

Executive Summary
ESMF
Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project
Cote d'Ivoire

Abbreviation

ANDE	National Agency for the Environnement (Agence Nationale de l'Environnement)
EAP	Environmental Assurance Plan
ES	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Statement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMFP	Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HSE	Healthy, Safety, and Environment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PAP	Project-affected Person
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
SWMEP	Specific Waste Management and Elimination Plan
SSHPP	Specific Safety and Health Protection Plan
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as well as Sexual Harassment
WB	World Bank

A. Context and Justification of the Project

After the socio-political crises which brought a halt to its development, Côte d'Ivoire has regained stability and gradually returned to prosperity. Until 2019, the country had become one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa, with real Gross Domestic Product per capita growth averaging 5.7%. Based on the national poverty line, the poverty rate has decreased from an estimated 55% in 2011 to 39% in 2018. However, regional disparities persist, with the highest poverty rates recorded in the western and northern regions. Indeed, in the northern regions, poverty levels are among the highest in the country. Ten of the eleven regions in the North have poverty rates above the national average, and five of the ten poorest regions in the country are in the North. The poverty rate for the northern regions is estimated at 51%, against 37% for the rest of the country, compared to a national average of 39%. As in the other regions of the country, poverty levels are higher in the rural North, where the poverty rate reaches 57%, than in the urban North, where the poverty rate is 40%. Among the northern regions, there is spatial heterogeneity, with the northwestern regions bordering Guinea, such as Kabadougou and Bafing, being poorer than the others. This level of poverty is the result of difficulties in accessing basic infrastructure, namely: roads, schools, health centers, digital coverage, economic opportunities, etc.

To overcome this shortcoming, Côte d'Ivoire has requested funding from the World Bank (WB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for the implementation of the Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Northern Côte d'Ivoire (Project), more specifically on six (06) border regions (Bagoue, Bounkani, Folon, Kabadougou, Poro and Tchologo) and a possible opening later on the other five regions (Bafing, Bere, Gontoungo, Hambol, and Worodougou).

By the nature, characteristics and scope of the activities envisaged as part of its implementation, the Project is potentially associated with risks and major environmental and social impacts. This is why it is classified as a “substantial risk project” according to national legislation and the WB's environmental and social classification criteria. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will take into account the recommendations of the Note on good practices to combat Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as well as Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). Further, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the WB are applicable to the Project in order to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts that could arise from the implementation of the Project on the environment and the population. This includes ESS 1 “Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”; ESS 2 “Labor and Working Conditions”; ESS 3 “Resource Efficiency 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”.

Consequently, the Government must prepare ESMF as stipulated in its Environmental and Social Commitment Plan. This safeguard instrument must be established and validated by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in particular the National Agency for the Environment (Agence Nationale de l'Environnement, ANDE), in accordance with article 39 of Law 96-766 on the Environmental Code. It will be disclosed in the country as well as on the WB's website after the review carried out by the latter no later than 120 days before the project is presented to the Bank's Board of Directors. This ESMF is then developed to comply with the provisions of national environmental legislation and the WB ESS.

B. Description of Major/Critical Environmental and Social Issues and Risks

In general, fourteen (14) issues including six (6) environmental and health issues and seven (7) major social issues related to the implementation of the project have been identified for the Project intervention area. In terms of environmental and health issues, we note:

- the issue of solid and liquid waste management

- management of synthetic chemical pesticides
- preservation of wildlife resources
- depletion of natural resources
- the use of bush fires
- clandestine gold panning
- climate change

At the social level, the following major issues should be mentioned:

- land management
- the issue of SEA/SH
- crop losses
- conflict management
- health: spread of COVID 19
- conservation of cultural sites
- security issues

But specifically, the major environmental and social issues are analyzed in relation to the environmental and social constraints.

C. Political, Legal, and Institutional Framework in terms of the Environment, Labor Law, Health and Safety and Social Aspects

The political context of the environmental sector and the sectors of intervention of the Project is marked by the existence of relevant policy documents, including:

- the National Action Plan for the Environment (2011);
- the New Forest Policy;
- the Sanitation and Drainage Sector Policy Letter;
- the Anti-poverty Policy;
- the National Development Plan (2021-2025);
- the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (vision 2025);
- the National Response Plan against COVID-19.

The implementation of these policies, plans and strategies is part of a national institutional and legal (legislative and regulatory) framework governing environmental and social actions in Côte d'Ivoire. With respect to the project, the main legislative texts applicable to it are:

- Law No. 2016-886 of November 8, 2016 on the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and Constitutional Law No. 2020-348 of March 19, 2020 amending Law No. 2016-886 of November 8, 2016 on the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Law No. 96-766 of October 3, 1996 on the Environmental Code, which sets the general framework for the fields of reinforcement of legal and institutional texts relating to the environment in its article 2;
- Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998 amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004 on the relative rural land domain which establishes the foundations of land policy in rural areas, namely (1) the recognition of a customary rural domain and the validation of the existing management of this domain and (2) the association of village authorities and rural communities in the management of the rural domain and in particular in the recognition of customary rights and their transformation into real rights;
- Law No. 98-755 of December 23, 1998 on the Water Code;

- Law No. 99-477 of August 2, 1999 on the Social Welfare Code as amended by Ordinance No. 2012-03 of January 11, 2012, amended by Ordinance No. 17-107 of February 15, 2017;
- Law No. 2014-390 of June 20, 2014 on sustainable development;
- Law No. 2015-532 of July 20, 2015 on the Labor Code;
- Law No. 2019-675 of July 23, 2019 on the Forest Code;

At the regulatory level, we can cite the:

- Decree of November 25, 1930 on "expropriation for public utility", governing the issue in Côte d'Ivoire, provides in its first article that "expropriation for public utility takes place in French West Africa by authority of justice";
- Decree No. 95-817 of September 29, 1995 setting the rules for compensation for the destruction of crops;
- Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies relating to the environmental impact of development projects, which is the specific regulation for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) provided for in the Code of the environment in its articles 2, 12, 16, 39, 40 and 41 and in its annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 provided for;
- Decree No. 98-38 of January 28, 1998 relating to general hygiene measures in the workplace;
- Decree No. 98-43 of January 28, 1998 relating to Installations Classified for the Protection of the Environment;
- Decree No. 2005 of January 6, 2005 on Environmental Audit;
- Decree No. 2013-224 of March 22, 2013 regulating the purge of customary land rights for the general interest;
- Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 regulating the discharge of customary land rights for general interest amending Articles 7, 8 and 11 of Decree 2013-224 of March 22, 2013 above, specifying the amounts maximum purge for the loss of rights related to land use in the capitals of Districts, Regions, Prefectures or Sub-prefectures;
- Interministerial Order No. 453/MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER /MPEER/SEPMBPE of 01 August 2018 setting the scale of compensation for destruction or destruction project of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock.

Various other relevant laws, international texts such as the conventions ratified by Côte d'Ivoire and the WB standards adopted by the Project reinforce this legal corpus. At the institutional level, the implementation of the ESMF involves the actors and technical structures below:

- the Ministry responsible (supervisory): the Ministry of Equipment and Road Maintenance. The bodies attached to it, namely, the Roads Management Agency and the Road Maintenance Fund will intervene in the implementation of the project;
- the project governance bodies (which will be put in place) whose mission will be the technical and strategic validation of project activities and its general supervision. They ensure the inclusion and budgeting of environmental and social due diligence in the Project's Annual Work Plans and Budgets;
- the Project Coordination Unit (PCU): the PCU will coordinate the project at the central level, ensuring the overall implementation of project activities. It guarantees the effectiveness of the consideration of environmental and social aspects and issues in the execution of project activities. For this, it will have within it a Coordinator and several Specialists including an Environmental Safeguard Specialist, a Social Safeguard Specialist and a Road Infrastructure Specialist;
- the Ministry of Hydraulics, Sanitation and Water: it will be closely involved in the implementation of the project with regard to the effectiveness and sustainability of investments on sanitation issues (wastewater and rainwater), solid waste management, drinking water supply for populations and monitoring of the pressure of operations on water resources as well as the management of the environmental and health aspects that will be linked to them. The National Office for Sanitation and Drainage, the National Agency for Waste Management, the National

Office for Drinking Water and the Central and Regional Directorates of the Ministry will intervene in this effect;

- the Ministry of Water and Forests: The ministry prepares and implements the Government's policy on the management of forest, wildlife, and water resources in conjunction with the ministries concerned. As part of the project, it will intervene in actions relating to the protection and sustainable management of biological resources and water resources (prevention and management of pollution, availability, and monitoring of the hydrodynamics of water resources). It will intervene in this area, through its General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife, its General Directorate of Water Resources, its Directorate of Forest Police and Water, and its regional directorates;
- the project implementation agencies/organs/structures (decentralized communities, community development organizations/mutual funds, decentralized directorates of technical ministries, etc.): they will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of each project activity falling within their mandate institutional and responsibilities in the execution of the activities and sub-projects for which they are responsible. They will be involved in monitoring the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) which will result from the ESIA/Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) of each sub-activity of the project;
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community associations: in addition to social mobilization, they will participate in Information-Education-Communication activities for the populations and in monitoring the implementation of the ESMP by questioning, necessary, the main actors of the Project (PCU, executing entities) and the competent public structures (ANDE, Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center, etc.).
- The interventions of its bodies will require capacity building in terms of training and support in order to optimize the achievement of the results expected of them.

D. Enumeration of Generic Impacts/Risks by Type of Sub-project or Micro-project

The activities planned under the Project generally present many potential positive environmental and social opportunities and impacts but also potential negative risks and impacts. In terms of opportunities and overall potential positive impacts of the Project, it should be noted mainly (1) sanitation and improvement of the living environment, (2) building the capacities of local administrative, economic and community actors, (3) improving conditions conducive to local economic development and social cohesion (markets, shopping centers, cultural centers, support in Income Generating Activities initiatives, etc.), (4) reduction of conflicts between economic and social actors (farmers and stockbreeders, decentralized communities and economic operators, etc.) and land-related conflicts (5) and the reduction of unemployment and poverty (employment of young people and women) at the local level.

However, the Project could have negative impacts on the biophysical and human components. These negative impacts during the construction phase will concern the flying of dust, the loss of plant species, the proliferation of disease vectors (mosquitoes, flies, rodents, various insects) due to the poor treatment of waste, the risks of erosion and pollution of soil, surface water and air, loss of crops and land, risks of work and traffic accidents, social conflicts between local populations and site personnel following the recruitment of local populations or non-respect of habits and customs by service providers and suppliers of the project and social frustrations, noise pollution, risks of sexual abuse of vulnerable people (underage girls, students, widows, etc.), health risks such as the spread of COVID 19 and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/HIV/AIDS). Those related to the operation of the said infrastructures are the deterioration of the hygiene of the living environment and environmental pollution on the sites of markets, shopping centers and small-scale economic aggregation platforms, including the spread of COVID 19 and STI/HIV/AIDS, SEA/SH, Gender Based Violence (GBV) from said sites; fires/explosions on the sites).

E. Generic Measures for the Protection of the Biophysical and Human Environment

The Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP) of this report specifies in detail all the provisions and measures to be adopted for the achievement and optimization of opportunities and potential positive impacts, prevention, mitigation and control of risks and potential negative impacts. However, the main measures in relation to the environmental, social and security aspects of the project are:

- Carry out environmental and social screening and then, if necessary, ESIA/ESISs for the sub-projects financed under the Project;
- Comply with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan ;
- Ensure the presence in the Project coordination team of a specialist in environmental protection and a specialist in social development
- Conduct communication and awareness campaigns with the Project-affected People (PAP), beneficiary communities, authorities, etc. before the works. These campaigns must be sanctioned by minutes including attendance lists;
- Ensure compliance with health and safety measures for site facilities;
- Carry out adequate signage of the work;
- Employ local labor as a priority;
- Ensure compliance with safety rules during work;
- Ensure the collection, sorting and disposal of waste resulting from the works;
- Conduct awareness campaigns on STIs/HIV/AIDS and COVID 19;
- Establish a code of good conduct;
- Implement Resettlement Plans in accordance with ESS 5 in the event of land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement;
- Implement the Workforce Management Procedure in accordance with ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions and HSE Directives;
- Prohibit the employment of children and minors who have not reached the age required by Ivorian law to work (any minor under the age of 16);
- Implement the Stakeholder Mobilization Plan in accordance with ESS10 and make the Complaints Management Mechanism operational;
- Closely involve municipal and prefectural services in monitoring the implementation of sub-projects;
- Develop and implement a Health and Safety Plan in accordance with ESS4: Population health and safety;
- Include in the bidding document and the contract of the service providers the measures to be respected in the event of a fortuitous find, in accordance with national law and the habits of the environment;
- Include environmental and social clauses in tender documents and company contracts;
- Make the employment of women a priority both in coordination teams and in the execution of sub-projects;
- Implement the national COVID-19 prevention plan: Raise Awareness among Workers and Local Populations on the Fight against COVID19;
- Ensure environmental and social monitoring and follow-up of the project.

F. Mobilization of Stakeholders and Results of Information and Consultation

As part of the preparation of the ESMFP, information sessions and consultations with stakeholders were carried out over the period from May 13 to 18, 2022 with heads of administrative services, technical and research and development structures, cooperatives and associations of farmers (market gardeners, food producers, livestock), actors in the trade and processing sectors of agricultural products and the populations (including women and young people) as well as NGOs in the regions.

The consultations were carried out in the regions of La Bagoué, Poro, Tchologo, Folon, Kabadougou and Bounkani during the period from May 12 to 18, 2022 and concerned the technical and administrative

services of the prefectures, the municipalities concerned, civil society organizations, including youth and women, etc. These total number of participants is 553, including 119 women over 35 (21.8%) and 22 under 35 (4%) and 337 men over 35 (61.8%) and 75 under. aged 35 (13.7%), were met individually or collectively.

Their objective was to inform the actors about the Project (objective, components and activities, impacts and mitigation and improvement measures), to collect their opinions and concerns and to lay the foundations for a concerted and sustainable implementation of the actions planned by the project with a view to involve them in decision-making.

Beyond the assessment of the project, the general consensus revolved around problems relating to rural land (conflict, disputes, process and cost of certification and issuance of land title, mode of access to property for women, settlement of land disputes in rural areas, etc.); the issue of women's empowerment, the management of natural resources and the preservation of sacred sites; the development of irrigation and mechanization in the agricultural production system; the management of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, accessibility to shopping centers and health centers; environmental and social issues related to the transformation of agriculture in the face of climate change.

At the end of the consultations and meetings, the reactions of the various stakeholders show general approval of the project. Indeed, according to them, the project has major advantages, the most important of which are: improvement of the living environment, satisfaction of basic social services (electrification, drinking water supply, rural market, school, leisure, etc.), the beginning of the development of the regions on the basis of planning tools, accessibility, job creation, and the socio-economic development of the country.

However, these stakeholders expressed the following concerns: the difficulties of access to land for women, the advanced deterioration of certain markets; the lack of support from care structures for GBV and violence against children; poor organization of markets in the various sectors (unapproved prices and rigged balances, sellers of products and buyers not officially identified), poor road conditions for the sale of products and access to health centres; the expropriation of land and property of the population.

In terms of recommendations made by stakeholders, they can be summarized by: (1) the effective implementation of all the provisions planned for the conduct of the Project (transparent inclusion of all the parties in the processes of reflection and decision-making; capacity building and the inclusion of the said parties in implementation of activities; jobs for local people); (2) rational management of potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts related to the project.

All specific recommendations made have been taken into account at the following level: (1) in the lists of mitigation measures; (2) in the environmental and social selection procedure; (3) in capacity building programs (training and sensitization) and (4) in the monitoring plan and institutional arrangements for implementation.

G. ESMFP

The ESMFP developed includes the procedure for the environmental and social selection of sub-projects (screening), institutional and technical strengthening measures, training and awareness-raising measures, mitigation measures, implementing and monitoring, the institutional responsibilities, a budget which includes a provision for carrying out ESIA or ESIS including their implementation and Monitoring/ Assessment of the ESMFP.

At the national level, Ivorian environmental legislation has established an environmental classification of projects and sub-projects into three (3) categories: ESIA, ESIS and Environmental Categorical Exclusion.

From the analysis of the national texts and the WB standards, it appears that the national categorization does not marry perfectly and completely with that of WB. The WB's Environmental and Social Framework classifies projects into four (04) categories: High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk. This classification, which will be based on several project-related parameters, will be regularly reviewed by the WB even during project implementation and could change. Thus, a project that has a substantial risk like the Project can evolve into either high or moderate risk during the later stages of the project cycle. This is not the case with the national classification which does not allow such an evolution to be measured. In addition, the WB classification does not make it possible to know whether it is a detailed or simplified environmental assessment, unlike the national classification. Essentially the high risk and the substantial risk correspond to category A at the national level and therefore require the preparation of an ESIA. The moderate risk at the WB level corresponds at the national level to the achievement of ESIS and the low risk to the Category Exclusion Statement.

Environmental and social management will be carried out under the coordination of missions and under the supervision of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist, the Social Safeguard Specialist and the PCU Security Specialist as well as the Focal Points Specialists in Environmental and Social Safeguarding of Executing Agencies/ Structures/ Bodies, with the involvement of Environmental and Social Respondents of the Regional Directorates of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and technical services involved in its implementation; NGOs and local beneficiary communities. The monitoring program will focus on ongoing monitoring, supervision, and annual evaluation. External monitoring will be provided by ANDE.

The institutional framework for implementing the ESMF involves several actors and technical structures whose responsibilities are defined in section C. Political, legal, and institutional framework in terms of the environment, labor law, safety, and social aspects of this Executive Summary. Concerning the PCU, it will guarantee the effectiveness of the consideration of environmental and social aspects and issues in the execution of project activities. For this, it will have within it:

- The Project Coordinator: s/he will be responsible for the quality of the staff responsible for environmental and social management and the publication of the safeguard documents drawn up;
- The Environmental Safeguard Specialist, the Social Safeguard Specialist and the Security Specialist, will be responsible for the environmental, security, social and gender issues management of the sub-projects as well as the temporal planning and budgeting of the Environmental and Social (ES) aspects in the annual work plan and budget;
- The Technical Managers of the Activity: s/he will be responsible for identifying the location/site and the main technical characteristics and for integrating into the tender dossier, all the technical provisions of the phase of the work that can be contracted with the company;
- The Procurement Specialist in the sub-project preparation phase in consultation with the Environmental Safeguard Specialist and the Social Safeguard Specialist and will ensure the integration of technical, environmental and social measures in the tender documents; studies, capacity building needs; monitoring and auditing in procurement plans and prepares related contract documents;
- The Financial Administrative Officer in the preparation phase and in the sub-project implementation phase: s/he will include in the financial statements, the budgetary provisions relating to the execution/implementation of the measures and the monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social measures;
- The Monitoring-Evaluation Specialist (in the preparation phase and in the implementation phase of the sub-project): s/he will ensure, in consultation with the Environmental Safeguard

Specialist, the Social Safeguard Specialist and the Gender Specialist, that the results of the Monitoring and environmental, social and gender monitoring in the overall project monitoring and evaluation system;

As for the other institutional apparatus:

- ANDE: it will review and approve the environmental classification of sub-projects as well as approve the ESIA/ESIS of this ESMF. In accordance with its sovereign mission, it will check the compliance of project activities with the regulatory and technical provisions contained in the environmental and social safeguard documents that it has approved;
- the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center will intervene in (2) pollution analyzes and controls and (3) the process of classification, provision of operating authorization decrees/declaration receipts and inspection of certain infrastructures that will be put in place. as an Installations Classified for the Protection of the Environment;
- the Regional Directorates for the Environment and Sustainable Development will be an extension of ANDE at the local level. They will therefore, in conjunction with ANDE, ensure external environmental and social monitoring. In other words, they will ensure the effective implementation of the ESMP resulting from the ESIA/ESISs and the results that the mitigation/compensation measures will produce; the Communes, Regional Councils and Prefectures will support the Regional Directorates for the Environment and Sustainable Development in monitoring the implementation of the project after building their capacities;
- The construction company: it will prepare and submit a Worksite ESMP, an Environmental Assurance Plan (EAP), a Workforce Management Plan, a Specific Waste Management and Elimination Plan (SWMEP), a Specific Safety and Health Protection Plan (SSHPP) before the start of work. 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 the provisions and measures of the said documents;
- the Control Mission: having an environmental specialist within it, it will approve the ESMP-Construction, the EAP, the SWMEP, the SSHPP before the start of work. In addition, it will be responsible, through its Environmental Expert, for monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguard measures, producing and transmitting the related reports on a monthly basis;
- NGOs and community associations: in addition to social mobilization, they will participate in sensitizing the populations and monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs through the questioning of the main actors of the Project.
- the agencies/structures/executing bodies: they monitor the efficient and effective implementation of the ESMPs that will result from the ESIA/ESIS 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. They also participate in the screening.

Table 1: Matrix of Roles and Responsibilities in Environmental and Social Management

No.	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Support/ Collaboration	Service provider
1	Capacity building of ES implementers	Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Social Safeguard Specialist and Project Infrastructure Specialist Consultants/NGOs Competent public structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANDE • WB • Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting
2	Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the sub-project	Communities, Executing Agencies Committees or Mutuelles at the village level Project PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority technical services • Implementing Agencies/ Bodies/ Structures • Beneficiaries • NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agencies • PCU
3	Environmental selection (Screening-filling of forms), and Determination of the specific type of safeguard instrument	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project /agencies/ structures/ project executing bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary populations • Regional and Departmental Directorates of Ministries, Town Halls, Regional Councils, Prefectures; • NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project /agencies/structures/project executing bodies
4	Approval of sub-project risk classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANDE • WB 	Specialist on Healthy, Safety, and Environment (HSE) and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project	ANDE WB
5	Preparation of the specific ES safeguard instrument for “Substantial risk” and “Moderate risk” sub-projects			
	Preparation of RDTs	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project	Executing agencies/structures/bodies	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project
	Approval of TORs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANDE • WB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSE and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project and the AgeCles / structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB
	Completion of the environmental and social assessment study including consultation of the parties and/or the PAP	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project and the Agencies structures / Executing bodies Consultants approved by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Procurement Specialist (procurement specialist) • ANDE • Regional and Departmental Directorate of Ministries, Town Halls, Regional Councils, NGOs • Implementing agencies/structures/bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting
	Validation of the environmental and social assessment study report and obtaining the approval order if necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCU • ANDE • WB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local administrative authorities: Prefectures and Sub- prefectures, Regional and Departmental Directorates of ministries, Town halls, regional councils, etc. procurement specialist, financial administrative officer/ Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANDE • WB
	Publication of the study report	•Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social	Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCU

No.	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Support/ Collaboration	Service provider
		Safeguard Specialist of the Project; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National media; •WB 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Integration into the bidding document of the sub- project, of all risk management measures and environmental and social impacts of the contractable works phase with the company; •approval of the site ESMP (ESMP-C) 	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project Agencies/structures/executing bodies of the Project	Project MPS	Specialists in Environmental and Social Safeguards
7	Implementation of the ESMP	Environmental Safeguard Specialist Social Safeguard Specialist and Project Security Specialist and Executing Agencies / structures / bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Procurement specialist •Administrative and financial administrative officer •Town Halls, Regional Councils •Implementing agencies/ Structures/ Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Works company •control task
8	Execution/ implementation of contractual measures with the construction company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental Safeguard Specialist Social Safeguard Specialist and Project Security Specialist •Works company •Consultants •NGOs •Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Procurement specialist •Administrative and financial administrative officer •Town Halls, Regional Councils •Implementing Agencies/ Bodies/ Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construction company •Oversight mission
9	Internal monitoring of the implementation of ES measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HSE, Social Safeguard Specialist and Project Security Specialist and Executing Agencies / Bodies / Structures; •Control Offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Specialist in Monitoring and Evaluation (M-SE) •Town halls, regional council, committees or mutual funds at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Specialists in Environmental and Social Safeguards
	Dissemination of the internal monitoring report	HSE and Project Social Safeguard Specialist and Implementing Agencies/ Bodies/ Structures	procurement specialist, Project Communication Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PCU •WB
	External monitoring of the implementation of ES measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ANDE; •CAIPOL; •Specialized laboratories •NGO 	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project and Implementing agencies/ organs/structures	ANDE
12	Audit of the implementation of ES measures	Environmental Safeguard Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the Project and Executing Agencies Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PCU; •ANDE •Town Halls, Regional Councils, Prefectures and Sub-prefectures, Regional and Departmental Directorates of Ministries; •Implementing Agencies/ Bodies/ Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant

The PCU, or any entity participating in the implementation, will not publish any Bidding Document (and will not sign any contract) of an activity subject to ESIA/ESIS, without the provisions relating to the environmental and social management of the works phase having been inserted therein and, will not give the order to start the said works before the environmental and social documents of the contracting company (site ESMP, EAP, SWMEP, SSHPP, etc.), the Employer Complaint Management Mechanism have been approved and integrated into the overall work schedule. Also, the roles and responsibilities as described above will be incorporated into the Project Implementation Manual.

Complaint Management Mechanism (CMM)

- **CMM related to GBV**

The project implements a GBV-specific Grievance Mechanism that is managed by an NGO working in the field of GBV. It will interact with the various structures dedicated to the treatment of GBV cases in the area concerned in collaboration with the Social Development Specialist of the PCU. Reports of GBV and other complaints or other concerns can be submitted online, by phone, by mail or in person to the NGO. All complaints regarding GBV and violence against children should be immediately reported to the PCU team via the Social Development Specialist. S/he will inform the coordinator who in turn will inform the Bank. The NGO designated "operator of the CMM" will direct the survivor to the care structure of her choice if she wishes (the platform for the fight against GBV; the management of the Socio-educational Center; the regional management of the Ministry of Family, Women and Children; services of hospitals or health centers, the police and the gendarmerie; justice (prosecutor) etc.)

- **PGMs other than GBV**

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

- The mechanism for managing complaints and grievances out of court will be done at the level of village, sub-prefecture and project coordination unit through the conflict management committees that will be set up. After the registration (register of complaints, telephone, email, 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 s/he can go to the next level. Whatever action is taken on a complaint at the local committee level (settled or not), the information must be communicated to the higher level;
- Recourse to justice is not recommended for the Project because it could constitute a way of blocking and delaying the planned progress of the activities. If, however, the court decision is in favor of the PAP, the costs incurred by the latter in resolving the complaint will be borne by the project.
- Furthermore, it is important and essential that the complaint management mechanism be described in all the specific environmental and social safeguard instruments to be prepared as part of project implementation. The mission recommends that this GBV-related CMM as well as the GBV Action Plan be enhanced.

H. Capacity Building

Capacity building will target Committee members, Project Steering, Environmental and Social Specialists as well as the Project staff, the regional, departmental, and municipal executives ensuring the management and monitoring of the Project within the targeted decentralized territorial communities, the organizations of the beneficiaries of the infrastructures, the executives of the companies providing the works. Training

workshops on environmental and social management during the implementation of the projects will be organized in the Project intervention area, one workshop per prefecture at the launch of the Project is being targeted.

I. Monitoring Performance Indicators

The essential indicators to be monitored will relate to:

- % of sub-projects having undergone environmental and social selection;
- % of environmental and social impact studies or findings carried out, published and effectively implemented.
- % of infrastructure rehabilitated or built subject to environmental monitoring and “reporting”;
- % of awareness-raising actions on hygiene, health and safety carried out;
- % of accident victims registered and covered by the project;
- % of GBV recorded within the framework of the project and taken care of;
- % of Resettlement Action Plan achieved, published and implemented.

J. ESMP Implementation Budget

The implementation of provisions and measures for managing the environmental and social aspects of activities whose locations are not yet known will be based on this ESMF and supplemented by the Resettlement Framework, the Stakeholder Mobilization Plan, the Workforce Management Procedures Document, and the Environmental and Social Commitment prepared in separate documents. However, the overall budget for the implementation of the ESMF is 2,446,000,000 FCFA, i.e., US\$ 4,026,666 entirely financed by the project. The unit costs proposed by the consultant are based on experience in the management of similar projects.