REPUBLIC OF COTE D’IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail

MINISTRY OF SANITATION

=================================
Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project(P168308)

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS SUMMARY

January 27, 2020
1. Introduction

As part of the Cote d’Ivoire - Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project eight safeguards Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) were applied to the project. These are ESS 1 "Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts"; ESS 2 "Labor and working conditions"; ESS 3 "Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management of pollution"; ESS 4 "Community Health and Safety "; ESS 5 "Land acquisition, Restrictions on land use and Involuntary resettlement"; ESS 6 "Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural biological resources"; ESS 8 "Cultural heritage" and ESS 10 "Stakeholder engagement and information Disclosure".

Thus, three environmental safeguard instruments have been prepared, reviewed by bank’s specialists, consulted upon and disclosed within the Cote d’Ivoire and on the World bank website. Those safeguard documents are: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Anonkoua’s canal and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Grand-Bassam’s canals disclosed within the Country and the World Bank website on February 18, 2020; and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which has been disclosed in Côte d’Ivoire on February 04, 2020 and at the World bank website on February 14,2020.

2. Outputs

2.1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

A- Context and justification of the project

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in collaboration with the World Bank, has been preparing since April 2019, the Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project (USWMP) to improve urban resilience to flood risks, drainage conditions through the deployment of the Abidjan Sanitation and Drainage Plan, solid waste management and promote efficient urban planning thru digitalization.

The Project's activities will focus more particularly on the Abidjan district and secondary cities, the five largest of which are Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo, San Pedro and Yamoussoukro as well as Grand-Bassam.

The project will be implemented over a period of six (6) years through the following four (4) components:

- Component 1: Flood risk mitigation infrastructure and services. This component will aim to mitigate the negative impacts of recurrent floods through a multisectoral approach combining structural and non-structural measures (e. g. revegetation, planning), including urban drainage and associated road works, and nature-based solutions to combat erosion;
- Component 2: Improvement of the solid waste management infrastructure and service. This component supports governments' efforts to modernize the sector, with strong
private sector involvement through the creation of public-private partnerships, based on lessons learned from the three concessions already in place;

- Component 3: Capacity building and digital technologies for urban resilience. It will finance the digital technology and management capacity building activities of the institutions involved in the project;

- Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). The objective of this component is to provide a mechanism for mobilizing a "contingency fund" to support mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction in the event of an emergency, including crisis situations due to flood and drought risks during the implementation of the project.

Thus, given the nature, characteristics and scope of the work envisaged, the environmental and social risk associated with the implementation of activities, the Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project ("PARU" in French) is potentially associated with major environmental and social risks and impacts. For this reason, it is classified as a "high-risk project" according to national legislation and the World Bank's environmental and social classification criteria. Systematically, certain Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are selected to apply to the project in order to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts that could result from the implementation of the project on the environment and the population. These are ESS 1 "Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts"; ESS 2 "Labor and working conditions"; ESS 3 "Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management of pollution"; ESS 4 "Community Health and Safety "; ESS 5 "Land acquisition, Restrictions on land use and Involuntary resettlement"; ESS 6 "Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural biological resources"; ESS 8 "Cultural heritage" and ESS 10 "Stakeholder engagement and information Disclosure".

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is then developed to comply with the provisions of national environmental legislation and World Bank environmental and social standards.

**B- Description of major/critical environmental and social issues and risks**

Three major environmental and social issues related to the implementation of the project have been identified for the PARU area.

- The first major issue that could arise from the project is the challenge of land issues. The realization of new investments could require the acquisition of land and lead to expropriations. This possible expropriation should be carried out by involving the administrative authorities of the ministries concerned, the targeted communes and customary officials, taking into account the texts in force in order to avoid conflicts.

- The second issue is the anarchic occupation of urban space by the populations. Indeed, the construction of infrastructure will require the release of land already occupied by the population. This liberation will require the resettlement of these populations in other urban areas.
- The third major issue that PARU could face is the challenge of the upkeep and maintenance of the drainage works once they are completed. Indeed, if adequate measures are not taken to ensure their regular upkeep and maintenance, these drainage facilities could, conversely, play the role of a dumping ground for all kinds of solid and liquid waste, thus generating the proliferation of certain disease vectors and exposing the populations to nuisances.

C. Political, legal and institutional framework

The political and legal context of the environmental sector and the intervention sectors of the PARU is marked by the existence of relevant policy documents including: the National Environmental Action Plan, the Sanitation Policy, the National Health Development Plan (2016-2020), the National Development Plan (2016-2020), the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (Vision 2025) and the National Strategy for the Management of Living Natural Resources (Vision 2020).

The implementation of these policies required the prior definition of an institutional, legislative and regulatory framework within which environmental actions in Côte d'Ivoire are now carried out. Thus, at the legislative level, Law No. 96-766 on the Environment Code was promulgated on 3 October 1996 and at the regulatory level Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996, determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies relating to the environmental impact of development projects. Other relevant laws reinforce this legal corpus, namely: Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998 on the Water Code, Law No. 2014-138 of 24 March 2014 on the Mining Code, Law No. 2019-675 of 23 July 2019 on the Forest Code and the regulations on expropriation in the public interest; also international texts such as the conventions ratified by the country. Thus, with regard to planned investments, the PARU is subject to the World Bank's environmental and social standards (ESS), namely ESS 1 "Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts"; ESS 2 "Employment and working conditions"; ESS 3 "Rational use of resources and pollution prevention and management"; ESS 4 "Community Health and Safety"; ESS 5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement"; ESS 6 "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources"; ESS 8 "Cultural Heritage" and ESS 10 "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure".

On the basis of national environmental legislation and World Bank environmental and social standards, the project was classified as a "high-risk project".

At the institutional level, the implementation of the ESMF involves the following actors and technical structures:

- **Project Manager**: the Ministry of Sanitation (MINASS);
- **Steering Committee**: composed of (i) the Minister of Sanitation and/or his representative; (ii) the Minister of Economy and Finance; (iii) the Minister of State to the Prime Minister in charge of the Budget and the State Portfolio; (iv) the Minister of Construction, Housing and Urbanization; (v) the Minister of the Digital Economy and Post Office; (vi) the minister of Cities; (vii) the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization; (viii) the Governor of the District of Abidjan;(ix) the President of
the Union of Cities and Communities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) and (x) the mayors or representatives of involving municipalities. This committee is responsible for the general supervision of the project; it is the decision-making body at the strategic level and ensures that environmental and social due diligence is included and budgeted for in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWBPs);

- **Project Coordination Unit (PCU):** the PCU will be created within MINASS and will manage the project at central level, coordinating the overall implementation of project activities. It ensures that environmental and social aspects and issues are taken into account in the execution of project activities. To this end, it will have a specialist in environmental protection (SSE) and a specialist in social protection (SSS);

- **Specialized Implementing Agencies:** They will be in charge of the implementation of each project activity within their institutional mandate. They monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) that will result from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of each sub-activity of the project;

- **municipality and prefectures:** they participate in environmental and social monitoring through their services or technical departments;

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community associations:** in addition to social mobilization, they will participate in raising awareness among the population and monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs through the involvement of the main PARU actors.

**D- Listing of generic impacts/risks by type of sub-project or microproject**

The activities envisaged under the project are likely to generate many positive impacts on the socio-economic environment of the project area. These include better drainage system and solid waste management, development of commercial activities (catering and small businesses), reduction of waterborne diseases and job creation. In addition, various forms of pollution in urban and rural areas have been reduced.

However, the project could have potential negative generic impacts on the biophysical and human components. These negative impacts will include dust blooms, loss of plant species, waste production, risks of soil, surface water and air erosion and pollution, loss of crops and buildings, risks of work and traffic accidents, social conflicts between local populations and site workers due to the lack of recruitment of local populations, noise pollution, risks of sexual abuse of vulnerable persons (underage girls, students).

The challenge will therefore be to combine the development of the Project's activities with the requirements of environmental and social protection and management.

**E- Generic measures for the protection of the biophysical and human environment**

The negative environmental and social impacts listed above require different alternatives or measures to eliminate, reduce or compensate them. In addition to the organization of the worksite and the measures resulting from the ESMP specific to each activity, the PARU Coordination Unit:
• ensure that the vulnerability aspects of the populations living near the works, gender aspects and the effective participation of the actors concerned are taken into account;
• establish a monitoring and evaluation system that ensures that project activities ensure the protection of the physical and social environment;
• implement a system for sorting, collecting and managing waste;
• will implement training programs and communication strategies adapted to the different actors of the project for a better accountability;
• implement measures to improve the positive environmental and social impacts of the project;
• will include binding clauses in the Bidding Documents (DAO) and require that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) and the Health, Safety and Environment Plan of the company be approved before the actual start of the works.

F- Information and consultation of stakeholders

As part of the preparation of the ESMF, information sessions and stakeholder consultations were held from 19 November to 03 December 2019 and concerned the technical services of the Ministry of Sanitation, the technical and administrative services of the municipalities and cities concerned, civil society organizations, including youth and women, etc. These actors were met individually or collectively in the urban areas of PARU, particularly in Grand Bassam, Yopougon, Abobo, Bouaké and Korhogo.

As part of the assessment of the PARU, it emerged from the discussions that the project must involve all stakeholders and undertake information and communication sessions on the project for its successful implementation.

The exchanges and debates made it possible to identify the following actions to be taken to address the various concerns of stakeholders.

- **Recommendations in Information-Education-Communication (IEC)**
  - Implementing an information and communication plan on the project in its intervention areas;
  - Raising public awareness about gutter maintenance;
  - Raising awareness of household waste management;
  - Carrying out IEC on Salubrity and drainage;
  - Raising awareness and inform the populations on the choice of the site for the construction of project activities;
  - Carrying out IECs and gender-based violence.

- **Recommendations related to capacity building**
  - Strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in environmental and social management;
  - Strengthening the technical and human capacities of some city officials in environmental and social management and resettlement;
  - Strengthening the capacity of household waste management structures;
  - Strengthening stakeholders’ capacity on GBV;
  - Training stakeholders in environmental and social monitoring of projects;
  - Training actors on the conflict management mechanism;

- **Institutional recommendations**
- Implementing an effective waste management plan;
- Setting up a mechanism to recruit local workers during the works;
- Establishing a mechanism for managing conflicts and disputes;
- Involving all stakeholders in the implementation of the project;
- Involving all stakeholders in the research and selection of solid waste facilities construction sites;
- Establishing an effective mechanism for recruiting local labor during the works;
- Recruiting people with disabilities and vulnerable people on projects;
- Securing the land used by the project through the land title (ACD in French) process to avoid land disputes;
- Setting up an effective monitoring and control system for services within the project to ensure that quality infrastructure is built to standards;
- Involving all stakeholders in the choice of the different project sites;
- Taking disability into account when assigning tasks to staff;
- Providing solid waste management equipment kits to municipalities, schools and associations involved in waste management;
- Supporting women's organizations for the creation of microenterprises for garbage collection in the commune;
- Involving systematically women in the implementation of the project.

**Technical recommendations**
- Implementing Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) to take into account the losses suffered by the population in the implementation of the project;
- Compensating Effectively those affected by the project;
- Assessing the condition of existing drainage channels for rehabilitation for those that are worn out;
- Assessing accurately the assets and people affected by the project;
- Relocating effectively affected people who will be relocated by the project.

**Other recommendations include**
- Developing basins to collect all drained water;
- Building quality rainwater drainage structures;
- Rehabilitating / Building quality drainage structures adapted to current difficulties;
- Carrying out crossing works;
- Realizing /Rehabilitating gutters in the neighborhoods;
- Choosing a site that respects the regulatory distances from the location of the inhabited areas.

All the recommendations made above have been taken into account at the following levels: (i) in the lists of mitigation measures; (ii) in the environmental and social selection procedure; (iii) in capacity-building programs (training and awareness-raising) and (iv) in the monitoring plan and institutional implementation arrangements.

**G- Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMP)**

The Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMP) drawn up includes the procedure for the environmental and social selection of sub-projects (screening), institutional and technical strengthening measures, training and awareness-raising measures, the program for implementing and monitoring measures, institutional responsibilities, a budget that includes
a provision for carrying out Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) including their implementation and the Monitoring and Evaluation of the PARU.

At the national level, Ivorian environmental legislation has established an environmental classification of projects and sub-projects into three (3) categories (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Category Exclusion Assessment.

An analysis of the Bank's national texts and standards shows that the national categorization does not fully and perfectly match that of the World Bank.

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) classifies projects into four (04) categories: High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk. This classification, which will be based on several project parameters, will be regularly reviewed by the World Bank even during the implementation of the project and may evolve. This is not the case with the national classification. Thus, a project that has a high risk such as the PARU can evolve either in Substantial or moderate risk during its evolution. The national classification does not allow such a development to be measured. Also, the Bank's classification does not allow us to know whether this is a detailed or simplified environmental assessment, unlike the national classification. It could be assumed that the high risk and substantial risk correspond to category A at the national level and therefore call for an ESIA to be carried out. Moderate risk at the World Bank level corresponds to the national level to the completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and low risk to the Categorical Exclusion Assessment (CEC).

The World Bank's ESS n°1 further describes the commitment to promote sustainable development with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. It is therefore recommended that the World Bank ESS be applied to the project.

Environmental and social management will be carried out under the coordination of control missions and under the supervision of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and the Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist (GSHS) of the UCP as well as the Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) of the Implementing Agencies, with the involvement of the Environmental and Social Correspondents (ESC) of the technical services involved in its implementation; NGOs and beneficiary local communities. The monitoring program will focus on ongoing monitoring, supervision, and annual evaluation. External monitoring will be carried out by ANDE. Members of the Project Steering Committee and the World Bank will participate in missions to support the implementation of project activities.

The institutional framework for implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) involves several actors and technical structures, the most significant of which are:

- **The Project Preparation Committee (Projet de Renaissance des Infrastructures de Côte d'Ivoire or PRICI):** This committee is responsible for preparing the environmental and social safeguard documents required during the project preparation phase.

- **The Project Steering Committee (PSC):** The Project Steering Committee is responsible, among other things, for the validation of the Annual Work Program and Budgets (AWBP). It will ensure that environmental and social due diligence is recorded and budgeted for in the AWBPs;
• The Project Coordination Unit (PCU): The PCU will ensure that environmental and social aspects and issues are taken into account in the implementation of project activities. To do this, it will have in its team:
  - The Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator is responsible for the quality of the staff responsible for environmental and social management and the publication of the safeguarding documents prepared.
  - The Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) mastering gender-based violence (GBV) issues: They are responsible for the environmental and social management of sub-projects as well as the planning and budgeting of E&S aspects in the AWPB (Annual Work Program and Budget).
  - The Technical Activity Manager (TAM) is responsible for: identifying the location/site and main technical characteristics and integrating into the tender documents (DAO) all measures of the work phase that can be contracted with the company.
  - The Procurement Specialist (PS) in the sub-project preparation phase in consultation with the ESS and SSS: ensures the inclusion of the following activities in the procurement plans and prepares the related contractual documents (studies, integration of measures in the tender documents; capacity building; monitoring and audit).
  - The Financial Management Specialist (FMS) in the preparation and implementation phase of sub-project): includes in the financial statements the budgetary provisions relating to the Execution/Implementation of measures and the Monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social measures.
  - The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (in the preparation phase and sub-project implementation phase): ensures, in consultation with the ESS and the SSS, that the results of environmental and social monitoring and follow-up are taken into account in the overall monitoring and evaluation system of the project.

• The National Environment Agency (ANDE): The ANDE will review and approve the environmental classification of sub-projects and approve the environmental and social assessment documents (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the ESMF). In accordance with its regulatory mission, it will check the conformity of the project with the ESMPs of the environmental and social safeguard documents it has approved;
• the National Waste Management Agency (ANAGED) ensures the monitoring of sanitation on the work sites;
• The Regional Departments of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD): They will be the extension of the ANDE at the local level. They will therefore ensure external environmental and social monitoring. In other words, they will ensure the effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans resulting from ESIA and the results that the mitigation/compensation measures produce.
• Municipalities, Regional Councils and Prefecture: They will have to support the DREDD in monitoring the implementation of the project after their capacity building.
• The Company: it prepares and submits a Company ESMP, an Environmental Insurance Plan (EAP), a Special Waste Management and Disposal Plan (“PPGED” in French), a Special Health and Safety Protection Plan (“PPSPS” in French) before the work begins. In addition, it will be responsible, through its Environmental Expert, for the implementation of these Plans and other safeguard documents drawn up and the drafting of reports on the implementation of these documents;
• The Control Mission: With an Environmental specialist on board, it approves the Company ESMP, an Environmental Insurance Plan (EAP), a Special Waste Management and Disposal Plan (“PPGED” in French), a Special Health and Safety Protection Plan (“PPSPS” in French) before the work begins. In addition, it will be responsible, through its Environmental Expert, for monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguard measures, and for producing and transmitting the related reports on a regular basis.

• NGOs and community associations: in addition to social mobilization, they will participate in raising awareness among the population and monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs through the involvement of the main actors of the PARU.

• Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD) monitor the effective and efficient implementation of the ESMPs that will result from the ESIA of each project activity. These agencies will therefore ensure that environmental and social issues are taken into account in the implementation of the infrastructure program: preparation of technical files and preparation of tender documents, selection of companies to carry out the work and control offices to monitor implementation. They also participate in the screening.

The following table summarizes the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the ESMP.
Matrix of institutional arrangements for the implementation of the ESMP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Steps/Activities</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Support/Collaboration</th>
<th>Provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the subproject | Town Hall agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                            | • Technical services of the municipalities  
• Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)  
• Beneficiary  
• NGO                                                   | PCU/PARU                                                                         |
| 2.  | Environmental selection (Screening-Filling of forms), and determination of the type of specific backup instrument | Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) /PARU | • Beneficiary: populations  
• Municipality, Regional Councils, Prefectures  
• SSE - SSS / PARU  
• Implementing Agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)  
• NGOs                                                   | Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU  
Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) of ANAGED  
Respondents in the Environment of the Municipalities |
| 3.  | Approval of categorization                                                        | PCU Coordinator                                                                | PARU Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) | ANDE  
World Bank                                                                     |
| 4.  | Preparation of the specific E&S backup instrument for sub-projects of category high risk", "Substantial risk” and ”Moderate risk” | Implementing Agency (ANAGED, ONAD)                                            | Implementing Agency (ANAGED, ONAD)  
Procurement Specialist (/ PARU; ANDE, Municipality, Regional Councils, NGOs)  
Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                                   | ANDE  
World Bank                                                                         |
|     | Preparation, approval and publication of TORs                                     | Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and the Implementing Agencies | Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and the Implementing Agencies  
• Administrative authorities (Prefects and Sub-Prefects), Municipality, regional councils, prefectures, etc.  
• PS and FMS / PARU                                                               | ANDE,  
World Bank                                                                         |
|     | Carrying out the study including consultation of stakeholders including PAPs      | Procurement Specialist (/ PARU; ANDE, Municipality, Regional Councils, NGOs) | Procurement Specialist (/ PARU; ANDE, Municipality, Regional Councils, NGOs)  
Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                                   | Consultants                                                                 |
|     | Validation of the study report and obtaining the environmental certificate        | • Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                        | • Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)  
Procurement Specialist (/ PARU; ANDE, Municipality, Regional Councils, NGOs)  
Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                                   | ANDE,  
World Bank                                                                         |
|     | Publication of the study report                                                   | PCU Coordinator                                                                | PCU Coordinator                                                                     | National media ;  
World Bank                                                                            |
|     | (i) Integration into the sub-project's tender documents (DAO), of all measures of the | • Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)                                        | • Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD)  
Environmental Safeguard Specialist                                                    | Specialists in Environmental and  
Human Resources                                                                      |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Support/Collaboration</th>
<th>Provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work phase that can be contracted with the company; (ii) approval of the site ESMP</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and Executing Agency, • PS of PARU</td>
<td>Social Safeguards (SSE- SSS) of PARU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Execution/Implementation of measures contracted with the construction company</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) /PARU</td>
<td>• PS • Financial Management Specialist (FMS) • Municipality, Regional Councils • Implementing Agency (ANAGED, ONAD)</td>
<td>Works company • Consultants • NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal monitoring of the implementation of Environmental &amp; Social (E&amp;S) measures</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and Implementing Agencies</td>
<td>• Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (M&amp;E) • Municipality</td>
<td>Owner’s Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dissemination of the internal monitoring report</td>
<td>PCU Coordinator</td>
<td>PARU Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS)</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and implementing agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External monitoring of the implementation of E&amp;S measures</td>
<td>ANDE</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) from PARU and implementing agencies</td>
<td>ANDE • Specialized laboratories • NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Capacity building of E&amp;S implementing actors</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) / PARU</td>
<td>• Other OHS-SSS • PS • FMS</td>
<td>Consultants/NGOs • Competent public structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Audit of the implementation of E&amp;S measures</td>
<td>Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of PARU and Implementing Agencies</td>
<td>• SSE-SSS/ PARU • PS • ANDE • Municipality • Implementing agencies (ANAGED, ONAD.)</td>
<td>Consultants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU), or any entity involved in the implementation, will not issue a Work order for an activity subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), unless the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the construction phase has been included and, will give the order to start the said work before the environmental
and social documents of the contracted company (ESMP, Environmental Insurance Plan (PAE in French), Special Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED in French), Special Health and Safety Protection Plan (PPSPS)), the Employer Grievance Redress Mechanism (MGPE in French) have been approved and integrated into the overall work schedule. Also, the roles and responsibilities as described above will be integrated into the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

**H- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

- **GRM related to GBV**
  According to consultations with stakeholders, especially women, GBV victims always prefer to remain silent, not to talk about it, given the socio-cultural burden on these issues. The mechanism provides that in the event of GBV, the complaint is filed by a women's organization, including an NGO that provides assistance to GBV, which in turn uses the national police or social services depending on the violence suffered by the victim.

  The victim can also go directly to the local social service to explain his or her situation, as well as to go through an NGO and the rest of the process remains.

  Once the national police have been notified, they initiate legal proceedings in this regard when the violence is confirmed by a medical certificate. If the victim has suffered trauma, he or she will be referred to the local social center for care. In the care of the victim, one of the most important points concerns his or her social reintegration.

- **GRMs other than GBV**
  The implementation of the project will certainly create grievances. This calls for the proposal of a mechanism to manage these grievances, the main guidelines of which are:

  o the mechanism for the management of complaints and amicable claims will be carried out at the village, sub-prefectural and prefectural levels through the conflict management committees that will be set up. After the registration (complaint register, telephone, e-mail, formal mail, SMS etc.) of the complaint, each committee will examine the complaint, deliberate and notify the complainant. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, then he or she can refer the matter to the next level. Regardless of the action taken on a complaint at the Local Committee level (resolved or not), the information will have to be communicated to the next level;

  o the use of justice is a route that is not recommended for the project because it may constitute a way of blocking and delaying the planned progress of activities. In addition, it is important and essential that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is described in all the specific environmental and social safeguard instruments to be prepared as part of the project implementation.

**I- Applicable Health, Environment and Safety Directives**

Contracting companies will have to comply with the requirements of the World Bank's Health, Environment and Safety Guidelines. Additional guidance on fire protection and safety is provided in the Environmental, Health and Safety Directives, including the following
recommendations: Manpower and Working Conditions and Pollution Prevention and Reduction.

**J- Capacity building**
Capacity building will target members of the Project Steering Committee, Environmental Specialists as well as project staff, regional, departmental and municipal managers responsible for the management and monitoring of the Project within the targeted decentralized local authorities, infrastructure beneficiary organizations, and managers of companies providing works. Training workshops on environmental and social management during project implementation will be organized in the project area due to one workshop per prefecture at the start of the Project.

**K- Monitoring performance indicators**
The key indicators to be monitored will include:

- % of sub-projects that have been subject to environmental and social selection;
- of Environmental and social impact studies or findings carried out, published and effectively implemented;
- % of infrastructure rehabilitated or built that has been subject to environmental monitoring and "reporting";
- of actors trained/sensitized in environmental and social management;
- of awareness actions on hygiene, health and safety carried out;
- % of accident victims covered by the project;

**L- Gender mainstreaming**
Within the gender framework, the project will improve gender parity and women's living conditions and employability. Thus, to reinforce this impact, it is suggested that at least one woman be recruited from among those responsible for environmental and social protection. Also, during the consultations with women, the following actions emerged:

- Recruiting people with disabilities and vulnerable people on projects;
- Support women's organizations for the creation of microenterprises for garbage collection in the commune;
- Systematically involve women in the implementation of the project.

**M- ESMP Implementation Budget**
The implementation of activities for which the locations are not yet known will be based on this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which is supplemented by the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared as a separate document.

The costs of environmental and social measures amount to CFAF 1,560,000,000 (US$ 2,646,310), including CFAF 250,000,000 (US$ 424,088) financed by the Ivorian government and CFAF 1,310,000,000 (US$ 2,620,000) covered by the World Bank.
2.2. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Of Anonkoua’s canal sub-project

Background and Rationale
Despite its importance for health, drainage is not developed in Cote d’Ivoire. Indeed, only a few cities have drainage and sanitation master plans. Both urban and rural areas are highly degraded under the combined effects of the economic crisis and the war situation experienced by the country with many population movements. Since the first reform of the sector took place in December 1987, the sector has not been a priority in national programs until recently. To date, equipment levels achieved in cities, particularly in Abidjan, are the result of strategic actions between 1970 and 1995. In respect of sector development plans, only 7 cities out of 225 are each provided with a drainage master plan. These cities are: Abidjan, Bouake, Yamoussoukro, Daoukro Daloa, Gagnoa and San Pedro. However, the bulk of investment was previously devoted to Abidjan alone which currently has just over 2000 km of collective network.

This still remains very inadequate in view of the development of the city and its neighbourhoods. At the household level in urban areas, only 50% of people have access to an adequate drainage system. This situation is particularly worrying as this rate of drainage service in urban areas is declining over time. Accordingly, certain diseases due to a lack of drainage and appropriate stormwater management, resurface.

As for the neighbourhood or village Anonkoua in Abobo, the sector remains worrying situation and the risks of faecal peril remain high. Since the accession of Cote d’Ivoire international sovereignty, no major program has been made in this sector. Wastewater generated, is discharged into the natural environment without any prior management. Such a situation negatively impacts the available water resources and contributes to environmental degradation.

Thus, the situation of drainage in the village of Anonkoua Abobo is generally poor. That situation leads to recurrent flooding during the rainy season and the deterioration of the health of the population due to the preponderance of malaria and waterborne diseases. So, the Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project (PARU in French) aims at tackling this issue. It is initiated by the Ivorian government, with the aim of equipping the main cities of Cote d’Ivoire, with adequate drainage infrastructures to contribute to the reduction of disease linked to inadequate management of excreta and poor hygiene conditions.

Project description

Location
The sub project of Anonkoua is located in the district of Abobo in Abidjan and specifically in the area of Anonkoua.

Technical description of proposed developments
• The selected installation includes a retention basin, an access ramp, a fence, a leakage evacuation pipe, a screen, manholes and a canal to be developed.

The impoundment of a 1.3ha area: It is obtained by disbursing the Natural Land (NL). The slope will be grassed and provided with concrete water descents. These downspouts will be connected at the head by a concrete canopy which encircles the reservoir.

The drain line leak rate: From 1.80m in diameter, it starts from restraint and pours water in a clay trough will be constructed. It has a 1.2 km long and will be protected against solid contributions by a bar screen.

The manholes: Four manholes spaced 200 meters will be installed along the pipe.

The entrance and exit of the book: will be through a metal gate and a concrete ramp army.

Fence: It will be in agglos with 2m high. Openings will be made in the fence to avoid the accumulation of water behind the fence and allow them flow to the culvert.

**Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework**

The Cote d'Ivoire has several strategic policy documents related to the issue of storm water management and drainage of the population living environment. These include:

a) the environmental policy;
b) the National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020
c) the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)
d) the Sanitation Policy,
e) the health policy;
f) the Decentralization Policy,

These policy documents indicate the guidelines to be followed in the areas concerned and are supported by international legislation and regulations.

There are agreements and conventions signed and/or ratified by Côte d'Ivoire with the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris agreement on climate, the Convention on Biological Diversity, which are the most relevant in the context of this project.

The World Bank is the main donor and its standards apply to the current ESIA. There are:

a) ESS 1 "Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social risks and impacts";
b) ESS 2 "Labor and working conditions";
c) ESS 3 "Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management";
d) ESS 4 "Community Health and safety";
e) ESS 5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement";
f) ESS 6 "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources";
g) ESS 8 "Cultural Heritage";

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h) and the ESS 10 "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure".

On the national level, several laws and regulations are applicable to this project among which there are:

a) Law No. 2016-886 of 8 November 2016 on Ivorian Constitution;

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

c) Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998 the Water Code;


e) Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on Labor Code;

f) Decree No. 98-38 of 28 January 1998 on the general hygiene in the workplace;

g) Decree No. 96-894 08 November 1996 laying down rules and procedures for studies related to the environmental impact of development projects.

The institutional framework for project implementation, mainly includes:

a) Ministry of Sanitation is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Government policy relating to Sanitation and drainage.

b) The National Office of Sanitation and Drainage mission: it is responsible of the preparation of ESIA and RAP and, will ensure the smooth implementation of project activities and will ensure the operationalization and maintenance of the work, once these are done.

c) Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the National Agency for the Environment (ANDE) will review and approve of the current Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and also participate in the external monitoring of the implementation of ESMP.

d) the contractors / services companies (Owners’ Engineers and civil work companies): they are responsible through their Environmental Experts, of the implementation of the environmental and social requirements included in the ESMP;

e) NGOs: In addition to social mobilization, they will participate in public awareness campaigns and monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP.

**Initial state of the site environment**

In the immediate vicinity of the indirect influence area of the project numerous rivers with variable directions are located:

- The Banco, Gbangbo and Anguédédou are small rivers flowing North-South direction; the Djibi and Bete, which flow into the Adjin lagoon, the parameters of the air quality are consistent with the values of WHO guidelines and national standards. The quality of the ambient air is considered a priori as good there because the area does not host industries. So, there is no industrial source of air pollution except low smoke and dust from the traffic.
Like the town, there is no vegetation in the project implementation area, due to human impact. However, there are some grasses and trees scattered along the paths of the drainage network.

To date, due to the gradual degradation of forest vegetation, the natural habitat of wildlife, ecological balance is broken and has forced large animals to migrate to more receptive areas.

In the project area, the fauna is composed of birds in urban areas such as swallows, crows, pigeons, sparrows, herons.

The village of Anonkoua in Abobo that will host the sub-project, lacks appropriate stormwater management and drainage infrastructure. There are, however, a natural drain created by rainwater which serves as a drainage canal.

Neighbourhoods in the project area are highly populated. The population that live there is cosmopolitan, but land owners are Ebrié and Akye. Other communities coming from north and central parts of Côte d’Ivoire and those coming neighbouring countries such Mali and Burkina Faso are also settled there.

**Environmental and Social challenges**

Environmental and social main issues are the risk of erosion, loss of property and commercial activities, the development of economic activities.

**Identification, analysis and evaluation of social and environmental impacts**

The positive and negative impacts were identified through the various phases of the project.

- **Environmental and social potential positive and negative impacts of the construction of drainage facilities**

Potential positive impacts are:

- job creation;
- strengthening of sales of the companies involved in the supply of materials and equipment;
- reduction of diseases related to water, floods and waste;
- market in all seasons;
- aesthetics of the city during the rainy seasons;
- development of activities linked to the maintenance of the infrastructures;
- etc.

Besides the positive impacts, there are also negative impacts that are as follows:

**Environmental negative impacts**

- air quality pollution;
- Noise ;
- water resource pollution ;
- Erosion and soil pollution ;
- loss of vegetation ;
- etc.
Economic and social negative impacts

- loss of land;
- loss of houses;
- loss of income;
- risk of increased prevalence of STIs and HIV / AIDS;
- disturbance of water, electricity and telephone networks;
- disruption of traffic and mobility in the work area;
- risk of work injury for workers and communities;
- potential conflicts related to non-compliance with customs and traditions;
- outbreak of respiratory diseases;
- risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- etc.

Apart the impacts identified, risks are mainly related to the construction because of the civil works. There are risks of accidents during the various handling gear, the movement of people and goods especially in in civil work areas and work camps. Overall, these risk levels range from medium to high.

**Environmental and social management Plan (ESMP)**

With the aim of attenuating the negative impacts and maximizing the positive ones resulting from the implementation of the sub-project on the one hand and, to meet the expectations of the communities on the other hand, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared.

During the pre-construction and the construction phases, the following mitigation measures will be taken:

- periodic watering of the platform and the work site;
- establishing a code of conduct for employees and public awareness;
- use of less noisy gear;
- establishment of adequate signage for the movement of vehicles;
- setting up bins and toilets;
- recruitment of local labor force;
- Awareness and information for residents about the risks of accidents related to the movement of machinery and transport materials;
- Information of populations on execution of the work schedule and safety measures to be followed;
- information and education on STIs and HIV / AIDS;
- establishment of food sale areas with acceptable hygienic conditions for employees;
- establishment of a nursery in the work camp;
- signature of medical agreement with a well-equipped hospital for a rapid and good
treatment of serious injuries;
- mandatory wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE) by each employee;
- etc.

During operation, mitigation measures will be:

- banning throwing solid waste into the canal;
- ensuring periodic control of the level of silting up of structures;
- providing an emergency plan in the event of a flood;
- carrying out on a regular basis, work to protect the slopes and the banks of the canals;
- rehabilitating areas subject to erosion;
- ensuring compliance with the wearing of distributed safety equipment;
- protecting the network against dumping of rubbish by way of markings and grids;
- disinfecting, exterminating and periodically cleaning the drainage network.

In addition to the mitigation measures, the current ESIA includes a Grievance Redress
Mechanism (GRM). It aims to bring any complaint up during the civil work so that the PCU
and other implementing agencies be able to take necessary steps and find solutions.

Lastly, public consultation sessions with stakeholders (administrative and political authorities,
local authorities, NGOs and the public) were organised to inform them about the sub-project,
in particular its positive and negative impacts on the one hand, and to gather their concerns,
opinions and suggestions on the negative impacts on the other hand so as these are taken into
account either in the sub-project final design or in the mitigation measures.

The total estimated cost of the ESMP is one hundred million eight hundred thousand
francs CFA (100 800 000 FCFA).

2.3. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Grand-Bassam’s canals

Description of the project

Since April 2019, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in collaboration with the support of the
World Bank, has been preparing the Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project
(PARU) with a view to improving urban resilience to the risks of flooding, inadequate drainage
and unhealthy conditions through the deployment of the Abidjan Sanitation and Drainage Plan.
Project activities will focus more particularly on the district of Abidjan and secondary cities,
the five largest of which are Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo, San Pedro and Yamoussoukro, as well
as Grand-Bassam (a nearby town). It is therefore with the aim of contributing to the reduction
of diseases closely linked to inadequate excreta disposal and poor hygiene conditions that the city of Grand Bassam has been selected to carry out the works for the construction of a rainwater drainage system.

In general, the canal development works in the city of Grand Bassam concern the development of four existing talwegs. This is the:

- canal B1 (3.53 km) commonly known as the "Vassy canal". It will collect water from the Mockey-ville district to the Congo district, precisely to the Château sub-district where it will end up in the Ebrié lagoon to the east of the city;
- canal Cl (3.21 km) and DI (2.31 km) will be mainly responsible for evacuating water from the Mokey-ville, Cafop I and Cafop II subdivisions. The Cl and DI channels will be merged at the IRMA junction to form the D2 channel (303 m);
- canal (1.54 km): it will start in the Djoukanga sub-district in Mockey-ville and go as far as the Lycée sub-district of the Cafop I district.

The implementation of this project will certainly generate positive social, economic and environmental impacts, but also negative impacts. It is in order to identify and assess the negative environmental and social impacts and to manage these potential impacts on the one hand, and to comply with national requirements and environmental and social standards on the other hand, that PARU has initiated the preparation of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Grand Bassam stormwater works.

**Methodology**

The methodology consisted of:

- the organization of a scoping meeting with the project which allowed to agree on the content of the Terms of Reference (TOR) and to agree on the methodological approach;
- research and analysis of the literature, including legal texts on environmental management at the national and international levels and on the Bank's Environmental and Social Standards;
- data collection and stakeholder consultation that allowed their major concerns to be taken into account throughout the implementation of the project;
- the analysis and analysis of the data used to prepare this ESIA.

**Brief description of the site**

The department of Grand-Bassam covers a surface area of 1,390 Km², or 0.43% of the total surface area.

National Territory and is divided into three (3) sub-prefectures, namely, Bongo, Bonoua and Grand-Bassam. It has 34 villages and is bordered:
- In the East by the departments of Aboisso and Adiaké;
- To the West by the department of Abidjan (Commune of Port-Bouët);
- In the North by the department of Aleppo;
- South by the Atlantic Ocean.

The town of Grand-Bassam is located 43 kilometers from Abidjan, in the south-east of Côte d'Ivoire. City as shown on the map below. It is the chief town of the department of Grand-Bassam in the region of Sud-Comoé (map C 00). The city is located approximately between: latitudes: 738000 m - 733000 m UTM (North), longitudes: 307000 m - 314000 m UTM (West) and - altitudes: 100 m - 90 m.

The canal works in the town of Grand Bassam concern the development of four existing talwegs. This is the:

- Canal BI (3.53 km) commonly known as "Canal du Vassy". It will collect water from the Mokeyville district to the Congo district, precisely in the Château sub-district, where it will end up in the Ebrié lagoon to the east of the city;
- canal Cl (3.21 km) and DI (2.31 km) will be mainly responsible for evacuating water from the Mokeyville, Cafop I and Cafop II subdivisions. The CI and DI channels will be merged at the IRMA junction to form the D2 channel (303 m);
- canal (1.54 km): it will start in the Djoukanga sub-district in Mokeyville and go as far as the Lycée sub-district of the Cafop I district.

More specifically, the work will include:

Clearing the right-of-way: (i) brush clearing, (ii) felling, stumping and removal of trees, (iii) stripping of topsoil to a depth of 0.20m.

General earthworks: (i) excavation of the platform over a width of 4.5 to 7 meters depending on the channels, (ii) possible backfilling of the platform from the excavated material deposited, (iii) possible backfilling of the platform from borrowed material, including for sub-base, (iv) adjustment and compacting of the earthworks platform bed, (v) development of green spaces, (vi) revegetation.

drainage: The construction of drainage networks: it is planned to build a collection network based on a set of structures (nozzles and scuppers) designed to ensure efficient collection of domestic waste.

**Soil chemical analysis**

The results of the analysis of soil samples show that these samples contain heavy metals (lead, mercury, nickel and chromium) at concentrations well below their permissible limit values in the soil. Pesticides, cadmium and arsenic are found in very small quantities below the limit of
quantification of the analytical equipment. Therefore, these soils do not pose a risk to their destinations or end uses.

**Environmental and social issues**

The identification and analysis of the biophysical and socio-economic environment made it possible to assess the sensitivity of the receiving environment and to identify environmental and social issues:

The first issue at stake is the loss of property (trees, buildings and land) which will have to be compensated through the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan;

The second issue is noise and odor nuisance. With the construction of this infrastructure, there will be noise from the operation of my machinery and equipment that will disturb the people living near the work. Adequate measures have been proposed to mitigate these impacts on the population;

The third major issue that could arise from the project is the challenge of land issues. The realization of new investments will require the acquisition of land and lead to expropriations. This possible expropriation should be carried out by involving the administrative authorities of the ministries concerned, the targeted communes and customary leaders, taking into account the texts in force in order to avoid conflicts.

The fourth issue is the management of rainwater and flooding during the works: During the works, an appropriate system should be put in place to prevent flooding of riparian dwellings.

**Political, legal and institutional framework**

The political and legal context of the environmental sector and the project's sectors of intervention is marked by the existence of relevant policy documents among which we can cite: the National Environmental Action Plan 2011, the Sanitation Policy, the National Sanitary Development Plan (2016-2020), the National Development Plan (2016-2020), the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (vision 2025) and the National Strategy for the Management of Living Natural Resources (vision 2020).

The implementation of these policies required the prior definition of an institutional, legislative and regulatory framework within which environmental actions in Côte d'Ivoire are now carried out. Thus, at the legislative level, Act No. 96-766, the Environment Code, was promulgated on 3 October 1996, and Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996, determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects, was promulgated at the regulatory level. Other relevant laws reinforce this legal corpus, namely: Law n°98-755 of 23 December 1998 on the Water Code, Law n°2014-138 of 24 March 2014 on the Mining Code, Law n°2014- 427 of 14 July 2014 on the Forestry Code and regulations on expropriation for public utility; also international texts such as conventions ratified by the country.
Under the ratified conventions relevant to the project, the following may be cited:
the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources of 15 September 1968 ratified on 15 June 1969
the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 23 November 1972, ratified on 21 November 1977
the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, which entered into force in 1975 and was ratified on 3 February 1993.

Under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), the project has been classified as a "high risk project" and is covered by the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS): ESS 1 "Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts"; ESS 2 "Labor and Working Conditions"; ESS 3 "Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management"; NES 4 "Community Health and Safety"; NES 5 "Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement"; NES 6 "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources"; NES 8 "Cultural Heritage" and NES 10 "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure".

At the institutional level, the Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene (MINASS) is the contracting authority and the main institutions involved in the implementation of the Project are as follows:

the Minister of Mines and Geology through the Directorate General of Mines and Quarries for the management of quarries;

Minister of Health and Public Hygiene with the involvement of the Directorate of Public Hygiene and Health-Environment;

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) for financing the implementation of the ESIA

Steering Committee: composed of (i) the Minister of Sanitation and/or his representative; (ii) the Minister of Economy and Finance; (iii) the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of the Budget and the State Portfolio; (iv) the Minister of Construction, Housing and Urbanization; (v) the Ministry of Digital Economy and Post; (vi) the ministry of Cities; (vii) the ministry of Territorial decentralization and administration; (viii) the Governor of the District of Abidjan;(ix) the President of the Union of Cities and Communities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) and (x) the mayors or representatives of involving municipalities. This committee is responsible for the general supervision of the project; it is the decision-making body at the strategic level and ensures that environmental and social due diligence is included and budgeted for in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB);

Project Coordination Unit (PCU): The PCU will be established within MINASS and will manage the project at the central level, coordinating the overall implementation of project activities. It ensures that environmental and social aspects and issues are effectively taken into
account in the execution of project activities. For this purpose, it will have a specialist in environmental protection (SSE) and a specialist in gender and social protection (SGSS);

**Specialized Implementing Agency** (National Office of Sanitation and Drainage or ONAD): They will be in charge of the implementation of each project activity within their institutional mandate. They monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will result from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);

**Town hall and the prefecture of Grand Bassam**: they participate in environmental and social monitoring through their services or technical departments;

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community associations: in addition to social mobilization, they will participate in raising the awareness of the populations and monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs through the questioning of the main actors of the project;

Network concessionary companies for the location of water and electricity pipes in order to avoid their destruction;

**Companies, consultants**: they will be in charge of providing private services (studies, technical work, technical control, social mobilization campaign...).

**Major and medium impacts**

The potential negative environmental and social impacts are:

- the loss of vegetation through the felling of 663 trees including 82 coconut trees, 270 banana trees, 16 mango trees, 9 palm trees, 3 cashew trees, 10 papaya trees, 4 lemon trees, 1 corossol tree, 200 Acacia sp, 5 ficus sp, 17 Moringa, 6 rafia, 40 cassia siamea;

- the loss of 208 buildings (including 102 luxury buildings and villas, and 106 barracks), teaching 200 people;

- loss of income for 223 (208 persons for renting buildings, 9 persons for commercial activities, 6 persons for fruit trees);

- pollution of water and soil by solid and liquid waste from construction sites;

- air pollution when carrying out the works with approximately 208 surrounding habitats concerned;

- the disruption of the mobility of goods and people with approximately 208 surrounding habitats concerned and 10 public and private services concerned;

- the loss of 123m² of cultivated area, including 60m² of okra, 12m² of groundnuts and 51m² of cassava, with destruction of crops and thus an impact on income.

- disruption/obstruction of traffic lanes during construction.

**Major and medium risks**
The principal probable risks associated with the work are:
- the risk of social conflicts in the event of non-employment of local workers (approximately 100 skilled and 200 unskilled workers are planned);
- the risk of occupational accidents during the work;
- the risks of sexual abuse and violence against vulnerable groups, particularly girls and minors, by site workers;
- the risks of spreading STI/HIV/AIDS or Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as a result of sexual relations without adequate protection measures between populations and workers;
- the risks of pollution of the water table and the lagoon.

Public Consultations

Public consultation sessions were held during the period from 12 to 16 December 2019 with the stakeholders and concerned the technical and administrative services of the Prefecture and the Commune of Grand-Bassam, civil society organizations (youth associations, women’s associations, community leaders, etc.) in order to inform them about the planned developments, particularly its positive and negative impacts on the one hand, and to gather their views on the other hand, on the negative impacts that will be generated by the project as well as the mitigation measures to be developed.

The table below shows the dates and the actors met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Date of consultation</th>
<th>Actors met</th>
<th>NB of people met</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Comoé</td>
<td>Grand-Bassam</td>
<td>December 10, 2019</td>
<td>Prefecture Town Hall and its technical services (roads and sanitation, land, communication)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sud-Comoé</td>
<td>Grand-Bassam</td>
<td>December 13, 2019</td>
<td>Departmental Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sud-Comoé</td>
<td>CAFOP I and II</td>
<td>December 14, 2019</td>
<td>Customary and religious leaders</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Date of consultation</td>
<td>Actors met</td>
<td>NB of people met</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Comoé</td>
<td>Mokey-Ville neighbourhood</td>
<td>December 14, 2019</td>
<td>Community Representatives, Representatives of youth associations, Representatives of women’s associations, community leaders, religious authorities, Populations along the canal to be developed</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Comoé</td>
<td>Oddos District</td>
<td>December 14, 2019</td>
<td>Customary and religious leaders, Community Representatives, Representatives of youth associations, Representatives of women’s associations, community leaders, religious authorities, Populations along the canal to be developed</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the end of the various public consultation meetings, the population affirms its full support for the project. However, they have made comments, suggestions and recommendations which can be summarized as follows:

### Recommendations in Information-Education-Communication (IEC)

- Implementing an information and communication plan on the project;
- Raising public awareness of the maintenance of the canals that will be built;
- Informing and sensitizing the population on the texts governing resettlement in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Raising awareness of the population on household waste management;
- Carrying out IEC on hygiene and sanitation;
- Carrying out IEC and gender-based violence;

**Recommendations related to capacity building**

- Strengthening the capacities of actors in drainage;
- Strengthening the technical capacity of resettlement actors;
- Strengthening the capacities of household waste management structures;
- Building stakeholder capacity on GBV;
- Training actors on environmental and social monitoring of projects;
- Training actors on the mechanism of conflict management;

**Institutional Recommendations**

- Implementing a good waste management system;
- Constructing a household waste management center;
- Setting up a mechanism for recruiting local labor during the work;
- Promoting the local workforce;
- Involving all stakeholders in the implementation of the project;
- Establishing a grievance redress mechanism;
- Setting up an effective monitoring and control system for the services provided within the project for the construction of quality infrastructures that meet the standards of the project;

**Technical Recommendations**

- Reducing the rights-of-way to 5m from the banks and thus reduce damage to the population; - Compensating those affected and provide them with the necessary time to relocate prior to the work;
- Relocating populations occupying rainwater drainage canals;
- Assessing and compensating the losses suffered by all those affected by the project;
- Resettling occupants of storm drain beds;
- Taking into account in the compensation all the people affected, whether or not they are holders of ownership documents for plots of land;
- Compensating for any loss of property;

**Other Recommendations**
- Developing quality rainwater drainage structures;
- Building crossing structures at the level of the canals that have been built;
- Assuring the maintenance of the canals that will be built;
- Putting in place a system for the regular cleaning of the canals that will be built;
- Rehabilitating faulty channels;
- Constructing a household waste management center;
Subcontracting also with local service providers qualified in the realization of the works.

The recommendations made by stakeholders during public consultation meetings were taken into account in the ESMP and in the design of the project.

**Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**

**Mitigation measures**
The main mitigation measures identified are:

- Implementing a reforestation plan in close collaboration with the support of the Minister of Water and Forests through the Reforestation and Forest Cadaster Department to compensate for the destruction of plant species: (limiting clearing to the strict minimum, restoration of loan sites, implementation of an information, education and communication (IEC) plan for the benefit of workers); implementation of a Specific Waste Management and Elimination Plan (PPGED) and an Environmental Insurance Plan (PAE) in order to avoid water and soil pollution by solid and liquid waste from construction sites: manage construction site waste in an environmentally friendly manner; develop and stabilize drainage areas in order to make them waterproof; collect used oil in watertight containers for recycling or reuse; formally prohibit employees from washing machinery and other equipment (concrete mixer, wheelbarrow, etc.); and ensure that all waste is disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.) in the lagoon; avoid water sources used by the population for work purposes; adequate storage of hydrocarbons (diesel tank or pump), in accordance with the relevant standards.
Implementing an Air Pollution Control Plan (informing and raising awareness among drivers on compliance with the speed limit; regular maintenance of trucks and heavy machinery; limiting the speed of trucks to 30 km/hour;)

Implementing the Resettlement Action Plan with a well-defined resettlement program to compensate for the various losses due to the right-of-way cleanup: compensate people affected by the project, purge customary land rights; inform and raise awareness among neighboring populations, ensure the involvement of local communities before work begins.

**Risk mitigation measures**

The key mitigation measures for the likely risks associated with the work are:

- implementing a Workforce Management Plan (PGMO) based on the provisions of Act No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labor Code in order to avoid social conflicts. The implementation of the Complaint Management Mechanism (CMP) and the Employer's Complaint Management Mechanism (ECMM) will help prevent and manage the various conflicts that will arise;

- implementing an Employer Complaint Management Mechanism (ECMM) to manage worker concerns;

- implementing a Specific Safety and Health Protection Plan (PPSPS) to reduce the risk of occupational accidents during work by including a traffic plan, regular vehicle maintenance, vehicle safety devices (road signs, warning buzzer, light signal, audible reversing alarm, etc.) and a safety plan for the work site., training of drivers; provision of suitable vehicles; organization of travel, prohibition of drugs and telephones at the wheel; organization of the storage of materials/equipment and hydrocarbons, establishment of an intervention and evacuation plan, provision of extinguishing means (fire extinguishers, sandboxes, etc.) on the site and in the vehicles;

- taking measures to prevent, mitigate and punish cases of abuse against the riparian population, especially the vulnerable population;

- adopting and disseminating a code of good conduct for workers and local populations;

- Implementing an Information Education Communication Plan (PIEC) for the local population and workers on ARI, STI and HIV-AIDS.GBV.

The residual environmental and social impacts that remain after the implementation of the ESMP are considered acceptable.

NB: The Project Execution Unit will give the order to start the works provided that the essential environmental and social documents of the contracted company (Site ESMP, Environmental Insurance Plan (EAP), Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (SMPDMP), Specific Safety and Health Protection Plan (SSHP)), Employer's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
are approved and integrated into the overall work schedule. These documents to be developed will be integrated into the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

**Key performance indicators**

The key indicators to be considered in order to assess the environmental and social performance of the project are:

- 100% of registered complaints are processed and archived;
- 100% of workers wear PPE appropriate to the risks to be prevented, adapted to the workers, and compatible with the work to be assigned;
- At least 80% success rate of registered reforested seedlings;
- 100% of planned IEC sessions are carried out according to the targets;
- 100% of registered accident victims are taken care of and 100% of death cases are managed with the support of the Bank;
- 100% of vulnerable people who have been sexually abused by companies are identified and cared for;
- 100% of the planned waste collection bins are set up;
- 100% of the borrow sites are rehabilitated;
- 100% of PAPs are compensated;
- 100% of customary land rights are purged;
- 100% of PAPs positively rate the complaint management mechanism.

**Grievance Management Mechanism (GMM)**

This Grievance Management Mechanism is built on the basis of the Complaint Management Mechanism contained in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

**GBV-related GMM**

According to the consultations with stakeholders, especially women, GBV victims always prefer to remain silent and not talk about it because of the socio-cultural constraints on these issues. The mechanism provides that in case of GBV, the grievance should be filed with a women's organization, in particular an NGO that provides assistance to GBV victims, who in turn to the National Police or the social services, depending on the violence suffered by the victim.
Alternatively, the victim can directly contact the local social service to explain his or her situation, but only if he or she goes through an NGO and the rest of the process remains the same.

Once a case is referred to the national police, the police take legal action when the violence is proven by a medical certificate. If the victim has suffered trauma, she will be referred to the local social center for treatment. One of the most important points in caring for the victim is his or her social reintegration.

**GRMs other than GBV**

The implementation of the project will certainly create grievances. This calls for the proposal of a mechanism to manage these grievances, the main guidelines of which are as follows:

The mechanism for managing grievances and claims amicably will be at the neighborhood or community, cantonal, sub-prefectural and prefectural levels through the conflict management committees that will be set up. After registration (grievance register, telephone, e-mail, formal mail, SMS etc.) of the grievance, each committee will examine the complaint, deliberate and notify the grievance. If the grievance is not satisfied with the decision, then he or she may refer the matter to the next higher level. Regardless of the outcome of a complaint at the workplace committee level (resolved or not), the information should be reported to the next level up; recourse to the courts is not recommended for the project as it can be a way of blocking and delaying the planned progress of activities. Furthermore, it is important and essential that the Grievances Management Mechanism (GMM) be described in all specific environmental and social safeguard instruments to be prepared in the course of project implementation.

Information campaigns will have to be carried out to ensure that the population is sufficiently informed of the existence of the Grievances Management Mechanism advocating an amicable settlement of complaints; anything that will significantly reduce recourse to formal justice, which, because of its specific procedures, may impact on the timetable for implementation of the work.

**Roles and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring of the ESMP**

Several actors are involved in the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP. These include:

In the context of the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP, the following arrangements are proposed:

- **Steering Committee**

  It shall be composed of (i) the Minister of Sanitation and/or his representative; (ii) the Minister of Economy and Finance; (iii) the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of the Budget and the State Portfolio; (iv) the Minister of Construction, Housing and Urbanization; (v) the Ministry of Digital Economy and Post; (vi) the Ministry of cities; (vii) the Ministry of territorial decentralization and administration; (viii) the Governor of the District of Abidjan; (ix) the President of the Union of Cities and Communities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) and the (x)
the mayors or representatives of involving municipalities. This committee is responsible for the general supervision of the project; it is the decision-making body at the strategic level and ensures that environmental and social due diligence is included and budgeted for in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB).

-Project ‘s Owner / Coordination Unit

The Ministry of Sanitation and Hygiene (MINASS) will be in charge of the project. It will be under the supervision of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which will include a Specialist in Environmental Protection (SSE) and a Specialist in Gender and Social Protection (SGSS), both of whom will ensure compliance with the environmental and social measures provided for in this study.

-Owner’s Engineer

The Owner’s engineer (MdC in French) will ensure the project management of the works, i.e. the monitoring of the execution of the various tasks assigned to the Company. The MdC will include a senior Environmental Expert with proven Health, Health and Safety skills. His main task will be to control and monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Worksite (PGES-C), the Environmental Insurance Plan (PAE), the Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED), the Specific Safety and Health Protection Plan (PPSPS), the Employer's Complaints Management Mechanism (MGPE) developed by the Works Company.

The MdC Environmental Specialist must have proven competence in environmental management. This specificity will enable it to understand the ESIA developed as part of the planned work and to ensure the implementation of the measures recommended in the report.

The activities of the Environment Specialist of the MdC will be:

-initiating information, awareness and consultation meetings with the local populations to involve them and take into account their concerns regarding the work to be carried out;

-establishing a platform for cooperation with the decentralized structures of the ministries and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project;

-controlling and monitoring all aspects of the site related to the environment and specifically affecting the health and safety of people and site personnel;

-preparing monthly reports on its environmental monitoring activities at the site.

-Company

It is mandatory that the Contractor in charge of the works comply with the terms of the contract on all aspects of the construction works.

With regard to the environmental aspect of the work, the Company must have a senior Environmental Specialist who is known to all parties involved in the project development work.
The Corporate Environmental Specialist must have a good understanding of environmental concerns in general and a proven competence in Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) in particular. This will allow him/her to understand the ESIA report and the ESMP before monitoring their application in the field.

The role of the Environmental Specialist is to follow up on a daily basis the application of the various environmental, health, safety and social measures in the field. He is the first interlocutor of the MdC.

The activities devolved to the Environmental Specialist are:

- drawing up and implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Worksite (PGES-C in French), the Environmental Insurance Plan (PAE in French), the Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED in French), the Specific Health and Safety Protection Plan (PPSPS in French), the Employer's Complaints Management Mechanism (MGPE in French) which the Company undertakes to respect, with particular emphasis on oil and gas management, solid waste management, the protection of riverside populations, respect for the natural and human environment, protection of the health and safety of personnel, management of the equipment laydown period and post-mining site rehabilitation;

- elaborating the Site Environmental Protection Plans (SEPP) for the most sensitive areas of the site;

- developing an Internal Operation Plan (IOP)

- Complaints Management Committee

A Complaints Management Committee (CGM) will be set up in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to manage all disputes that may arise before, during and after the works are completed.

- ANDE

Environmental monitoring, in accordance with the provisions applicable in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, will be carried out by the National Environment Agency (ANDE), which is empowered to verify the application in the field of the provisions set out in the ESIA. In other words, ANDE is responsible for monitoring the compliance of the planned works with national legislation and environmental and social protection standards.

Specialized Implementing Agencies (National Waste Management Agency or ANAGED, National Office of Sanitation and Drainage or ONAD):

They will be in charge of the implementation of each project activity within their institutional mandate. They monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will result from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);

- NGO active in the field of sanitation
Given the urgency of the mission, a prospecting of an NGO active in the field of sanitation with the support of the town hall and the ONAD is being identified. This NGO, with the support of the town hall and ONAD, will coordinate the implementation of Information, Education and Awareness Programs for the population of Grand Bassam and the riverside villages in order to provide information on the nature of the works and the safety and health measures that will be taken during the construction of the facilities.

-Grand Bassam Town Hall

The role of the Grand Bassam town hall will be to monitor the implementation of the ESMP resulting from this ESIA. It will thus ensure close environmental and social monitoring on behalf of ANDE. The town hall will be supported by the NGO to carry out education and awareness-raising activities for the population on security, environmental and social provisions.

-Directorate General of Mines and Geology (DGMG)

The Directorate General of Mines and Geology will be responsible for issuing the company with a quarry authorization. It will also have to monitor the proper rehabilitation of quarry sites in association with ANDE.

Applicable Health, Environment and Safety Directives

Contracting companies will have to comply with the requirements of the World Bank's Health, Environment and Safety guidelines. Further guidance on fire protection and safety is contained in the Environment, Health and Safety Directives, including the following recommendations: Labor and Working Conditions and Pollution Prevention and Control.

Capacity Building

The capacity building will target the members of the Project Steering Committee, the Environmental Specialists as well as the project staff, the regional, departmental and communal executives ensuring the management and the follow-up of the Project within the targeted decentralized local authorities, the organizations of the infrastructure beneficiaries, the executives of the companies providing the works. Training workshops on environmental and social management during project implementation will be organized at the Prefecture of Grand Bassam at the launching of the Project. The trainings will include a variety of topics as indicated in the table below.

Training themes and targeted actors
<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Training topics</th>
<th>Module details</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Environmental and Social Assessment Process</td>
<td>-Selection process and environmental and social categorization of sub-projects</td>
<td>-Departmental and regional technical and administrative services</td>
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<td>-Good knowledge of the procedures for organizing and conducting the ESIAs;</td>
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<td>-Knowledge of the process of monitoring the implementation of the ESIAs;</td>
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<td>-Writing the TOR? Code of Conduct</td>
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<td>Environmental and social auditing of projects</td>
<td>-How to prepare for an audit engagement</td>
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<td>-How to carry out environmental and social auditing and monitoring</td>
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<td>-Solid and liquid waste management</td>
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<td>Complaint management mechanism</td>
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<td>-Registration and processing procedure</td>
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<td>-Level of processing, types of instances and composition</td>
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| 5  | Gender-Based Sexual Violence (GBV) and GBV Management Mechanism | -Case management and psycho-social care  
-Managing an organization and partnership  
-Advocacy  
-Conflict management  
-Awareness-raising techniques for behavior change  
-Use of communication media  
-Legal texts on GBV | -Departmental and regional technical and administrative services  
-Municipal Technical Services  
-Women's and youth associations.  
-SMEs |
| 6  | Introduction to Risk and Disaster Management (RCMP)     | -Types of disasters  
-Disaster management                                                       | -PCU,  
-Departmental and Regional  
-Technical and Administrative Services  
-Municipal Technical Services  
-Women's and youth associations, -SMEs,  
-ANDE |

**Estimated overall budget for the ESMP**

The implementation of the ESMP is estimated at XOF 329 120,000, of which XOF 47 820,000 corresponds to the cost of implementing the measures by the project and XOF 81,300,000 corresponds to the cost of mitigation measures that are already integrated in the execution of the civil engineering works. Also, the costs of the accompanying measures have been estimated at XOF 70 000 000 which will be financed by the investment budget of the project. The tables below provide details for each budget line. The details of the budget table are provided in detail in the main text of section 9. The cost of the ESMP will be integrated into the overall cost of the project and the intervention of the NGO will be taken into account in the design and project cost. It should be noted that the residual environmental and social impacts that remain after the implementation of the ESMP are considered acceptable. The recommendations made by stakeholders during public consultation meetings were taken into account in the ESMP and in the design of the project. These two elements were part of the Environmental and Social Engagement Plan (ESAP) in preparation.
## Budget for implementation of the ESMP

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