragraph 8 of the World Bank Policy on PforR Financing, with the objective of managing Program risks and promoting sustainable development. These principles are:

- ▶ ***Key Principle 1- Environment:*** Promote environmental and social sustainability in Program design, avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts, and promote information-based decision-making about the Program's environmental and social impacts;
 - ▶ ***Key Principle 2- Natural Habitats and Cultural Resources:*** Avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts on natural habitats and cultural resources resulting from the Program;
 - ▶ ***Key Principle 3- Public and Worker Safety:*** Protect the safety of the public and workers from potential risks associated with: (i) the construction and/or infrastructure works or other works dependent on the Program; (ii) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, noise, vibration, and other hazardous materials dependent on the Program; (iii) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure in areas subject to natural hazards;
 - ▶ ***Key principle 4- Land Procurement:*** Manage land procurement and the loss of access to natural resources in such a way as to avoid or minimize displacements and assist affected people by promoting, or at the minimum, restoring their livelihoods and living conditions.
 - ▶ ***Key Principle 5- Vulnerable Groups:*** Pay particular attention to the cultural relevance of fair access to Program benefits, pay special attention to the rights, interests, needs and concerns of vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups include women and people living with disabilities.
 - ▶ ***Key Principle 6- Social Conflict:*** Avoid the exacerbation of social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas or disputed territorial areas.
61. The direct negative environmental and social impacts of projected reforms will, in general, be national in scope, of low intensity, reversible and easily controllable and manageable. Associated impacts and risks are considered low. They will be fairly easy in advance to identify, prevent, minimize or compensate with simple good practices and effective mitigation measures.
62. The environmental and social screening of various sub-projects that will be subject to financing will make it possible to identify both the scale of the potential negative impacts and the required planning tools, as well as the control and monitoring systems required.
63. The Program will have ***adverse environmental and social impacts and risks of low importance.*** This is mainly due to the following aspects:
- ▶ The exclusion, by the very nature of a PforR, of any investment involving major environmental risks (i.e. World Bank *Category "A"* projects and sub-projects);

The type and nature of activities that are essentially administrative reforms based on audits of existing IT tools or the development of new IT tools;

The existence of institutions capable of managing most of the Program's environmental and social aspects;

- ▶ The existence of an appropriate institutional and legal framework to effectively manage all aspects of the Program's Environmental and Social Management (ESM).

II.3.2 Environmental Impacts/Risks of the Program

a) Environmental Benefits

64. The Program will have a positive environmental impact, directly and indirectly, temporarily and permanently. Indeed, the Program will contribute, among other things, to:

- ▶ Reducing the use and storage of paper in the administrations, thus contributing to the preservation of forests; Improve the environmental and social performance of road companies;
- ▶ Improve the institutional capacities of actors involved in the Program;
- ▶ Increase knowledge of the environmental and social management of structures involved in setting up an environmental and social unit.

b) Negative Environmental Impacts and Risks during the Preparation, Design and Operations Phase

65. The proposed Program, by its components and the nature of selected activities, which are based on reforms of the management and system of public finances will not require any physical intervention affecting the environment. It will not induce a negative environmental impact.

II.3.3 Social impacts of the Program

66. During its implementation, the Program will generate both positive and negative social impacts that will be more closely linked to the human and socio-economic environments of the beneficiary population.

a) Social Benefits

67. These benefits include, among others:

- ▶ Contribution to increasing the population's rate of banking;
- ▶ Contribution to improving the population's living and working conditions (quality of life, access to work, education, poverty reduction, equity, well-being);
- ▶ Great access by citizens to mobile and electronic government payments;
- ▶ Transparency and efficiency in the use of public subsidies for placement of students in private schools;
- ▶ Contribution to increasing transparency and fairness in procurement;
- ▶ Contribution to increasing the national literacy rate;
- ▶ Contribution to the financial autonomy of the population, especially the most

disadvantaged people;

- ▶ Contribution to the competitiveness of SMEs, as a result of better access to financing;
- ▶ Contribution to improving the governance of public services;
- ▶ Contribution to the development of the private sector;
- ▶ Increase in the enrollment rate of students transferred by the state to private schools.

b) Risks and negative social impacts

68. The operational phase of the Program's activities may lead to risks and negative social impacts that could be due to the population's lack of awareness and information, which could lead to mistrust that will lead to the non-acceptance of the project's reforms by the people. Rejection can also be the consequence of the high transactions costs of electronic banking services. Moreover, especially the most vulnerable people could be exposed to a security risk due to ignorance of the security measures related to electronic payments, and therefore to exposure to cybercrime.
69. People, especially those living in remote rural areas, may not have access to the system because of ignorance of the principles of use, but above all because of the quality of the network coverage (telephone and internet) in their areas; this could probably affect the enrollment of students assigned to private schools.
70. Changing payment methods from cash to electronic payment systems could lead to disruptions in the population's habits, especially among uneducated and retired people. In addition, the systems' early deployment phases could cause inconveniences to the population such as the availability of wages in a timely manner.

II.4 Major Risks and Mitigation Measures

71. Table 1 summarizes the social risks and impacts associated with the Program's activities, and the proposed mitigation measures.

Table 1: Impacts/Risks Related to Program Implementation

Activities	Social Impacts and Risks	Attenuation/Mitigation
a. Establish a national system for parents to register online students who are transferred to private schools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk of non-access to the system for the rural population, which may be linked to a lack of knowledge of the system, and also to the quality of network coverage in their areas. 2. No registration of transferred students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a communication strategy, for the implementation of a communication campaign and awareness/training of the population, especially the most vulnerable people on the project's activities and attendant risks;
b. Development of a national financial digitization strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Lack of awareness and communication among the population, which may lead to non-ownership of the reforms by the target population; 4. Security risk, which may be linked to people's ignorance of security measures related to electronic payments and scams; therefore subject to exposure to cybercrime; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and awareness campaign in vernacular languages on electronic banking and its use;
c. Selection and implementation of a technical solution for the digitization of payments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Disruption of habits, especially for the most vulnerable people (retired and uneducated); related to the change of payment methods; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government monitoring for compliance with the network coverage of the territory by telephone operators;
d. Modification of the regulatory framework for electronic payments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Cost of transactions, which may lead to non-accession by the most vulnerable people; 7. Availability of wages in a short time period; 8. Quality of network coverage especially for remote areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for lower costs of electronic transactions (payments);

II.5 Overview

72. In light of the elements of the previous sub-sections, it can be underscored that the Program will have negligible or minimal environmental and social impacts. This is mainly because the Program, conceived as a PforR, excludes, as a matter of principle, any investment involving significant environmental and social risks or impacts.
 - *Thus, in accordance with this policy, the Program will automatically exclude any activity posing a potentially significant environmental and social risk/impact.*
73. In Section IV, the strengths, weaknesses and gaps, actions and opportunities and risks of the national system are presented in the light of the Key Principles applicable to the Program, and as described in the Bank's policy and directive for the results-based financing of Programs.
74. Different controllable and effective measures will mitigate the potential risks of eligible sub-projects, and monitor their impact throughout the project.
75. Côte d'Ivoire has an appropriate legal arsenal to effectively manage all aspects of the Program's environmental and social management, and specialized institutions capable of managing most of the Program's environmental and social aspects.
76. Lastly, it should be recalled that the Bank's policy for PforRs also excludes structures/works estimated to cost higher than certain specific amounts (contracts involving large amounts) and which would require mandatory review by the World Bank's *Operations Procurement Review Committee* (OPRC).

II.5.1 Environmental and Social Management Instruments

77. The environmental and social management system of Côte d'Ivoire allows for the implementation of the PforR.

II.6 Previous Experiences of Institutions Involved in the Program

78. No Ivoirian institution has experience in the environmental and social management of PforRs.
79. The DGDI's PCU, which provides support for the preparation of the PGDES, already has proven experience in the implementation of governance projects; however, it does not have an environmental and social management unit.
80. Among the implementation structures, only AGERROUTE has an environmental and social safeguards service, which is better equipped to manage environmental and social issues related to road infrastructures.

SECTION III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

III.1. Environmental System

III.1.1. Policy Framework

81. The GoCI became aware of the need for environmental protection after the Rio de Janeiro conference. From this conference, the country made environmental protection commitments and worked to the best of its ability to respect them.
82. With regard to the respect of these commitments, public authorities have carried out numerous actions, including:
 - ▶ *the accession and ratification of the Rio multilateral agreements*, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the related Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification/Land Degradation;
 - ▶ *the adoption of an environmental white paper in 1994* highlighting the main environmental issues. Subsequent reflections culminated in 1995 with the definition of a *National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE)* for the 1996-2010 period, which is articulated around the following ten programs: (1) Sustainable agricultural development, (2) Preservation of biodiversity, (3) Management of human settlements, (4) Management of coastal areas, (5) Fight against pollution and other industrial nuisances, (6) Integrated water management (7) Improved management of energy resources, (8) Research, Education, Training and Awareness, (9) Integrated and coordinated management of environmental information, (10) Improvement of the institutional and regulatory framework;
 - ▶ the adoption in 1996 of the *framework law on the environment code*, which establishes the fundamental principles for managing and protecting the environment against all forms of degradation including pollution and other nuisances. Likewise, it creates the conditions for the sustainable use of natural resources;
 - ▶ the adoption in 1998 of the *water code*, which outlines the mechanisms, establishes integrated management of water resources by watershed, and strengthens the institutional framework of the water sector, with particular emphasis on planning and cooperation;
 - ▶ the 1999 revision of the *forest policy* to correct shortcomings of the 1988-2015 forestry master plan and take into account sustainable forest management best practices, including aspects of certification. In the same perspective, a *national reforestation Program (2006-2015)* was developed to rebuild the forest cover through major reforestation. Similarly, a process has been initiated to provide the country with a new forestry policy;
 - ▶ the adoption in February 2002 of a *national strategy and Program for the sustainable management of urban waste*, with a view to protecting the environment and improving the living environment;
 - ▶ the publication in 2004 of the *coastal white paper* to ensure the sustainable management of the coastal area with all stakeholders.
83. At the same time, the government embarked on various processes that resulted in major sector Program frameworks, namely, among others, *the 2016-2020 National Health*

Development Plan (PNDS), the education-training sector development plan and the new energy policy.

84. More recently, the government has completed several planning processes that potentially contribute to the preservation of the quality of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, including the development of *the national environmental policy* and the *national sustainable development strategy*, based on the *National Environmental Policy (PNE)* document.

a) National Environmental Policy (NEP)

85. Adopted in 2011, the NEP aims to create a frame of reference for taking environmental issues into account in development policies and strategies. The objective of this policy is to ensure a healthy and sustainable environment and preserve natural resources. Specifically, it entails (i) finding ways to simultaneously address problems of economic development and poverty reduction without depleting or further degrading natural resources; (ii) preserving or restoring the capacity of ecosystems to provide goods and services essential for the maintenance of economic activities; (iii) improving the quality of the receiving environments and the living environment.

b) National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD)

86. The SNDD was adopted in December 2011. It aims to facilitate conditions for initiating the promotion of sustainable development. The objective of this strategy is to identify measures and agree on ways to integrate sustainable development principles into national policies and programs and to reverse the loss of environmental resources. It also aims, through its seven strategic guidelines, to ensure socially equitable economic progress, while preserving the resource base and the environment for future generations.

c) National Water Policy

87. The overall objective of the National Water Policy is to contribute to the country's continued development by providing appropriate solutions to water-related issues, while respecting sustainable water resources management.
88. In Côte d'Ivoire, like everywhere else in the world, water can be a factor of development when it is judiciously used and developed, and a factor of destruction and nuisance when it is not controlled. It embellishes the living environment when it is sufficiently protected but can deteriorate it and make it unhealthy when polluted by human activities. It plays a crucial role in health: healthy water and adequate basic sanitation are the best prevention against most common diseases (diarrhea, malaria, etc.).
89. Through its five (5) specific objectives, the water policy aims to ensure the judicious use of this indispensable resource and its development throughout the Ivoirian national territory.

d) National Development Development Plan (NDP)

90. The 2016-2020 NDP is based on five (5) strategic axes and deals with the issue of environmental preservation in its axis 4 entitled Development of Infrastructure Harmoniously Spread over the National Territory and Preservation of the Environment.
91. The NDP is especially focused on the issue of environmental protection, the development of a green economy and the reduction of deforestation. That is why, in its impact 2 aimed at preserving the environment and a healthy living environment, Strategic Axis 4 aims to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and the capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change (Effect 4). In this regard, some significant actions include strengthening the conservation of national parks and nature reserves (Action 4.3.1); strengthening income-generating activities for the benefit of people living near parks and reserves (Action 4.4.2); developing the REDD + strategy (Action 4.6.3) and implementing the Forest Investment Plan (FIP) in South-West and Bélier (Action 4.6.4).

III.1.2. Institutional Framework

a) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD)

92. MINEDD is responsible for implementing and monitoring Government policy on environmental protection and sustainable development. It is responsible for ensuring environmental protection without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their development needs.
93. The structures of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development that will intervene are as follows:

► *the Directorate General of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DGEDD)*, which is responsible for coordinating the activities of the central directorates under its authority. It is responsible for developing environmental policy, ensuring the environmentally sound management of environmental matrices and the protection of nature, preserving the quality of the environment, promoting environmental infrastructure and technologies, organizing the national environment fortnight and coordinating external services, developing sustainable development policies and strategies, developing standards and promoting sustainable development, innovating and developing the green economy. The DGEDD's mission is also to encourage companies to adopt social objectives as part of their daily activities.

It is involved in the provision of basic environmental data for conducting impact studies. It is also responsible for approving impact assessment reports validated by ANDE.

The DGEDD relies on regional and departmental directorates in the execution of its mission.

► *the National Environment Agency (ANDE)* is responsible for ensuring that environmental concerns are taken into account in development projects, plans and programs and for implementing the impact assessment procedure and the assessment of the environmental impact of macroeconomic policies. The ANDE is responsible for organizing validation

sessions for impact study reports and the follow-up of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) contained in the studies.

- ▶ *the Ivoirian Anti-Pollution Center (CIAPOL)* is in charge of monitoring the level of pollution of water, soil and air. It participates in monitoring the ESMP with the ANDE by ensuring the implementation of and compliance with technical provisions related to the protection of water, soil and air.
- ▶ *the Ivoirian Parks and Reserves Authority (OIPR)* is in charge of the restructuring and management of national parks and reserves.

b) *Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene*

94. The Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Government's sanitation and hygiene policy. These missions are carried out jointly and in conjunction with structures under its authority that are:

- ▶ *the Directorate General of Urban Sanitation and Nuisance Control (DGSULN)* ensures, in conjunction with the promoter, the implementation and monitoring of information, education and communication programs in the area of urban sanitation during the execution of development projects, plans and programs.
- ▶ *the National Waste Management Agency (ANAGED)* is in charge of controlling public services for cleanliness delegated to local authorities or to legal persons under private law and of regulating the management of all kinds of waste.

c) *Ministry of the Interior and Security*

95. This Ministry is involved with managing the environment through its decentralized bodies: Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Town Halls and the National Civil Protection Authority (ONPC).

- ▶ *Prefectures and/or the Sub-prefectures* chair the public inquiry commissions that are carried out as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This commission's goal is to gather the opinion of the population on the realization of development projects, plans and programs and in a specific way on the ESIA report.
- ▶ *town halls* are, among other things, responsible for protecting the environment. They take the proper measures to prevent or eliminate pollution and nuisances, to ensure the protection of green spaces and, ultimately, to contribute to beautifying the municipality.
- ▶ The ONPC is responsible for (i) organizing, directing, and coordinating disaster response, technological and human-related disasters; (ii) coordinating and monitoring emergency technical plans; (iii) providing emergency planning and equipment; (iv) drafting civil protection laws and regulations; v) ensuring the organization and operational coordination of relief as part of humanitarian action, participating in the control of classified installations, in conjunction with the Ministry in charge of the Environment; vi) participating in the control of safety standards in construction, urban planning and housing, in conjunction with the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning.

d) *Ministry of Waters and Forests*

96. The Minister of Water and Forests is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Government's policy on the protection of Water and Forests. In this capacity, and in

conjunction with the various ministries concerned, it has the initiative and responsibility for the following actions:

Sustainable management of fauna and flora forests

- ▶ Promotion of sustainable harvesting conditions for forest resources;
- ▶ Definition and implementation of the national reforestation plan;
- ▶ Mission to encourage the development of the forest estate by public authorities and private operators;
- ▶ Control of logging,
- ▶ Control of the formation and marketing of wood products in conjunction with the Minister in charge of Economy and Finance;
- ▶ Management of wildlife resources;
- ▶ Implementation of national policies on the sustainable management of wildlife and its rational exploitation in conjunction with the Minister of the Environment;

In terms of sustainable management and water protection

- ▶ Implementation of the water code with the Ministers in charge of economic infrastructure, the environment, agriculture, health and animal and fish resources;

In terms of the protection of fauna and flora

- ▶ Maintaining the integrity of the state forest estate;
- ▶ Fight against bush fires and forest protection in conjunction with the Ministers in charge of Defense and Agriculture;
- ▶ Implementation of conventions and treaties in the area of the protection of fauna and flora;
- ▶ Protection of the soil and water in conjunction with the Ministers in charge of Agriculture and Animal and Fisheries Resources;

In terms of development

- ▶ Development of botanical gardens and zoos jointly with decentralized communities;

III.1.3. Legal Framework

a) Law No. 2016-886 of 8 November 2016 on the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

97. The constitution defines the basic rights and obligations of citizens, determines the form of organization of the state, organizes the implementation of the universal republican principle of the separation of powers. The Constitution of the third republic enacted on 8 November 2016 makes reference in several articles to environmental concerns. Thus, the commitment to contribute to the preservation of the climate and a healthy environment for future generations is enshrined in its preamble. It recognizes the right of everyone to a healthy environment throughout the country (Article 27), and that the transit, importation or illegal storage and

dumping of toxic waste on the national territory constitute crimes. In addition, Article 40 provides that "The protection of the environment and the promotion of the quality of life shall be a duty for the community and for every natural or legal person.

98. The State undertakes to protect its maritime area, its rivers, its natural parks as well as its historic sites and monuments against all forms of degradation. The State and public authorities shall take the necessary measures to safeguard the fauna and flora. In the event of a risk of damage that may seriously and irreversibly affect the environment, the State and public authorities shall, by applying the precautionary principle, evaluate them and take the necessary measures to prevent them from being carried out."
99. The implementation of these provisions required the adoption of several texts, the main ones in environmental protection are presented below.

b) Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code

100. The law on the environmental code sets the general framework for the protection of the fundamental elements of environmental protection. The objectives of this legislation, as set out in section 2, are as follows:

- ▶ "Protect national soils, subsoils, sites, landscapes and monuments, plant formations, flora and fauna and especially classified areas, existing national parks and reserves;
- ▶ establish the fundamental principles intended to manage and protect the environment against all forms of degradation in order to valorize natural resources, to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances;
- ▶ to improve the living conditions of the different types of population while respecting the balance with the environment;
- ▶ create conditions for the rational and sustainable use of natural resources for present and future generations;
- ▶ to guarantee to all citizens an ecologically sound and balanced living environment;
- ▶ ensure the restoration of damaged environments. "

101. This law requires the conduct of a preliminary impact study for any major project likely to have an impact on the environment (Article 39).

102. Moreover, this law defines through its enabling decree (Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 to outline the rules and procedures applicable to studies relating to the impact of development projects) the various categories of impact assessment to be conducted depending on the project and/or its location and the content of this assessment.

c) Law No. 2014- 427 of 14 July 2014 on the Forest Code

103. It organizes the use and protection of classified forests and forest resources in general, but does not apply to wildlife, national parks and nature reserves. Articles 6 and 7 of this law provide that the protection and reconstitution of forest resources is the responsibility of the

State, local authorities, rural communities, private individuals and legal entities, including concessionaires and forest resource operators.

104. The State takes all necessary measures to fix the soil, protect lands, banks and works against the risks of erosion and flooding, and to conserve the natural species threatened with extinction. (Article 7). The State has the obligation to promote the establishment of carbon sinks for the reduction of greenhouse gases, an article to be understood in a broad sense of management and maintenance of carbon sinks, which can as well be forests or streams (forest carbon and blue carbon). (Article 10)
105. According to Articles 42, 47, 51 and 52 the levies for forest use rights must comply with the principles of sustainable forest management; and clearing, whether manual or mechanized, is strictly forbidden except on authorization of the Forestry Administration. Also, Articles 56 and 59 indicate the prohibitions concerning dangerous substances and species. Article 61, on the other hand, stresses that any clearing over a distance of twenty-five meters wide on either side of the upper limit of the floods of watercourses is also prohibited unless authorization is granted by the local forestry administration.
106. The repression of offenses relating to the exploitation, processing and unauthorized marketing of forest products is provided in Articles 127 to 146.

d) Law No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on Guidelines for Sustainable Development

107. The Sustainable Development Guidelines Law defines the principles of sustainable development, promotes sustainable development and outlines private sector obligations in terms of sustainable development. Articles 37, 38 and 39 deal with private sector obligations vis-à-vis the principles and objectives of sustainable development.

e) Law No. 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the Transfer and Distribution of State Powers to Local Authorities

108. This law, relating to the transfer and distribution of competences of the State to local authorities, also concerns environmental protection and natural resources management issues. It is reinforced by Law No. 2014-451 of 5 August 2014 on guidelines for the general organization of territorial administration, which, as its title suggests, guides the organization of territorial administration.

III.2. System of Managing Social Aspects

III.2.1. Legal Framework

a) Land Rights and Expropriation

109. The legal framework of rural land is constituted by the Ivorian Constitution, but also by the Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the rural land estate, amended by the Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 to amend the law of 1998 and Law No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013, relating to the period granted for the recognition of customary rights to lands of the customary estate and amending Article 6 of Law No. 98-750 of 23 December

1998 on Rural Land. A series of implementing legislation outlines the rules and principles relating to rural land occupation and use. This law establishes the foundations of the land policy relating to rural land, including:

- ▶ recognition of customary rural land and validation of existing management of that land and;
 - ▶ the association of village authorities and rural communities with the management of rural land and in particular the recognition of customary rights and their transformation into real rights.
110. However, since its adoption, this law has faced difficulties of application such that on the ground duality persists between it and the customary regime. This results in many land conflicts.

b) *Right to Property*

▶ ***The Constitution***

The Ivoirian constitution of 8 November 2016 states that "the right of ownership is guaranteed to all. No one shall be deprived of his property except for reasons of public utility and subject to a fair and prior compensation." This text and the various laws of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire form the basis of all the State's duties regarding expropriation.

▶ ***Regulatory Texts***

In the land sector, the following regulations can be retained:

- Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, which outlines the characteristics of the Rural Land Estate and types of rights (customary) exercised thereon.
- The Decree of 25 November 1930 regulates expropriation for public utility and temporary occupation in French West Africa.
- The decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995 sets the rules of compensation for destruction of crops.
- Order No. 4028 of 12 March 1996 concerns the fixing of the crop compensation scale.

▶ ***The Decree of 25 November 1930 for cases of expropriation for reasons of public utility;***

Inherited from colonization, it is this Decree that governs expropriation for public purposes in Côte d'Ivoire. It outlines the conditions and procedure applicable for expropriation. Article 1 of the Decree states that "expropriation takes place by authority of justice." It is possible only if it meets a need of public utility. Clearly, no expropriation can be done "except for public utility." The public utility must be legally established and declared. The Declaration of Public Utility is pronounced by decree. Expropriation is also conditioned by fair and prior compensation.

▶ ***Decree No. 2014-25 of 22 January 2014 amending Decree No. 2013-224 of 22 March 2013 regulating the purge of customary land rights for general interest;***

This decree brings some adjustments to the scale fixed by Decree No. 2013-224 regulating the purge of customary land rights for general interest. The purge amounts set in the social studies are established by this decree as maximum rates in order to allow private land and real estate operators, as well as the State, to build infrastructure of public interest at more manageable costs.

- ▶ *Decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995 on compensation rules for the destruction of crops;*
- ▶ *Inter-Ministerial Order No. 247/MINAGRI/MPMEF/MPMB of 17 June 2014 fixing the scale of compensation for destroyed crops.*

It outlines the rules and formulas for calculating compensation rates for crop destruction. This decree updates the rates of compensation in the context of the destruction of crops caused by the performance of works for public utility. The payment of compensation is the responsibility of the natural or legal person responsible for the destruction.

III.2.2. Institutional Framework

111. Protection of the environment has a social dimension. From this perspective, all institutional actors of environmental management are also actors of managing social aspects. More specifically, however, the management of social aspects of development projects, plans and programs in Côte d'Ivoire is ensured by the main institutional actors below:

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)

112. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through its Directorate of Rural Land and Rural Land Registry, provides, as part of projects, plans and programs implemented in rural areas, the implementation of the purge of customary rights and assessment of potential crop losses for compensation by the sponsor.

b) Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning (MCLU)

113. The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning is involved in the implementation of development projects, plans and programs in Côte d'Ivoire in urban areas for:

- ▶ issuing land titles to developers, as necessary;
- ▶ accompanying the process of purging customary rights;
- ▶ ensuring the architectural quality of infrastructure in order to see to their harmonious integration into the host environment.

c) Ministry of the Interior and Security

114. The Ministry of the Interior and Security participates in the process of purging customary rights and compensation for losses of crops or other property as part of the implementation of development projects, plans, programs. Indeed, this ministry is represented on the Administrative Commission for Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights through its decentralized bodies (Prefectures, Sub-prefectures and Town Halls).

115. Moreover, through the ONPC, this Ministry (i) organizes, directs, and coordinates relief in the event of disasters and technological and human catastrophes; (ii) coordinates and monitors emergency technical plans; (iii) ensures contingency planning and equipment; (iv) drafts civil protection laws and regulations; (v) sees to the organization and operational coordination of relief in the framework of humanitarian action, takes part in the control of classified installations, in conjunction with the ministry in charge of the Environment; (vi) participates in the control of security standards in matters of construction, urban planning and housing, in conjunction with the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning.

d) Ministry of the Economy and Finance

116. The Ministry of the Economy and Finance, on behalf of the State, chairs the Administrative Commission for Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights. On behalf of the State it sees to all financial operations in the different sectors of national development.

- ▶ The General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting (DGTCP), through the accounting agency, will be responsible for the payment of expenses and will supply the designated account;

- ▶ the Directorate General of Budget and Finance (DGBF) will be responsible for the implementation of the ESMP budget and ensure the proper execution of the budget;
- ▶ the Directorate General of the Economy (DGE) will coordinate the design, ensure the follow-up of the execution and evaluation of the economic and financial policy of all components of the State on behalf of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

e) *Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and the Fight Against Poverty*

It contributes to strengthening social cohesion in Côte d'Ivoire through national reconciliation and building peace and security. In this regard, it participates in the implementation of the National Social Cohesion Program (PNCS).

f) *Ministry of Employment and Social Protection*

It is responsible for the implementation of the government's employment and social security policy and is one of the actors in the implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS).

g) *Administrative Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights Commission*

117. The purge of customary rights can only be exercised by the State acting on its own behalf or on that of municipalities. It operates administratively. Exceptionally, legal entities under private law may proceed to the purge of customary rights on the basis of a purge agreement with the State. For the management of the operation, an administrative commission has been set up called "Administrative Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights Commission." Its main mission is to:

- ▶ after an adversarial investigation, identify lands included in the scope of the operation;
- ▶ identify holders of these rights;
- ▶ determine the allowances and compensation offered to customary rights holders;
- ▶ draw up a list of the lands to be purged, the holders of customary rights to those lands, proposed compensation and indemnities, recorded agreements and disagreements.

118. This statement is the subject of a report drawn up by the Secretary of the Commission and signed by each member of this committee. The list of customary rights holders who have given their agreement to the commission's proposals, as well as the list of lands and corresponding compensation and indemnities, are ratified by a joint order of the Minister of Finance and the Minister in charge of Town Planning, after approval by the commission. The Administrative Commission for Compensation and Purge of Customary Rights is composed of the following representatives:

- ▶ the Minister in charge of Town Planning,
- ▶ the Minister of Finance,
- ▶ the Minister of the Interior,
- ▶ the Minister in charge of Agriculture,
- ▶ mayors of the municipalities concerned,
- ▶ concerned communities.

119. It is chaired in Abidjan by the representative of the Minister of Finance, and in the regions by the Prefect or his representative. The representative of the Minister of Construction and Town Planning is responsible for the secretariat. For a given operation, members of the commission are designated by a joint order of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Construction and Town Planning.

III.2.3. Constitutional Referral Bodies

120. The Ombudsman of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is an independent administrative authority, which receives no instruction from any political, administrative, legislative or judicial authority, and which receives grievances from citizens relating to the functioning of the administrations in order to provide equitable solutions. It is also competent to rule on disputes between private physical or legal persons in urban or rural communities and its role is to help with social cohesion.

SECTION IV. EVALUATION OF CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

121. From the foregoing analysis of the legal and institutional framework of environmental and social management in Côte d'Ivoire, a number of conclusions can be drawn:
- ▶ most institutions are in place and their mandate has been defined. However, their actions are not coordinated. Moreover, they lack the human and financial resources to operate in a suitable manner and do not always have the appropriate methodological tools (for sorting projects, for example, and their categorical classification);
 - ▶ there is no coordination between the central and regional levels (for example, between the ANDE and Regional MINSEDD Directorates), and the ESM system is rendered ineffective by excessive centralization.
 - ▶ administrative procedures are slow and do not allow for rapid and timely decision-making (see, for example, the lengthy delays in obtaining the ESIA Approval Order from MINSEDD).
 - ▶ Public inquiries are often public information sessions and do not result in meaningful public consultation that promotes stakeholder participation in decision-making.
122. It should be recognized that these gaps must be filled by appropriate reforms and arrangements. Together with the community of technical and financial partners, the World Bank is already playing and could play a greater role in supporting needed improvements.
123. However, already under this PforR, it is possible to seize the opportunity to improve certain technical and administrative aspects, to create a new dynamic, to clarify and consolidate partnerships and synergies between stakeholders, and to strengthen the institutional capacities of all stakeholders involved in environmental and social safeguards at national and regional levels.
124. The strengths, weaknesses and gaps, actions and opportunities and risks of national systems are presented in Table 2 below, in the light of the Key Principles that are applicable to the Program, as described in the World Bank policy and the Program-for-Results Financing guidelines.

Table 2: Basic Principles

Key Principle 1: General Principle of Evaluation and Environmental and Social Management	
Bank Policy for Financing PforRs: Environmental and social management procedures and processes are intended to (a) promote environmental and social sustainability in Program design; (b) avoid, minimize, mitigate, or offset adverse impacts; and (c) promote decision-making on the environmental and social impacts of the Program.	<p>Bank guidelines for PforR financing: Program procedures will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Operate within an appropriate legal and regulatory framework to guide Program-wide environmental and social assessment ▶ Incorporate elements of good environmental and social assessment practices including (i) preliminary screening of potential impacts; (ii) taking into account the strategic and technical aspects involved, as well as potential cumulative and cross-border impacts; (iii) identification of measures to mitigate undesirable environmental and social impacts that can not be avoided or minimized; (iv) a clear articulation of institutional responsibilities and resources to support the implementation of plans; and (v) responsiveness and accountability through stakeholder consultation, periodic reporting of Program information. ▶ The establishment of a conflict management mechanism oriented towards: (i) conflict resolution; (ii) systematic registration of grievances through appropriate channels; (iii) periodic reporting of the grievance management situation - specifying the nature of grievances resolved and the status of unresolved grievances and reasons for non-resolution.
<p>Not applicable: Activities funded under the Program as defined could directly result in negative impacts of negligible or minimal risk</p> <p>The ESSA has been prepared and its recommendations will be integrated into the overall action plan of the Program.</p> <p>By following the principles presented in the ESSA, an ESMP will be need to be prepared for any individual investment project that, depending on the initial assessment and selection system put in place, would have a moderate impact.</p>	
<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The country has an adequate regulatory and legislative framework to appropriately manage the environmental and social impacts of the Program; ▶ The country has an institution in charge of environmental assessments (ANDE); ▶ The national environmental impact assessment system is based on a well-rounded process of diagnosis and assessment of the nature of impacts and the preparation of appropriate environmental and social safeguards; ▶ The country has a database of structures approved by the ministry in charge of the environment for carrying out environmental assessments. ▶ However, it should be noted that activities under this Program will not require environmental and social assessments as these are not likely to negatively impact the environment or communities directly. 	
<p>WEAKNESSES AND DIFFERENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The procedures for monitoring the environmental and social management of projects follow a centralized logic with a concentration of responsibilities at ANDE level. ▶ Most of the implementation structures concerned (apart from AGEROUTE) do not have an environmental and social unit within them. 	

- ▶ Despite the existence of the legal framework, ANDE does not seem to have the necessary human and material resources, nor the appropriate financial means to properly carry out monitoring;
- ▶ Deadlines for obtaining the ESIA Approval Order for projects are relatively long.

ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Organization of sensitization and training initiatives for all of the Program's actors and stakeholders on environmental and social safeguards issues;
- ▶ Possibilities of creating environmental and social management services within the ministries concerned by the Program;
- ▶ Inform the most vulnerable population of the existence of a National Complaint Handling Mechanism and the World Bank Grievance Service (GRS) - so that their complaints can be reviewed quickly to address relevant concerns.

RISKS

- ▶ Challenge of planned reforms by the population;
- ▶ Exposure of the most vulnerable population to cybercrime;
- ▶ Non-registration of some students transferred by the state.

Key Principle 2: Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources

The Bank's Policy for Financing PforRs: Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to avoid, minimize or reduce undesirable impacts on Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources resulting from the Program.	The Bank's guideline for PforR financing as relevant to be supported by the Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ include appropriate measures for the identification and preliminary screening of potentially important biodiversity resources and cultural sites; ▶ support and promote the conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats; ▶ avoid the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural sites and if this is not technically feasible, include measures to mitigate the impacts of Program activities; ▶ take into account potential adverse impacts on physical cultural property and, as warranted, take appropriate measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate such impacts.
<i>Not applicable:</i> This principle is not applicable to the Program. Indeed, no Program reform will cause damage to biodiversity protection areas or the cultural or religious heritage of a region	

Key Principle 3: Public and Worker Safety

The Bank's PforR Financing Policy: Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to ensure the safety of the public and workers against potential risks associated with: (a) the construction and/or management of facilities or other operational practices	Bank Guideline for Program-for-Results Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ promote the safety of the community, individuals and workers through proper design, secure the construction and maintenance of infrastructure and activities that may depend on such infrastructure, inspect or take corrective measures on related work as necessary; ▶ promote the use of good practices in the production, management, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials from construction or Program operations;
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<p>developed under the Program;</p> <p>(b) exposure to chemical materials or hazardous waste; and</p> <p>(c) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas close to hazardous natural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ promote the adoption of integrated pesticide management practices to manage or reduce disease vectors; provide training to workers involved in the production, supply, storage, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous chemicals in accordance with international guidelines and conventions; ▶ incorporate measures to avoid, minimize or reduce community, individual or worker hazards when Program activities are located in hazardous natural areas such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other severe weather or climate events.
<p><i>Not applicable.</i> Program activities will focus more on the development and implementation of reforms by staff of the structures involved and consultants who will be recruited according to Bank procedures. No activity likely to undermine public safety and reform charges is planned.</p>	
STRENGTHS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The legal system in Côte d'Ivoire includes provisions for safety at work. The safety of workers is ensured by the employer. ▶ There are national policies and guidelines concerning the safety and health of the public and workers. These cover a range of key aspects, including the control of environmental pollution; labor law ; health and safety regulations. 	
WEAKNESSES AND DIFFERENCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provisions relating to the health and safety of workers are not always included in employment contracts. ▶ Lack of a risk assessment on the health and safety of contract workers, in particular with regard to their deployment on project sites; ▶ Insufficient means at the level of Labor Inspectorates for better support to workers. 	
ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Information and training on health and safety measures; ▶ Strengthening the capacity of the Labor Inspectorate; 	
RISKS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non-involvement of Labor Inspectorate officials 	

<i>Key Principle 4: Land Procurement</i>	
<p>Bank policy on PforR financing: Land procurement and loss of access to natural resources are managed so as to avoid or minimize displacement, and to ensure that affected people are assisted by improving or, at the very least, restoring their livelihoods and living</p>	<p>Bank guideline on PforR financing: if relevant to be covered by the Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ avoid or minimize the procurement of land and associated undesirable impacts; ▶ identify and address the economic and social impacts caused by land procurement or loss of access to natural resources, including the affected population that may not have legal rights to the assets or resources they use or occupy; ▶ provide sufficient compensation to purchase replacement assets of equivalent value to those lost and to support any transition expenses paid before the acquisition of the land or

conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the restriction of access; ▶ take additional measures to improve or restore livelihoods if the procurement of land has led to loss of income-generating opportunities (e.g. loss of crop production or employment); and ▶ restore or replace the public infrastructure or community services that would be affected.
<p>Not applicable. The activities selected for the Program do not directly or indirectly provide for any infrastructure or even reform involving expropriation or displacement of the population by its implementation. However, if the addition of an activity or indirect activity requires the need for land procurement, the land guidelines will have to be applied.</p>	

Key Principle 5: Social Considerations: Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups	
Bank policy on PforR financing: Adequate attention to cultural relevance, and equitable access to Program benefits, with special attention to the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups.	<p>Bank guideline on PforR financing: if relevant to be covered by the Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ engage in free, prior and informed consultation if indigenous peoples are potentially affected (positively or negatively) to determine whether the Program has a comprehensive community support component; ▶ ensure that indigenous peoples can participate in defining opportunities for them to exploit customary resources or endogenous knowledge; ▶ pay attention to vulnerable, marginal or disadvantaged groups, including as relevant poor people, the disabled, women and children, elderly people, or marginalized ethnic groups. <p>If necessary, special measures will be taken to promote equitable access to the Program's benefits.</p>
<p>Not applicable: The Program is essentially made up of reform activities. Consequently, it does not include any civil engineering activity that could cause damage to vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Program will implement a communication and awareness plan to inform people about project activities and to gather feedback. The use of mass media will be preferred. The messages will be broadcast in different vernacular languages of the country; ▶ Decree No. 2017-81 of 8 February 2017 established the Public Service Observatory, also known as OSEP, under the authority of the Minister in charge of the Modernization of the Administration and Public Service Innovation. It is a permanent monitoring body that contributes to the improvement of Public Service quality. It makes it possible to assess public service effectiveness and transparency by listening to and collecting complaints from users and monitoring how they are treated. <p>WEAKNESSES AND DIFFERENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ivoirian legislation does not provide for specific measures for vulnerable groups; ▶ The Public Service Observatory (OSEP), which collects complaints from public service users, is not well known to the public because of a lack of communication and awareness; ▶ The lack of action synergy in the management of complaints between government structures negatively impacts the performance of OSEP; <p>ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES</p>	

- ▶ Define and put in place a strong communication and stakeholder engagement strategy (outreach and consultation, information disclosure and grievance mechanism) within the Program;
- ▶ Set up a consultation, communication, awareness and training Program targeting vulnerable groups;
- ▶ Assess existing complaint management systems and implement recommendations of the study to pool systems for more efficient performance of complaint management.

RISKS

- ▶ Lack of clarity and coherence regarding the mechanism for implementing public consultations and stakeholder engagement could alienate poor and vulnerable groups;
- ▶ Lack of communication and awareness of project activities could lead to non-adherence by the population.

Key Principle 6: Social Considerations - Social Conflict

Bank policy on Program-for-Results financing: Avoid the exacerbation of social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas or areas subject to territorial disputes	Bank guideline on Program-for-Results financing (PforR): pay particular attention to conflict risks including distributional equity and cultural sensitivities.
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Not applicable. Indeed, the Program is not implemented in a conflict zone.

Table 3: ESM Action Plan of the Program

No.	Measures	Activities (Measure of Achievement)	Responsible	Timeline for Achievement	DLI or Loan Covenant
1. COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES					
1.1	Development of a communication and awareness strategy on project activities taking into account E and S risks	Preparation and validation of the strategy	MEF/PCU and stakeholders	60 days following entry into force of the Program	
1.2	Communication and Awareness Campaign on Project Activities	Preparation and validation of communication and awareness tools	MEF/PCU and stakeholders	The entire duration of the project	

CONCLUSION

125. The World Bank is responsible for organizing a public consultation with representatives of key stakeholders, civil society organizations and the private sector to present and discuss the draft ESSA.
126. Subsequently, throughout the duration of the Program, the Ivoirian party will be responsible for organizing consultations on specific Program activities (reforms).
127. The final revised ESSA version will be publicly disseminated through the World Bank external website and also on the MEF, PCU and ANDE websites.
128. Hard copies will be available at national and regional levels from the implementation structures.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key Legislative Provisions

POLICY DOCUMENTS AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Environmental White Paper adopted in 1994	The environmental white paper highlights the main environmental problems encountered in Côte d'Ivoire.
National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE) 1996-2010	The PNAE is organized around the following ten programs: (1) Sustainable agricultural development; (2) Preservation of biodiversity; (3) Management of human settlements; (4) Management of coastal areas; (5) Fight against pollution and other industrial nuisances; (6) Integrated water management; (7) Improved energy resources management; (8) Research, Education, Training and Awareness; (9) Integrated and coordinated management of environmental information; (10) Improvement of the institutional and regulatory framework.
National Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>It aims to facilitate conditions for initiating the promotion of sustainable development.</p> <p>The objective of this strategy is to identify measures and agree on ways to integrate sustainable development principles into national policies and programs and to reverse the loss of environmental resources. It also aims, through its seven strategic guidelines, to ensure socially equitable economic progress, while preserving the resource base and the environment for future generations.</p>
Forest Policy	<p>It aims to correct the shortcomings of the 1988-2015 forestry master plan and take into account best practices of sustainable forest management, including aspects of certification.</p>
National Water Policy	<p>The overall objective of this policy is to contribute to the country's continued development by providing appropriate solutions to water-related problems, while respecting the sustainable management of water resources.</p> <p>It aims, through its five (5) specific objectives, to ensure the judicious use of this indispensable resource and its development throughout Ivoirian national territory.</p>
National Reforestation Program (2006-2015)	This Program was developed to rebuild forest cover through major reforestation.
Framework law on the environment code	<p>It establishes the fundamental principles for managing and protecting the environment against all forms of degradation, including pollution and various nuisances. Similarly, it creates conditions for the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
Water Code	<p>The water code outlines the mechanisms, establishes integrated management of water resources by watershed, and strengthens the institutional framework of the water sector with special emphasis on planning and cooperation.</p>
National strategy and Program for the sustainable management of urban waste	<p>The national strategy and Program for the sustainable management of urban waste presents the perspective of the protection of the environment and improvement of the living environment.</p>
Coastal White Paper	This book was developed to ensure the sustainable

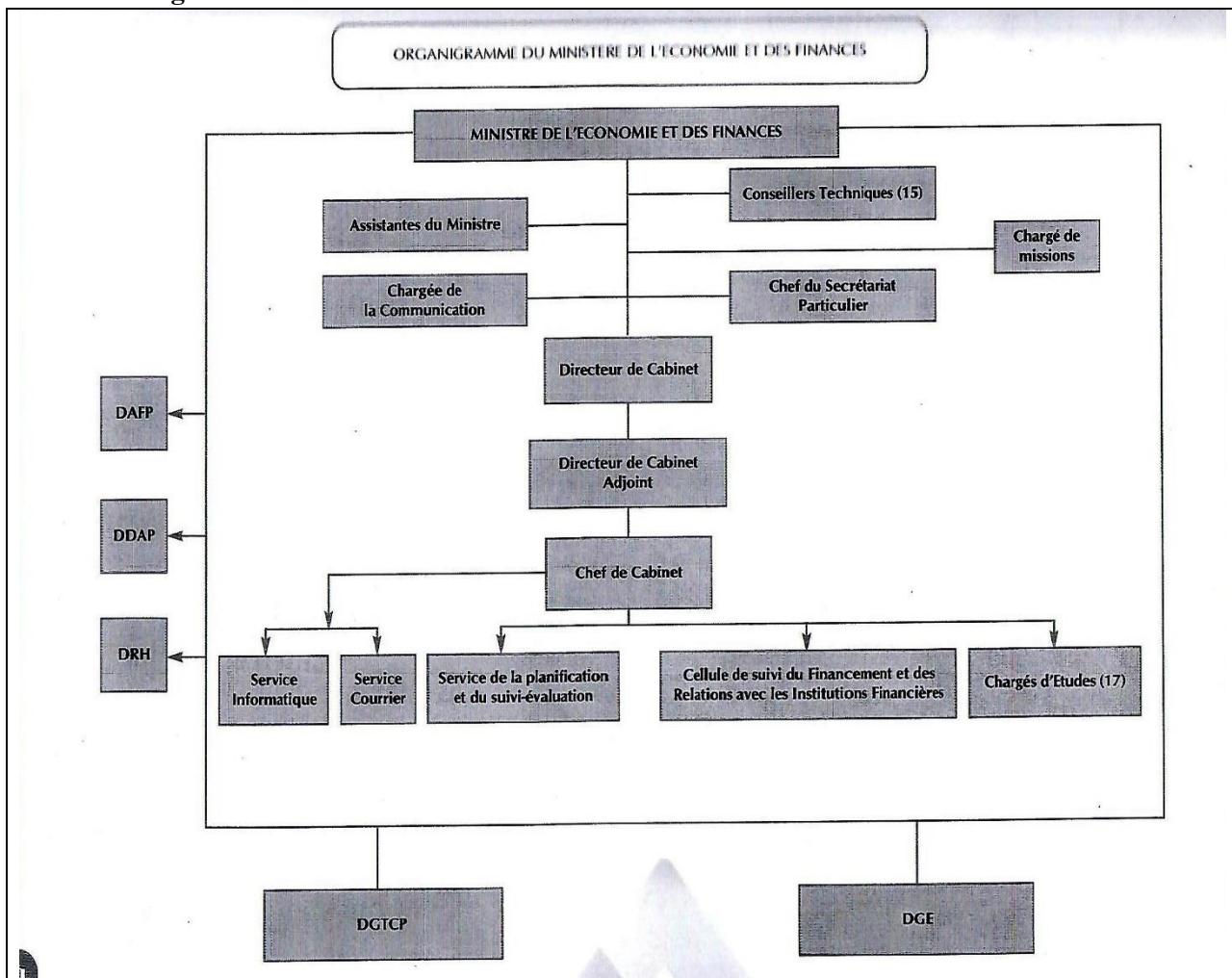
	management of the coastal area with all stakeholders.
National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2016-2020	The PNDS's main objective is to effectively respond to the health issues that hinder the country's development.
Education-Training Sector Development Plan	The Education-Training Sector Development Plan aims to respond to the need for coherence of Education/Training sector programs with national orientations and priorities. It aims to give new impetus to Côte d'Ivoire's development policy, which has as key ambition to transform Côte d'Ivoire into an emerging country by 2020.
Energy Policy	The energy policy aims to contribute to improving the quality of life for Ivoirians and people living in Côte d'Ivoire, to accelerate the implementation of energy sector projects, to provide quality energy and contribute to the country's economic growth.
National Environmental Policy	The NEP aims to create a benchmark for taking environmental issues into account in development policies and strategies. The objective of this policy is to ensure a healthy and sustainable environment and preserve natural resources.
Code of the Environment	This law sets the general framework for the protection of the fundamental elements of environmental protection. It requires the conduct of a preliminary impact study for any major project likely to impact the environment (Article 39). Moreover, this law through an enabling decree (Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 to fix the rules and procedures applicable to studies relating to the impact of development projects) sets out the various categories of impact studies to be achieved depending on the project and/or its location and the content of the study.
Forest Code	This law organizes the use and protection of classified forests and forest resources in general, it promotes compliance with the principles of sustainable forest management.
Constitution of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	The Ivorian Constitution is the fundamental law that governs the organization and functioning of public authorities in Cote d'Ivoire
Water Code	The purpose of the law on the water code is to ensure integrated management of water resources and hydraulic installations and works. This law set out a number of provisions (Articles 45, 48, 49, 51, 75, 78, etc.) to be respected in order to achieve the objectives of integrated management. The implementation of the law on the environment code is reinforced by Decree No. 2015-346 of 13 May 2015 to lay down the list of water code violations that may lead to a transaction and an offense that excludes any transaction.
Sustainable Development Guidelines Act	The Sustainable Development Guidelines Act outlines sustainable development principles, promotes sustainable development and sets out private sector obligations in terms of sustainable development.
Law to transfer and distribute state powers to local authorities	This law, relating to the transfer and distribution of competences of the State to local authorities, also concerns environmental protection and natural resources

	management issues. It is reinforced by Law No. 2014-451 of 5 August 2014 on guidelines of the general organization of territorial administration, which, as its title says, guides the organization of territorial administration.
Rural Land Law	This law establishes the foundations of rural land policy.
Decree No. 96-884 of 25 October 1996 regulating the purge of customary rights to land for general interest in urban centers	
Decree No. 2014-25 of 22 January 2014 amending Decree 2013-224 of 22 March 2013 regulating the purge of customary land rights for general interest in urban centers	This decree regulates the purge of customary land rights for general interest in urban centers in Côte d'Ivoire.
Decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995 fixing compensation rules for the destruction of crops	
Interministerial Order No. 28 MINAGRA/MEF of 12 March 1996 fixing the scale of compensation for destroyed crops	These texts set the scale of compensation for destroyed crops.
Decree No. 95-817 of 29 September 1995 fixing compensation rules for the destruction of crops	
Order No. 028 of 12 March 1996 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the Ministry of Economy and Finance	

Annex 2: List of institutions that participated in the first consultations

Ministries	Structures Consulted
Ministry of the Economy and Finance	General Directorate of the Economy (DGE), General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), Department of Forecasts, Policy and Economic Statistics (DPPSE), Financial Sector Development Program (PDESFI), General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting (DGTC)
	Program for Improving Governance and Delivery of Basic Services.
Ministry of Equipment and Road Maintenance	AGERROUTE,
Ministry of Planning and Development	Department of Public Investment Programming, National Institute of Statistics (INS)
Ministry of National Education, Technical Education and Vocational Training	Project Coordination and Execution Department (DCEP)
Ministry of the Budget	Finance Control Department (DCF), Department of Public Procurement (DMP), Directorate General of the Budget and Finance (DGBF)
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD)	National Agency of the Environment (ANDE)
Ministries	Structures Consulted
Ministry of the Economy and Finance	General Directorate of the Economy (DGE), General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), Department of Forecasts, Policy and Economic Statistics (DPPSE), Financial Sector Development Program (PDESFI), General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting (DGTC)
	Program for Improving Governance and Delivery of Basic Services.
Ministry of Equipment and Road Maintenance	AGERROUTE
Ministry of Planning and Development	Department of Public Investment Programming, National Institute of Statistics (INS)
Ministry of National Education, Technical Education and Vocational Training	Project Coordination and Execution Department (DCEP)
Ministry of the Budget	Finance Control Department (DCF), Department of Public Procurement (DMP), Directorate General of the Budget and Finance (DGBF)
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD)	National Agency of the Environment (ANDE)

Annex 3: Organization Chart of the MEF



Annex 4: Sorting Procedure for Sub-projects and Environmental and Social Management Instruments

In accordance with environmental assessment procedures in Côte d'Ivoire and requirements of the World Bank's PforR Financing policy, all sub-projects submitted for Program financing will be subject to a mandatory process of screening or selection, according to the following principles:

- d) First and foremost, through the ***World Bank Screening Form***, submitted sub-projects will be sorted according to their level of risk and environmental and social impacts, to determine the type of safeguard instrument required (based on both national procedures and Bank policy).
- e) According to the Ivoirian procedures (Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996):
 - ▶ A ***Categorical Exclusion Statement*** will be prepared for category "C" work with insignificant impact;
 - ▶ An ***Impact Statement*** will be prepared for category "B" activities with moderate impact, to obtain an order from the Minister in charge of the environment.
 - ▶ An ***Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)*** will be prepared for category "A" activities with a significant environmental and social impact, to obtain an ***ESIA Approval Order*** from the Minister in charge of the Environment .
 - ▶ The impact study must be supplemented by a ***public inquiry*** aimed at collecting opinions and counter-proposals from parties concerned in relation to the EIA presented;
- f) According to Bank procedures regarding PforR financing:
 - ▶ All sub-projects with significant environmental and social risks and negative impacts considered diverse, varied, irreversible and unprecedented will be excluded.
 - ▶ For a sub-project with ***moderate and averagely moderate*** environmental and social impact: the Ivoirian procedures (EIA and Impact Assessment) must imperatively be completed by the preparation of an ***Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)*** (see Annex 6) in accordance with all the fundamental principles of the World Bank's PforR policy - this especially in relation to public stakeholder consultations, citizen engagement and complaints management.
 - ▶ Lastly, for a sub-project with moderate impact on involuntary resettlement of the population: Ivoirian procedures will be complemented by the preparation of a ***Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)***, including public stakeholder consultations, citizen engagement and complaint management

Specifications for contractors and regional operators responsible for the execution of the works will imperatively contain all planned technical arrangements and environmental and social mitigation measures, as well as a monitoring and control system compliant with the standards in force (including the safety of construction site workers and local people).

All environmental and social safeguards prepared for sub-projects will be subject to ***appropriate public disclosure***.

Local beneficiaries will need to be informed of the commitments contained in these instruments and have access to ***a mechanism for handling complaints*** in the event of non-compliance with these commitments.

Annex 5: Socio-environmental Sorting Form

This selection form has been designed to assist in the initial selection of Program sub-projects to be carried out in the field. This form is filled out by the MEF/PCU safeguard specialist (environmental and social).

Environmental and Social Selection Form		
1	Name of locality where the project will be carried out	
2	Name of contact person	
4	Name of Approving Authority	
Date:		Signatures:

PART A

Brief Description of Sub-project

The proposed sub-project (area, approximate area of total surface to occupy, land status) and consistency of work (Construction and operation, resources, material, staff, etc.)

Part B

Brief description of the environmental situation and identification of environmental impacts and/or risks

1. Natural environment

(a) Describe the soil type, topography, vegetation of the sub-project execution site and surrounding vegetation.

(b) Estimate and indicate the vegetation that could be removed

(c) Are there environmentally sensitive areas or species at risk of extinction?-----

2. Ecology of rivers and lakes

Is there a possibility that, due to the implementation of the sub-project, the ecology of rivers or lakes will be negatively affected?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

3. Protected areas

Is the sub-project site located within or adjacent to any protected areas designated by the Government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site, sacred site, etc.)?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If the execution and commissioning of the activity takes place outside a protected area (or in its vicinity), is it likely to negatively affect the ecology of the protected area (e.g. interference with the migration routes of mammals or birds)?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

4. Geology and soils

Are there areas of possible geological or soil instability (predisposition to erosion, landslides, subsidence)?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

5. Landscape/aesthetics

Is there a possibility that the works negatively affect the aesthetic aspect of the local landscape? (felling of trees, reduction of green spaces, etc.)

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

6. Historic site, archaeological or cultural heritage.

Based on available sources, consultations with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the sub-project alter historical, archaeological or cultural heritage sites, or should excavations be made nearby?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

7. Air pollution during execution and implementation of the sub-project?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

8. Noise pollution during execution and implementation of the sub-project?

Will the noise level during the implementation of the project concerned exceed acceptable noise limits?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

9. Solid or liquid waste

Will the activity concerned generate solid or liquid waste? Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If "Yes," does the sub-project have a plan for their collection and evacuation?

Yes _____ No _____

10. Will the sub-project pose risks to human health and to safety during and/or after implementation?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

11. Will the sub-project bring about changes in the distribution/movement of people and/or animals in the area?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

12. Does the sub-project require large volumes of construction material (e.g. gravel, stone, water, firewood)?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

13. Does the sub-project use pollutants, with potentially toxic or dangerous resin and solvents (e.g. for asthmatics), asbestos and lead?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

Part C

Brief description of the social environment and identification of social impacts

1. Land procurement

Will the sub-project result in the denial or restriction of access to the land or other economic resources?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If No, Remarks:

2. Loss of land: Will the proposed sub-project cause permanent or temporary loss of land?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If No, Remarks:

3. Loss of infrastructure (houses, related structures, socio-community structures (soccer pitch, wells, etc.): Will the sub-project cause permanent or temporary loss of infrastructure? Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If No, Remarks:

4. Loss of income: Will the sub-project cause permanent or temporary loss of income (economic activities, livelihoods, mode of production, etc.)?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks:

If No, Remarks:

5. Loss of crops or fruit trees: Will the sub-project cause the temporary or permanent loss of crops, utilitarian trees (fruit trees, shade trees, ornamentals, etc.)? Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, remarks: -----

If No, Remarks-----

6. Public consultation

Is consultation and stakeholder participation sought?

Yes_____ No_____

If Yes, remarks: -----

If No, Remarks-----

Part D Safeguard instruments

For all "yes" answers, the appropriate safeguarding instruments should be prepared.

Part E Recommendations

1. Environment

Required environmental instrument:

- No safeguard instrument
- Environmental impact notice
- Simplified environmental and social impact assessment

2. Social

Social instrument required

- No social work to be done
- RAP

Sheet filled by:

- ***Name:*** _____
- ***First name:*** _____
- ***Address:*** _____
- ***Signature:***

Annex 6: Environmental and Social Management Plan and Resettlement Action Plan

1. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

An *Environmental and Social Management Plan* (ESMP) is a document that allows each sub-project proponent with significant environmental and/or social effects to integrate environmental and social dimensions into the activity design, planning, management and implementation process.

An ESMP establishes procedures and measures relevant to the mitigation of their impacts on the environment and social environment based on procedures and mechanisms outlined in the *Technical Manual*.

An ESMP includes, in particular, the following aspects:

- Establishment of a complete sub-project sheet
- Preparation of environmental and social review/control forms
- Establishment of supervision mechanisms
- Documentation of public consultations conducted for the ESMP
- Establishment of a simple and effective system for handling requests and complaints
- Establishment and monitoring of the implementation and evaluation of all mitigation and compensation measures
- Definition of the environmental and social reporting system
- Public disclosure of the ESMP for each selected sub-project
- Etc.

2. Resettlement Action Plan

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document that allows any sub-project proponent requiring physical displacement of persons, loss of property and assets, acquisition of land, and/or loss of access to natural resources or economic assets to assess the social impacts associated with the temporary or permanent resettlement of people and to propose a specific plan for compensation for losses and support for the restoration of livelihoods, on the basis of the procedures and mechanisms outlined in the *Technical Manual*, in particular with regard to:

- Definition and implementation of procedures for involuntary resettlement
- Documentation of Public Consultations for RAP
- Establishment of a simple and effective system for handling requests and complaints
- Establishment of a system for monitoring possible land acquisition procedures
- Establishment and monitoring of the implementation and evaluation of all compensation measures and restoration of livelihoods planned.

Annex 7: List of Key Documents Consulted

- ✓ World Bank: Aide-memoire of the of Preparatory and Pre-evaluation Mission of the Economic Governance Project for the Delivery of Basic Services to Citizens (PGDES) from 10 to 21 September 2018;
- ✓ World Bank: Program Appraisal Document (PAD), Enhancing Government Effectiveness for Improved Public Services (P164302);
- ✓ Ministry of the Economy and Finance: Economic Governance Program for the Delivery of Basic Citizen Services (2018-2023);
- ✓ Various implementing texts relating to Environmental and Social Management in Côte d'Ivoire;
- ✓ Ministry of Employment and Social Protection: National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS), March 2013, 59 pp;
- ✓ Organizational charts of institutions and ministries

Annex 8: Report of the National Public Consultation

N/A