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Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) Report for the Program for Results (PforR) of the Cote d'Ivoire National Electricity Digitalization and Access



FINAL REPORT NOVEMBER 28, 2022

Official Use

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
CIE	Ivorian Electricity Company
CI-ENERGIES	Société des Energies de Côte d'Ivoire
CIES	Environmental and Social Impact Statement
GM	Grievance Mechanism
CNLVFE	National Committee for the Fight against Violence against Women and Children
DGDD	Directorate General for Sustainable Development
DGE	Directorate General of the Environment
DLI	Disbursement Lead Indicator
DR	Regional Directorate
DRN	Northern Regional Directorate
EAS	Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESSA	Environmental and Social System Assessment
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HVA	High Voltage A
IAPC	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center
IPF	Investment Projects Financing
LV	Low Voltage
MINEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	National Environment Agency
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NIC	National Identity Card
NICT	New Information and Communication Technology
OSCS	Observatory of Solidarity and Social Cohesion
PAP	Program Action Plan
PforR	Programme For Results
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNLVBG	National Program for the Fight against Gender-Based Violence
PN-OEV	National Program for the Care of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PPEAV	Program for the Protection of Vulnerable Children and Adolescents due to HIV/AIDS
PSGouv	Government Social Program
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RTC	Regional Technical Committee
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SH	Sexual Harassment
TC	Technical Committee
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations Organization
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

1. **The proposed NEDA-Results Program (PforR) will support the implementation of the national electrification and digitalization programs** and its implementation plan in the following three key result areas:

   - Results Area 1: Increase access to grid electricity services through extension and reinforcement of the network and household connections. The number of households/persons connected to the grid in the targeted areas will be reimbursed at a rate to be defined during preparation.
   - Result Area 2: Modernize CI-ENERGIES' network management through the installation of digital control and tele-control equipment (including OPGW cables). This will include the creation of a regional transmission control center in Korhogo that will be equipped with a SCADA/EMS system for the Northern Regional Directorate (DRN) network and two regional distribution control centers in Man and Korhogo, as well as the installation of a fiber optic network along the power lines;
   - Result Area 3: Support sector capacity building, including power system cybersecurity, and support to program implementation. Disbursement will support the adoption/implementation of capacity building, reforms, or key recommendations, including those in this assessment.

2. **The Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) consisted of a comprehensive review of the systems and procedures** followed by CI-ENERGIES, as well as other relevant sector institutions that are responsible for environmental, social, health and safety issues including consideration of their past performance in environmental and social management of projects financed by international financing partners including the World Bank, to address social, environmental and safety issues associated with the NEDA PforR.

3. The following methods were employed during the evaluation period from November 16 to December 20, 2021 and March 2 to April 5, 2022: They include: (a) a comprehensive review of government policies, legal frameworks and program documents, and environmental and social (E&S) reports prepared for other World Bank-financed projects under the IPF and PforR[1] ; (b) analysis of the country's systems with the six core principles of PforR financing; and (c) interviews and consultations with environmental and social safeguards experts at CI-ENERGIES. The ESSA team also consulted with administrative and customary authorities and community members in the northern and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire during the period March 28-April 1, 2022.

4. **The NEDA program may generate positive and negative environmental and social impacts and the program will be implemented taking into account the risks** and following a policy of minimizing activities that may lead to negative impacts (notably displacement of populations). In terms of positive E&S impacts, we note in particular the improvement of the living environment of households and the creation of temporary jobs for skilled and unskilled labor during construction and operation. There is also a reduction in emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases (GHGs) and noise through the promotion of increased renewable energy (and the replacement of diesel generators by connections to the electrical grid). As for the negative E&S impacts, the acquisition of land, although limited, is likely to modify land use patterns; the implementation of the Program will generate solid and liquid waste that may affect the quality of water resources; the quality of the surrounding air would be affected by dust and exhaust emissions. The risks associated with the Program are those related to occupational health and safety, use of rights-of-way, inequitable sharing of benefits of the Electricity Supply Program between vulnerable groups and the rest of the community, labor influx, sexual exploitation and abuse

1 Côte d'Ivoire's public safety nets, shall be implemented by the country system.

and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), unsustainable benefits to the community, establishment of a complaint management mechanism that is not effective and accessible

Table 1 : Summary of ESSA findings

N°	THEME	OBSERVATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	Upgrade national regulatory provisions (decree and/or order) for compensation according to the principles of the PforR or secure additional funding, as appropriate, to meet these conditions	This includes-but is not limited to-compensation for lost assets, with the exception of land, and restoration of livelihoods for those without title or recognizable rights, including informal land occupants, as these types of impacts are not covered by national provisions	Pending the update of national regulations, CI-ENERGIES should have a compensation procedure guide under the program that corresponds to Principle 4 (compensation of informal right-of-way occupants). CI-ENERGIES should also adopt a compensation policy for the program that is sufficient to purchase replacement goods of equivalent value to the replacement cost. Its adoption involves updating the government's scales for compensation of assets to market value based on an independent and competent appraisal; updating the compensation rates provided in project areas where inflation is high or the time lag between calculation of compensation rates and payment of compensation is significant; and considering the undepreciated value of replacement materials and labor to be used if necessary, plus transaction costs. The latter include administrative fees, recording or deed fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any other similar costs imposed on the persons involved. Those informally occupying public or private land are not compensated for the acquisition of land, but are compensated at replacement cost for the loss of property and supported in restoring their livelihoods. Finally, there needs to be a clear source of funding for the timely payment of compensation.

N°	THEME	OBSERVATION	RECOMMENDATION
2	E&S management system	Lack of a formalized E&S management system at CI-ENERGIES	Develop and implement an E&S safeguard management system specific to the electricity sector and in line with all relevant key principles; All Program work contracts and similar agreements must include detailed clauses that are synergistic with the set of key principles including Principle 2 on natural habitat protection and Principle 3 on health and safety.
3	Organization Chart	Insufficient coordination and overlap of activities and responsibilities between the various departments in charge of E&S safeguards (Environmental and Social Studies, E&S Impact Management, Land Management, Quality and Social Responsibility, Monitoring and Evaluation).	Creation of a single central entity (Directorate or Division attached to the top management level) within CI-ENERGIES that will manage E&S issues including health and safety at work for all CI-ENERGIES activities.
4	Human and Material Resources Capacity Building/Training	A major problem is the lack of human and material resources capable of adequately handling the E&S monitoring and follow-up of the projects and the Program. Need for technical capacity building in E&S safeguards, safety management, and implementation of instruments at CI-ENERGIES and its subcontractors	Recruit and retain E&S specialists (particularly those in the PTDAE PMU who have provided valuable experience and satisfaction). A training program will target implementing agencies, decentralized regional administration, resettlement committees, and complaint management
5	Grievance Mechanism	A Grievance mechanism exists and is functional for projects financed by donors such as the WB and AfDB. However, it is not formally applied to government-funded projects. Lack of a grievance mechanism (GM) applicable to all CI-ENERGIES activities.	Establish or implement a Grievance mechanism for all CI-ENERGIES projects regardless of funding, with an appropriate procedure for handling resettlement-related complaints.

Conclusion and Recommendations

5. **Through existing projects and PforR assessments, sector actors such as MMPE and CI-ENERGIES have demonstrated a capacity to manage the responsibilities required for a PforR.** The environmental and social system therefore has assets that, when complemented by implementation tools based on WB principles, will enable the overall management of the impacts of

the NEDA program. Despite some gaps and shortcomings, Ivorian legislation is also generally well developed in terms of environmental and social management, with several texts and documents covering a wide range of aspects. The national environmental assessment system is managed by ANDE. The resource persons of this agency, in charge of this monitoring, have benefited from capacity building. These structures and CI-ENERGIES have experience with projects financed by the World Bank (e.g., PTDAE) and other donors. It is desirable that the CI-ENERGIES team that has experience with the NEADP be re-engaged to monitor the NEDA program.

6. During the evaluation period, however, the ESSA found that the existing capacity of NEDA program actors has shortcomings in addressing environmental, social, and security issues during NEDA implementation. These include insufficient technical knowledge and capacity to ensure compliance of sub-projects with environmental, social and safety measures and standards; insufficient environmental and social safeguards specialists and safety officers; insufficient qualified personnel to address HSE issues and occupational safety hazards; and deficiencies in consultation with program-affected people and compensation arrangements with respect to GoCI-funded projects.

   However, the environmental and social performance of the Program's actors in implementing previous Bank-financed activities is acceptable (PTDAE). The recommendations made address and mitigate the shortcomings noted during the evaluation according to the 6 key principles. **The overall risk rating for environmental and social safeguards is therefore MODERATE.**

7. **The design of appropriate processes, consistent with Principle 4, will be essential as the ESSA requires the identification and mitigation of significant impacts affecting informal land users or occupants**. ESSA recommendations include incorporating several key principles and processes into the regulatory and/or policy framework or, alternatively, requiring additional funding to meet these conditions.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND

8. Côte d'Ivoire, like other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, is characterized by a low rate of urbanization, making rural electrification one of the mainstays of inclusive energy development, as it contributes to improving the economic and social well-being of the population by providing them with modern, and as much as possible abundant, inexpensive and environmentally friendly energy. In addition, rural electrification has a positive impact on the Human Development Index (HDI), which summarizes the three dimensions of the development concept. Electrification allows for the improvement of basic infrastructure conditions at the health, education, and household levels.

9. Côte d'Ivoire has gone from 13 electrified localities in 1960 to 5,859 in 2019 thanks to the development of several electrification programs (PRONER: National Rural Electrification Program, PEPT : Electricity Program for All?, PRONEX: regular extension program, and programs more specifically supported by certain donors such as PRODERCI: Project for the development and rehabilitation of the electricity network in Côte d'Ivoire and the PTDAE: project for the transport, distribution and access to electricity. The PSNDEA: program for digital solutions for the opening up of rural areas and e-agriculture is concerned with extending access to digital services. These last two projects are financed by the World Bank (P157055 and P160418) and are currently being implemented.

10. It is in this context that the new Program for Access to Electricity and Digital Services in the North and West of the country (NEDA, P176776) is being prepared in the form of a Program for Results (PforR).

11. The proposed NEDA-PforR will support the implementation of the national electrification program and its implementation plan in the following three key result areas:

- Result Area 1: Increase access to grid electricity services through household connections. The number of households/persons connected to the grid in the targeted regions will be reimbursed at a rate qui to be defined during preparation;
- Result Area 2: Modernize CI-ENERGIES' grid management through digital control systems. This will include the creation of a regional transmission control center in Korhogo that will function as a "mini- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)" for the North Regional Directorate (DRN) network; and
- Result Area 3: Support sector capacity building and implementation support. The disbursement will support the adoption/implementation of capacity building, reforms or key recommendations, including those contained in this evaluation.

I.2. JUSTIFICATION

12. The NEDA program is the first program using the PforR instrument in the Ivorian government's energy sector portfolio. The rationale for using a PforR is that Côte d'Ivoire has sufficient capacity and established country systems to incorporate such an instrument.

13. It would also provide a platform for other donors or World Bank Group entities to scale up with additional funding. The operation will also include a US$10 million Investment Project Facility (IPF) for technical assistance to support the enabling environment and capacity building of key implementing agencies.

I.3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ESSA ASSESSMENT

14. The proposed Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) is essential to ensure that the operations of the PforR are designed and implemented to maximize potential environmental and social benefits. It is also a key instrument for the World Bank to conduct focused policy dialogue, provide recommendations for institutional strengthening, and address energy sector development issues with

a focus on environmental and social sustainability in the context of NEDA program implementation.

The key objectives of the ESSA are to:

- establish clear procedures and methodologies for E&S planning, review, approval, and implementation of the proposed program;
- Assess the institutional capacity and performance of the implementing agencies (primarily CI-ENERGIES as well as other relevant institutions such as ANDE) to manage the likely E&S impacts in accordance with the country's requirements under the proposed program;
- specify appropriate roles and responsibilities and describe the necessary program management and reporting procedures to manage and monitor E&S concerns related to the proposed program;
- Assess the consistency of the borrower's systems with the core principles and attributes defined in the Program for Results;
- Recommend specific actions to improve the capacity of counterparts during program implementation to ensure that they are able to adequately fulfill their mandate;
- Assess the performance of the Program system against the core principles of the PR instrument and identify gaps in Program performance; and
- Describe the actions to be taken to address the gaps that will form and contribute to the Program Action Plan (PAP) to strengthen the Program's performance with respect to the core principles of the PforR instrument.

I.4. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

15. The World Bank task team is responsible for conducting a comprehensive assessment of the country environmental and social systems (ESSA) in place to manage the E&S impacts associated with the proposed program investment package. The assessment will also examine the government's institutional capacity to plan, monitor, and report on E&S management measures for all aspects covered by the PforR. For each activity supported by NEDA, the ESSA reviews the legal and regulatory framework and relevant guidelines and identifies the strengths of the system as well as inconsistencies with the six core principles. The ESSA assesses the institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing NEDA and describes the current capacity of implementing organizations and their performance in carrying out these roles and responsibilities. The ESSA also considers public participation, social inclusion, and complaint resolution mechanisms in place and as applied in NEDA-related activities.

SECTION II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

II.1. INTRODUCTION

16. This section presents the program and program description, results areas, program funding, and disbursement indicators.

    It also includes aspects related to the institutional capacity of the relevant implementing agencies and the action plan to improve institutional performance.

II.2. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

17. Since 2011, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has made firm commitments to electrify all localities in Côte d'Ivoire through the National Rural Electrification Program (PRONER), but also to facilitate access to electricity connections for all citizens through the Electricity for All Program (PEPT). In addition to these two programs, the PRONEX was initiated by the government to propose a structured and rational approach that aims to extend the electricity network in all regions of Côte d'Ivoire for the benefit of the population and in support of socio-economic activities.

Table 2: Characteristics of the joint governmental program

PEPT	Objective	Eliminate financial barriers to electricity connections
	Duration	2014 - Indefinite
	Geographic coverage	Entire country
	Result areas	Household Connections (1.5 million)[2]
PRONEX	Objective	Expand and densify the electricity distribution network
	Duration	2020-2032
	Geographic coverage	Entire country
	Result areas	Household connections (1.5 million)
PDAT	Objective	Improve quality of service through investments in digital infrastructure for network management
	Duration	2015-2030
	Geographic coverage	Entire country
	Result areas	Improve network performance by: (i) reducing unserved energy (ii) reducing average outage duration

II.3. Program Development Objectives and Key Results

18. The development objective of the NEDA program is to (i) increase access to affordable and reliable electricity in the north and west of Côte d'Ivoire, (ii) develop digital energy synergies, and (iii) strengthen institutional planning and implementation capacity to support these programs.

19. The program's development indicators are as follows:

- People receiving new or improved electricity service (number);
- Improvement in the average duration of electricity interruption index (SAIDI) (hours);
- Reduction in system losses (%);
- Improvement in the ability to take advantage of energy-digital synergies (yes/no).

[2] Based on SE4All data.

20. The Program is articulated in 03 strategic axes, each corresponding to a result area as follows

21. **Strategic Area 1 National Network Extension Program (PRONEX)**

The program will support the implementation of selected PRONEX activities to achieve the following results

- Connect households in the northern and western regions (PRONEX Zones 1,2,4,5,6 - technical studies underway to determine the number of households).
- Increased access to electricity services on the grid. To achieve this RD, investments in the distribution network will be required for the extension and densification of services. Its objective is to connect new customers with affordable subscriptions.
- It also aims to install a number of km of climate resilient distribution lines (to be determined).

22. Strategic Area 2 Electricity For All Program (EFAP). The program will implement EFAP activities to achieve the following results

- Effective access to electricity for households through:
  - Pre-financing of connection fees
  - a payment facility;
  - Connection to the electricity network;
  - the realization of the interior installation and the supply of low consumption lamps;
- intensification of connection-subscription by:
  - Connecting households in the northern and western regions (PRONEX Zones 1,2,4,5,6).
  - Improving CI-ENERGIES' operational performance through enhanced digital capacity. This DR will include the purchase of telecommunication equipment for the HVA networks in 146 regions, the upgrading of substations with digital capabilities, the laying of a number of km (to be determined) of fiber optic cable and a regional dispatch center in Korhogo.

23. **Strategic Area 3: Network Extension Needs.** The program provides for the distribution network to carry energy from source stations to consumer customers. A distinction is made between HVA (High Voltage A) distribution and LV distribution.

Similarly, this axis of results aims to improve the technical performance of CI-ENERGIES, and in particular to strengthen their capacity to equip themselves with equipment for the modernization of substations.

II.4. PRESENTATION OF NEDA

24. The NEDA Program (P176776) will support existing Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GoCI) projects to achieve their objectives in the north and west of the country: More specifically, NEDA aims:

- Supporting the Electricity for All Program (PEPT) which helps reduce the cost of connecting to the electricity grid;
- Supporting the National Grid Extension Program (PRONEX) which aims to extend and densify the electricity grid in already electrified localities;
- The reinforcement and digitization of substations to ensure the resilience of the transmission and distribution network and the potential inclusion of fiber for digital services in parallel with

the reinforcement of electricity networks as part of the plan for the automation of the network and telecommunications 2015-2030 (Plan Directeur Automatisme et Télé conduite - PDAT).

II.4.1. Scope of the Program

25. The scope of the program and its boundaries with respect to ongoing national programs are presented in Table 2. The PforR component is fully aligned with the objectives of government programs, its geographic scope is limited to the unserved northern and western regions and its objectives adjusted accordingly.

Table 2: NEDA's Alignment with Government Programs

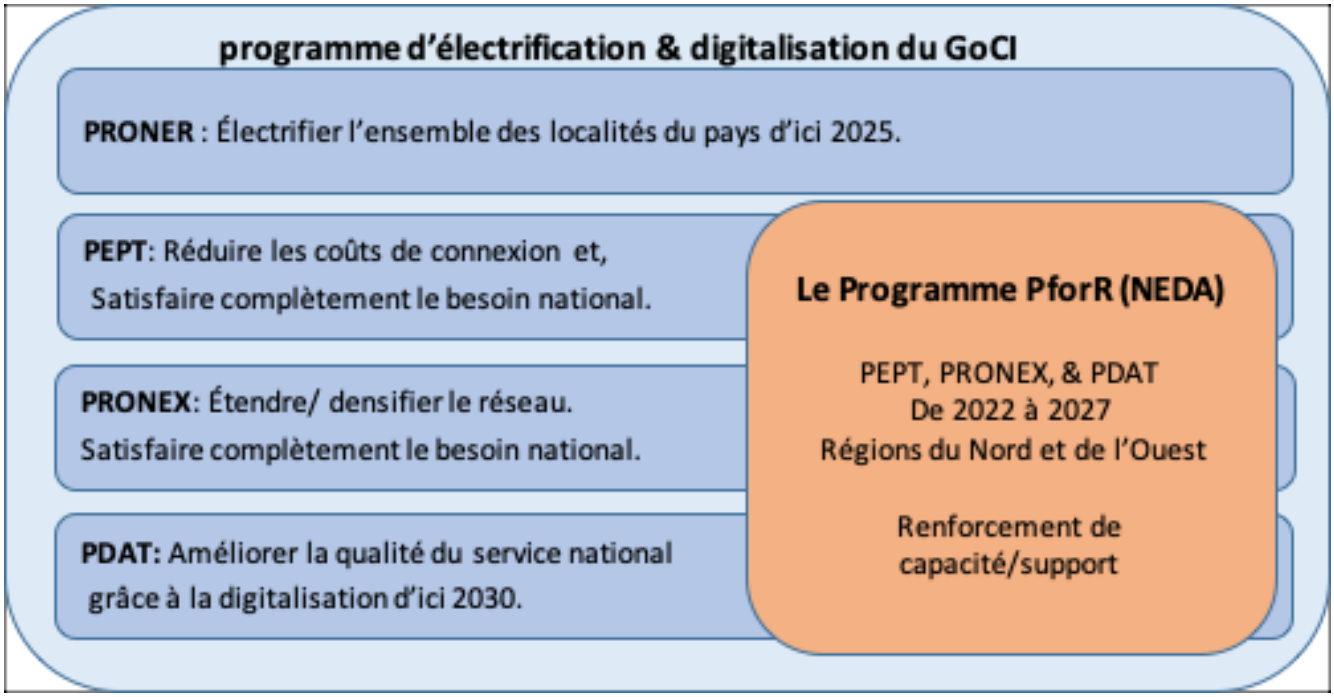
		Government Program	NEDA Program
PEPT	Objective	Eliminate financial barriers to electricity connections	Remove financial barriers to electrical connections
	Duration	2014 - Indefinite	2022-2027
	Geographic coverage	Entire country	Northern and Western regions[3]
	Result areas	Household Connections (1.5 million)[4]	Household Connections (401,942)
PRONEX	Objective	Expand and densify the electricity distribution network	Expand and densify the electricity distribution network
	Duration	2020-2032	2022-2027
	Geographic coverage	Entire country	Northern and Western regions
	Result areas	Household connections (1.5 million)	Household Connections (401,942)
PDAT	Objective	Improve quality of service through investments in digital infrastructure for network management	Improve quality of service through investments in digital infrastructure for network management
	Duration	2015-2030	2022-2027
	Geographic coverage	Entire country	Northern and Western regions
	Result areas	Improve network performance by: (i) reducing unserved energy (ii) reducing average outage duration	Improve network performance by reducing: (i) unserved energy (ii) average outage duration

26. The **Error! Reference source not found.** following figure illustrates the limitations of the program in relation to the activities of the electrification and digitalization program of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire.

[3] For the purposes of this project, the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire is considered to include 11 regions (Bafing, Worodougou, Béré, Hambol, Gontougo, Kabadougou, Folon, Bagoue, Poro, Tchologo, and Bounkani) and the western part of Côte d'Ivoire 3 regions (Tonkpi, Guemon, and Cavally). There are 33 regions in the country.

[4] Based on SE4All data.

Figure 1 : NEDA's limitations in relation to the program's activities



II.4.2. **Beneficiaries of the program**

27. The beneficiaries will be the following:

a. Households/Businesses/Social Services: Given that the majority of non-electrified households in Côte d'Ivoire are in rural areas with high levels of poverty, the Program's activities are essentially "pro-poor." Access to electricity helps improve quality of life by enabling newly connected consumers to undertake productive and income-generating activities (less time spent on traditional sources of energy and drinking water) and by improving access to information and communication (via telephone, radio, television, etc.). Empirical evidence also indicates health benefits from reduced indoor air pollution due to reduced kerosene consumption.

b. *Electricity Sector Institutions:* Sector institutions, particularly CI-Energies, should benefit from PforR and IPF activities and incentives to strengthen their planning and implementation capacity to manage electrification and digital grid upgrade programs. This could result in improved institutional performance as well as cost effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability of the sector.

II.4.3. Excluded Activities

28. The World Bank will not support programs through the PforR instrument if they have significant adverse environmental or social impacts such as the examples listed below.

- Land acquisition and/or resettlement of a scale or nature that could have significant adverse impacts on affected people, or the use of forced evictions;
- Adverse E&S impacts covering large geographic areas, or global impacts such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;

- Activities that would have negative impacts on land and natural resources under traditional ownership or customary use or occupancy.

29. Also, activities within programs that have the potential for potentially significant and irreversible adverse impacts on the environment and/or affected people. The Program will also exclude activities that involve the procurement of (i) works, estimated to cost the equivalent of US$50 million or more per contract, (ii) goods, estimated to cost US$30 million or more per contract, (iii) non-consulting services, estimated to cost the equivalent of US$20 million or more per contract, and (iv) consulting services, estimated to cost the equivalent of US$15 million or more per contract.

II.4.4. Program Funding

30. The estimated budget for the PforR is US$240 million and will be disbursed between 2022 and 2027. At this early planning stage, the exact location of the investments is not available, but they will be located in the eleven northern and three western regions of Côte d'Ivoire that will be targeted by NEDA. These are the following regions:

- North: Bafing, Worodougou, Béré, Hambol, Gontougo, Kabadougou, Folon, Bagoue, Poro, Tchologo, and Bounkani ;
- In the West: Tonkpi, Guemon, and Cavally.

II.5. INDICATORS RELATED TO DISBURSEMENT AND THE VERIFICATION PROTOCOL ASSOCIATED WITH PforR NEDA

31. Disbursement under the NEDA project will be governed by a set of five disbursement-related indicators (DLIs). The selection of DLIs (to be confirmed) is guided by the following: (i) consideration of how the selected DLIs would directly incentivize and enable the achievement of Program objectives; and (ii) the feasibility of measuring, monitoring, and verifying disbursement-related results (DRRs). The selection of DLIs is based on the most relevant outcome indicators, which signal progress towards the achievement of the Program's intended outcomes. These are:

- DLI 1: Households receive new affordable connections to the CI-ENERGIES network.
- DLI 2: Regional Transmission Control Center constructed and operational.
- DLI 3: Kilometres of network with upgraded HVA network telecommunication systems.
- DLI 4: Substations upgraded and modernized.
- DLI 5: Strengthen industry planning capacity.

32. Verification Protocols. In accordance with the World Bank's PforR policy, the MMPE will engage an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) under terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank to verify the achievement of results.

An IVA will be selected based on its reputation, independence, and expertise in survey management, particularly in the more remote northern and western regions. For DLI 1, IVA will conduct surveys with an acceptable sample size to verify that connections meet acceptable quality standards as established by CI-ENERGIES. For DLI2, 3, and 4, IVA will conduct site visits with an acceptable sample size to verify that appropriate equipment has been constructed or installed. For DLI 5, capacity building, the IVA will verify that agreed-upon programs have been adopted or implemented

33. Verification should be done on an annual basis. DLI 5 will also further strengthen IVA's verification capacity, including allowing for additional technical expertise needed to verify the quality of the

electrical connection provided under the program. During implementation, the World Bank and MMPE will conduct periodic reviews of the VRI reports, as necessary, and assess the overall adequacy of the verification arrangements, taking mitigating actions, if necessary.

II.6. STATUS OF CAPACITY BUILDING

II.6.1. Capacity and Institution Building

34. Capacity building within electricity sector institutions is a critical aspect of program sustainability, and is therefore a key focus of NEDA. The continued and rapid expansion of electrification in Côte d'Ivoire will require significant capacity building support, not only for electricity sector institutions (CI-ENERGIES, CIE,) but also for participants in the broader I/O sector (ANDE).

35. Training will be provided to implementing agencies on monitoring and evaluation strategies to be carried out during and after program implementation. Technical assistance will be provided for the development of program performance indicators related to environment, health, safety and security. For the key E&S disbursement indicators developed in the context of the PforR, training will also be provided on how they can be assessed and evaluated, in the context of the World Bank's six E&S principles.

SECTION III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEDA PROGRAM

III.1. INTRODUCTION

36. This section summarizes the responsibilities of the institutions that will be involved in the implementation of the PforR program, including monitoring and evaluation of results and the disbursement arrangements for the PforR program.

III.2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEDA PROGRAM

III.2.1. Implementers

37. The implementing actor of the NEDA program is CI-ENERGIES.

38. For the energy component, the three main counterparts are CI-ENERGIES, the asset company that manages investments in the sector and pilots the existing electricity transmission and access project (PTDAE, P157055), CIE, a private company that operates and maintains the transmission and distribution network under a leasing contract, and the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (MMPE).

III.2.2. Institutional arrangement of the electricity sector in Côte d'Ivoire

39. Figures of Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of this report present the organization of the electricity sector and the electricity sector by energy type in Côte d'Ivoire, respectively. Although the implementation of the NEDA program relies on the existing system, a steering committee and a program monitoring committee could be established to facilitate its timely implementation.

III.2.3. Program Steering Committee (PSC)

40. A Steering Committee is recommended to ensure interministerial supervision of the implementation of the program. It would ensure that the E&S requirements are included and budgeted for in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB). This Committee, which would be chaired by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy, would have, among other functions, to provide guidance for the E&S management of the Program.

III.2.4. Monitoring Committee

41. The monitoring concerns the analysis of the evolution of certain impact-receiving environments (natural and human environments) affected by the project, namely the regeneration of the vegetation cover and the reconstitution of spaces in the deforested areas; the consideration of safety devices; the management of cases of land expropriation, destruction of buildings and economic activities, health and safety at work, citizen/stakeholder engagement, disclosure of information to stakeholders (non-exhaustive list)

42. The Monitoring Committee would be composed of representatives from CI-ENERGIES, the General Directorate of Energy, CIE, the Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The monitoring committee would meet at least quarterly.

43. The ToR for the engagement of all committee members would be drafted during the assessment phase of the NEDA program and confirmed once the program is approved. This ESSA will also provide recommendations that would be incorporated into the development of the committees' ToR.

III.2.5. Program Implementation

44. CI-ENERGIES will be responsible for achieving the objectives of the NEDA. CI-ENERGIES has recent experience from previous and ongoing World Bank-financed projects and staff familiar with both national and World Bank procedures. It should be noted that the PforR does not require the establishment of a Program Implementation Unit (PIU). NEDA's objectives can be achieved directly through the CI-ENERGIES operating structure (see the organizational chart Appendix 2 in this report);

however, CI-ENERGIES may decide to assign the implementation of the program to an implementation unit, the composition of which will be presented later.

III.3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Results

45. CI-Energies, as the implementing agency for the PforR, and IVA, for the PforR, are responsible for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting on implementation progress with an annex on environmental and social performance.

46. The M&E framework will track progress during implementation, measure intermediate outcomes, and evaluate project impacts. CI-Energies and IVA will prepare satisfactory project reports for the World Bank.

III.4. Disbursement Modalities

47. For the PforR, disbursements will be made based on the IVA's Program Results Verification (PVR) report on the achievement of DLIs with environmental and social requirements.

48. CI-Energies will submit the PVR with an environmental and social annex to the World Bank within three months of the end of each fiscal year or sooner, depending on progress. The World Bank will use the PVR to determine the amount of eligible disbursements based on the results achieved.

49. Most DLIs are rolling, with funds disbursed in proportion to the DLI achievement. When environmental, social, or other actions are not completed in a given year, the amount allocated will be carried over to the next year.

SECTION IV. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS OF THE NEDA PROGRAM

IV.1. INTRODUCTION

50. This section is a detailed overview of the potential environmental and social impacts that will be generated by the implementation of the PforR - NEDA during the construction and operation phase. The potential environmental and social impacts were identified through the review of relevant documents, the comprehensive stakeholder consultation process, and field visits to existing beneficiaries and potential sites in selected regions/locations.

51. The potential positive and negative impacts associated with the NEDA program have been discussed below.

IV.2. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

IV.2.1. Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

52. Reduction in the use of diesel and gasoline powered generators resulting in reduced emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases (GHGs) and noise. Reduced consumption of kerosene for lighting and other uses, resulting in improved indoor air quality for households.

    a. Benefits of providing electricity to households: Improved living environment for households. Electricity will be used for food preservation (refrigeration), entertainment and information (audiovisual), communication (cell phone charging) and lighting (public and domestic).

    b. Provision of energy for semi-industrial income-generating activities (mills, cold storage and night-time recreational activities) of the local community.

    c. Creation of temporary employment for skilled and unskilled labor during construction and operation. As a result, workers recruited from the community area and its immediate surroundings will generate income and employment opportunities for themselves and their families.

    d. Improved social services at the basic infrastructure level (schools, health facilities, and administrative offices) The implementation of these projects would improve school performance in these communities. Students would have more time to study in the evening.

53. Local authorities will be able to plan the development of community health centers.

54. Medical facilities at the community level could benefit from electrical equipment for sterilization of medical devices, refrigeration of vaccines and other drugs, cold storage/ drug preservation, and medical laboratory testing. Better health care will also result in safer deliveries of babies.

    a. Ease the burden on women: The availability of electricity will ease the burden on women by facilitating access to clean water and electrical power. The electrification process will in turn facilitate the establishment of mills in the vicinity, the initiation and development of motorized water pumps or improved village hydraulics that will contribute to improving the quality of life of women in the project target areas. The project is also expected to facilitate communication and interaction of women for sharing experiences related to gender-based violence in the project area by facilitating access to regional platforms and referral services available in this area.

    b. Increased safety with more lit areas, especially for women and children (girls and boys).

IV.2.2. Negative Environmental and Social Impacts

55. Due to the construction and operation activities of the proposed Program, limited adverse environmental and social risks and impacts are anticipated on the nearby human environment. The anticipated adverse environmental effects of the Program are not expected to be significant provided that appropriate measures for waste management, vegetation clearing, and other activities are implemented in a manner consistent with the World Bank's Core Principles 1 and 2. The following

negative impacts may occur during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases of the program's achievements.

areas of vegetation and natural habitats could be affected.

IV.2.2.1.1. Construction of access roads and right-of-way

56. The construction of access roads, which should be very limited, may affect the environment through vegetation clearing, right-of-way clearance, and soil compaction, among others. The construction of transmission line towers is not foreseen in the Program at this time, but medium and low voltage distribution lines are.

57. During the identification of the line routes, areas of vegetation and natural habitats could be affected.

IV.2.2.1.2. Air Quality

58. Surrounding air quality would be affected by dust, exhaust and vegetation burning emissions from simultaneous construction activities with multiple crews using on-road and off-road equipment for excavation, structure delivery and assembly, and cable installation.

IV.2.2.1.3. Aesthetic and visual impacts - visual intrusion into the landscape.

59. Tower structures are considered the most visually intrusive component of the transmission lines which would require the use of towers with a low degree of view obstruction. The construction of the transmission lines is not, however, planned.

IV.2.2.1.4. Water Resources

60. Tower construction may interfere with natural drainage systems and alter surface water flow, and these changes may contribute to soil erosion, altering drainage channels.

IV.2.2.1.5. Solid Waste Storage and Management

61. The implementation of the program will generate solid and liquid waste, including recycled batteries, used transformers, other used and/or damaged parts, packaging, and leftover construction materials and cement, which may negatively impact the nearby environment as well as the health and safety of workers and the local community.

IV.2.2.1.6. Noise

62. Noise resulting from the construction of the access road and transmission line may disturb nearby communities and local wildlife. This impact will be temporary in nature.

IV.2.2.1.7. Cultural Heritage

63. Potential impacts to cultural resources could occur in two ways: 1) electrical support or infrastructure installation activities could result in the loss or damage of unmarked archaeological artifacts or burial sites; or 2) an important or sacred historical site could be adversely affected by the physical presence of the facilities.

IV.2.2.1.8. Occupational Health and Safety Risk

64. Significant OHS concern will arise during the periods of Program implementation, primarily during stringing, tower erection, operation of equipment and machinery during construction, operation and installation of the mini-grid, resulting in the likelihood of accidents (electrification, electrocution, falls, etc.) occurring to workers in particular.

The risk of accidents and hazards occurring in the "substation" during the operation of the equipment is a likely negative impact that could result in loss of life or injury to workers.

IV.2.2.1.9. Health Risk from Electric Fields

65. Electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device and affect human health.

Power lines, electrical cables and electrical equipment all produce EMFs. However, electric and magnetic fields decrease rapidly as distance from the source increases.

IV.2.2.1.10. Risk of fire

66. The risk of fire outbreaks in bad weather (storms, winds, etc.) cannot be ruled out, especially when supports collapse or electrical failures occur. Similarly, lack of maintenance of the right-of-way can lead to the growth of trees in the vicinity that can eventually crash into the lines in bad weather and cause fires

IV.2.2.1.11. Birds/Collisions

67. Transmission and distribution networks are known to be a potential source of collisions with birds that get caught on the lines and injure themselves. This risk is expected to be minimal.

IV.2.2.1.12. Risks related to the supply of electricity to households and businesses

68. Under-project activities may involve safety risks to workers and communities (construction and operation phase). Safety threats also include the collapse of distribution racks during storms.

IV.2.2.1.13. Land and Right-of-Way Acquisition Risks

69. Linear infrastructure has the potential to generate permanent and temporary impacts on people's property and livelihoods. In the case of the Program, the investments run through populated areas and rural areas that are less populated but where people develop productive activities, particularly related to agriculture, including livestock raising. These activities may impact all or part of their assets (house, structures, crops, among others).

70. The Program will permanently impact the land (construction of MV/LV poles), and temporarily (access roads to sites and work areas).

71. The distribution line routes will affect the small businesses located on this strip of public land.

IV.2.2.1.14. Risk that vulnerable groups will not share equitably in the benefits of the program - of providing electricity to communities

72. Female-headed households may be disadvantaged in terms of access to electricity. Low-income people - the poor, elderly or disabled - may not be able to afford the cost of connections or appropriate internal wiring. Underserved people and vulnerable groups may not be able to take full advantage of the electricity supply because of their lifestyle.

IV.2.2.1.15. Risks related to labor influx and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA/SH)

73. The influx of migrants from other parts of the country, seeking employment opportunities as a result of the Program, can have a negative impact on the local population. This influx of workers can create risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), the spread of communicable diseases, and higher prices in the region.

IV.2.2.1.16. Risk of forced and child labor on construction sites

74. This aspect could be found in the activities of opening corridors and sinking holes for electricity poles; the community could be tempted to send minors to these sites for the sake of gain.

IV.2.2.1.17. Risk that community benefits are not sustainable

75. There is likely to be dissatisfaction with the difficulty of getting a household connection after street lighting. Unmet expectations. No access to PEPT that facilitates household connections.

IV.2.2.1.18. Risk of non-inclusive participation in program implementation

76. There is a risk that some villages and local authorities will be more dominant than others and that, as a result, some of the benefits of the program will be unevenly distributed.

IV.2.2.1.19. Risks related to the disturbance of tangible cultural resources

77. Investments may also be located in an area that may contain tangible cultural resources. Loss or destruction of cultural heritage resources may lead to widespread community opposition to the Program's sub-project.

IV.2.2.1.20. ESMP of NEDA Sub-project Activities

78. The NEDA Program will design and implement an ESMP for each activity from the eligible PforR sub-projects to address all identified environmental and social impacts and risks. The ESMP will also be developed following the recommendations of this ESSA to align with the World Bank's six environmental and social principles.

79. If necessary, the ESMP will be supplemented with different plans (Specific Waste Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan, Biodiversity plan, etc.) depending on the specificity of the activities.

SECTION V. ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM ACCORDING TO THE KEY PRINCIPLESTO THE KEY PRINCIPLES

V.1. Description of the assessments of the consistency of the NEDA system with the core principles of the results-based financing program

V.1.1. Core Principle 1: General principle of environmental and social management

Core Principle 1 addresses environmental and social management procedures and processes designed to (a) promote environmental and social sustainability in program design; (b) avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts; and (c) promote informed decision making regarding the environmental and social effects of a program.
Applicability – Core Principle 1 is considered in terms of managing environmental and social safeguards for the energy sector when implementing the networked components of the proposed program, as key instruments to establish and strengthen existing environmental and social management systems within CI-ENERGIES. Provision of measures to strengthen the existing system to improve accountability and monitoring mechanisms. – The components of the NEDA could generate environmental and social impacts during its implementation. The completion of an environmental and social assessment, the preparation and implementation of an environmental and social management plan and other safeguards, including a safety management plan and a waste management plan, will be key instruments associated with the program.
System Strengths: – Ivorian legislation is generally well developed in terms of environmental and social management, with several texts covering E/S aspects. – CI ENERGIES monitors projects with a dedicated resource. – ANDE benefits from capacity building. It is accompanied by approved firms in the implementation of evaluations.
Shortcomings – Incomplete implementation of the overall management of environmental and social safeguards; – Insufficient resources, particularly in terms of personnel and training, mainly within CI-ENERGIES. The resource for social safeguards is a consultant working on the PTDEA. – Insufficient coordination and overlap of activities and responsibilities between the different departments in charge of environmental and social safeguards (Environmental and Social Studies Department, Environmental and Social Impact Management Department, Land Management Department, Quality and Social Responsibility Department, Monitoring and Evaluation Department). – No procedural guidelines on the waste management plan, – Lack of a GM applicable to all CI-ENERGIES activities (under development).
Risks: – NEDA's potential environmental and social impacts are not optimally managed. – Non-management of used transformers and proper management of waste oil; – Reduced social benefits of network expansion;

V.1.2. Core Principle 2: Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)

Core Principle 2: Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources – Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the program.
Applicability: – The provisions of Core Principle 2 are considered as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) process analysed under Core Principle 1. – The program will not support investments that could affect or convert critical natural habitats and will avoid the conversion of natural habitats. – This core principle is applicable to the NEDA program because the power line clearance could affect natural habitat and result in incidental discoveries of physical cultural resources.
System Strengths: The terms of reference for environmental assessments incorporate these aspects.
Shortcomings - Lack of a formalized natural habitat management plan and PCRs. – Lack of jurisdiction and enforcement mechanisms, Non-existent resources to implement incidental finding procedures.
Risks: Degradation or conversion of natural habitats. – Loss of physical cultural heritage and biodiversity areas

V.1.3. Core Principle 3: Public and worker safety

– **Core Principle 3:** Public and Worker Safety addresses environmental and social management procedures and processes that are designed to protect public and worker safety from potential hazards.
Applicability: – Rehabilitation, construction, and operation of project activities may expose the public, as well as workers, to risks. The provisions of Core Principle 3 are considered as part of the SEA process analysed under Core Principle 1.
System Strengths: Existence of legislation on working conditions (from the labor code) demonstrates interest
Shortcomings Insufficient resources (technical staff, provision of safety equipment, budget) Lack of awareness of public health and safety issues, especially regarding exposure to electrical hazards and workplace safety aspects in hazardous areas.
Risks: – No or limited availability of protective materials in the workplace. – Risk also of insufficient provisions of medical care and compensation in case of work accidents – Workplace accidents.

V.1.4. Core Principle 4: Land Acquisition

Core Principle 4: Land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources are managed in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and those affected are helped to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standard of living.
It is desirable to bring Ivorian resettlement regulations into line with P4R principles.

Applicability:

- Due to differences between national legislation and Core Principle 4, significant negative impacts regarding land acquisition are not acceptable in the context of the NEDA program, even if they affect only a small number of people.
- Large-scale involuntary resettlement, including physical or economic displacement, also cannot be covered by the NEDA program
- Accordingly, no activity or sub-project requiring resettlement that generates significant physical and/or economic impacts will be eligible and every effort will be made to avoid or minimize resettlement.
- Some of the Program's operations may require land on a temporary or permanent basis and may affect crops, non-land assets such as small business structures, and livelihoods. However, the Program does not anticipate large-scale land acquisition or significant economic impacts or large-scale relocation.
- Displacement will take place following the guidance of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

System Strengths:

Dedicated resources exist and implement these activities at the CI-ENERGIES level.

Shortcomings

- Insufficient human resources
- Lack of a formal and effective GM
- Lack of appropriate land acquisition procedures for the implementation of activities at CI-Energies;
- National legislation, including the land law and the electricity code with the 2018 inter-ministerial decree do not meet all the criteria required by Principle 4, including
  - Sufficient compensation to purchase replacement property of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses, paid prior to the land taking or access restriction.
  - Providing additional enhancement or restoration measures if the land taking results in a loss of income-generating opportunities (e.g., loss of agricultural production or employment).
  - Identify and address economic or social impacts caused by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources, including those affecting people who do not have legal rights to the resources they use or occupy.
  - Restore or replace public infrastructure and community services that may be affected by the program.
  - Include measures to ensure that land acquisition and related activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and informed participation of affected people
  - Vulnerable people are not considered by national legislation in the context of compensation for involuntary land acquisition.
- Compensation for land under the lines is not realized. The Electricity Code and the 2018 Inter-ministerial Order is used to manage compensation but no compensation governed by the Land Law in terms of purging the strip under the line (it is simply declared of public utility);

Risks: Inability to have sufficient compensation to purchase replacement property of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses paid prior to the taking of land or restriction of access ;

– Litigation as the only option for resolving land-taking issues. – Majority lack of land registration, including customary land registration, in rural and peri-urban areas, which can lead to confusion about who is the rightful owner

V.1.5. Core Principle 5: Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups

Core Principle 5 - Vulnerable Groups Particular attention is given to cultural appropriateness and equitable access to program benefits, with special attention to the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups.
Applicability: There are vulnerable and underserved people in need of special assistance in the NEDA program area.
System Strengths: The country is not on the list of countries that can hold this type of people ; There is a Poor People's Electricity Connection Program (PEPT)
Shortcomings -Identification and inclusion of vulnerable groups, meaningful consultation and documentation.
Risks: Exclusion with inability to improve the living environment of poor and vulnerable groups - Failure to take vulnerability into account in expropriation procedures.

V.1.6. Core Principle 6: Social conflict

Core Principle 6: Integrating this principle into program implementation avoids exacerbating social conflict, particularly in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial conflict. This program will need to take into account the potential for conflict, including distributional equity and cultural sensitivities.
Applicability: – The program is designed to provide meaningful social benefits to all citizens and to improve distributive equity. – However, there may be distributional equity issues that could impact vulnerable groups such as people of foreign origin or women in the extension of electrical service and gaps in compensation payments. This can irritate the community, becoming a reason for complaints and conflicts.
System Strengths: The current social system (coming out of a national conflict) strengthens social cohesion; No conflict in the NEDA implementation area.
Shortcomings Robust GM with a program communication plan.
Risks: - Development of discontent; - Vandalism to infrastructure.

V.2. Systems Assessment Conclusion

80. Ivorian legislation, despite some gaps and shortcomings, particularly in terms of enforcement, is generally well developed in terms of environmental and social management, with several texts and documents covering a wide range of aspects.

81. The national environmental assessment system managed by ANDE. The resource persons of this agency, in charge of this monitoring, have benefited from capacity building. They have experience with projects financed by the World Bank (e.g., PTDAE) and other donors. It is desirable that the CI-ENERGIES team that has experience with the PTDAE be re-engaged and maintained for the implementation of the NEDA program.

82. However, the analysis of the system also shows weaknesses and dysfunctions, at least with regard to the World Bank's principles, as summarized in the previous table.

SECTION VI. METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

VI.1. INTRODUCTION

83. This section summarizes the approach taken to develop the ESSA. It examines the social and environmental checks and balances that exist in the policy and regulatory texts (laws, decrees, ordinances, and orders), identifies risks and gaps, and suggests opportunities for strengthening implementation.

It examines the adequacy of existing institutional mechanisms for planning and monitoring environmental and social issues.

The review of community and institutional mechanisms covered the full range of network construction activities in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, participation, diversity of needs and uses, cultural aspects, accountability issues, transparency and recourse mechanisms.

84. The process of developing the ESSA drew on a wide range of data and followed the following steps:

- **Literature review of policy, legal framework and program documents:** The review examined all national policies and legal requirements related to environmental and social management in the energy sector; And technical and supervisory documents of previous and ongoing projects and programs of the World Bank and its offices in the energy sectors in Côte d'Ivoire (PTDAE)
- Institutional Analysis: An in-depth institutional analysis was conducted to identify the roles, responsibilities, and structure of relevant institutions involved in energy-related programs. In addition, other government entities with a role to play in implementation at the regional and local levels were assessed.

85. **Consultations**: On November 16, December 16, 2021 and March 23, 2022, consultations were held with the CI-ENERGIES team. Specifically, interviews with key stakeholders were conducted with various departments of CI-ENERGIES at its headquarters in Abidjan. Consultations were also conducted in the field from March 30 to April 01, 2022 with local structures (administrative and customary authorities in Korhogo and Man).

86. Assessment of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks of the NEDA Program: The potential environmental and social impacts/risks associated with NEDA were assessed at various levels to determine the level of significance of potential impacts and risks and to recommend corresponding mitigation measures to ensure that program implementation is environmentally sound and socially acceptable.

87. Field Visits: The assessment of the existing system will be conducted during a series of targeted field visits. Field visits will be made to various localities and to key actors in the energy and environment sector.

88. The ESSA describes the extent to which the government's environmental and social policies, legislation, procedures, and institutional systems are consistent with the six "core principles" of the Bank's Policy, which are applied in the cases of the PforR. The core principles (see Appendix 1 this report) that serve as criteria for this analysis are:

- **Core Principle 1: General principle of environmental and social management;**
- **Core Principle 2: Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources;**
- **Core Principle 3: Public and worker safety;**
- **Core Principle 4: Land Acquisition;**
- **Core Principle 5: Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups;**
- **Core Principle 6: Social Conflict.**

89. In particular, the ESSA identifies and analyses gaps that may exist between country systems and the core principles applicable to the program, and recommends actions for improvement to ensure consistency of environmental and social management systems with Bank requirements.

SECTION VII. CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

VII.1. INTRODUCTION

90. This section describes the existing environmental and social management system of the various institutions applicable to the proposed program in Côte d'Ivoire. It provides an overview of the policy and legal framework and a profile of the various key institutions and their role in managing environmental and social aspects. This description is organized into two subsections: (i) environmental impact assessment and management system; and, (ii) social impact assessment and management system.

VII.2. LEGISLATION

VII.2.1. Policy Framework

VII.2.1.1. National Poverty Reduction Policy

91. The National Development Plan (NDP 2021 - 2025), like the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), constitutes the general orientation framework for the development policy of Côte d'Ivoire initiated by the Government. It is a manifestation of the Government's political will to commit to poverty reduction by offering the poor a decent living environment. In terms of energy, the Government plans, within the framework of the NDP, to make Côte d'Ivoire the energy hub of the sub-region by providing the national and sub-regional populations with abundant, quality energy at lower cost.

VII.2.1.2. National policy on environmental protection

92. To face the environmental problems encountered, Côte d'Ivoire has equipped itself since 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, with a National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE) which constitutes the framework of orientation allowing to better define the environmental problem in its reality and its complexity.

VII.2.1.3. National electricity policy

93. In order to address the shortcomings noted in the field of electricity, the Government has developed a political vision based on four (4) axes, namely :

- the improvement of electricity production through a rehabilitation and reinforcement program to achieve a balance between supply and demand for electricity, including export demand;
- Implementation of institutional measures (adoption of the Electricity Code);
- Achieving financial equilibrium in the sector, in order to strengthen the investment capacity of the electricity sector;
- taking into account new and renewable energies, in order to lower connection costs and take advantage of national potential.

94. This policy is implemented by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (MMPE). Its implementation is monitored by the Direction Générale de l'Énergie (DGE), while Côte d'Ivoire Energies (CI-ENERGIES) is in charge of the delegated project management.

VII.2.1.4. Poverty reduction policy in the field of access to energy

95. The electricity and renewable energy sub-sector has set itself the overall objective of providing the population with energy that is accessible at the lowest cost, to the greatest number, exportable and that preserves the environment.

96. Consequently, the Government has made rural electrification a strong component of its development program, and intends to continue and expand it in order to achieve the objective of total electrification of Côte d'Ivoire by 2025. This generalization of electrification has for finality:

- to improve living conditions in rural areas through the provision of electricity to all;

- to open up rural areas economically by making available in localities one of the basic sources of energy essential to sustainable economic development;
- to fight against poverty by giving rural populations the means to increase their income.

VII.2.2. Legal Framework

VII.2.2.1. Legal texts applicable to the Program

Table 2 : Key legal texts applicable to the program

Ivorian legislation	Articles or provisions related to the NEDA program activities	Analysis of operation and effectiveness
Law n°2020-348 of March 19, 2020 amending Law n°2016-886 of November 8, 2016 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Article 9: "Everyone has the right to education and vocational training. Everyone also has the right to access to health services." This is an important step, as the first constitution did not include an article on environmental protection. Article 11: "The right to property is guaranteed to all. No one shall be deprived of his property except in the public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation". The evolution of this legal framework is part of the international dynamic because not only does it have its roots in the 1933 London Convention on the conservation of fauna and flora in their natural state, but it is also in line with the spirit and the letter of the African Convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources signed in Algiers in 1968 and ratified by Côte d'Ivoire in 1969 Article 27: "The right to a healthy environment is recognized for all throughout the national territory. The transit, importation or illegal storage and dumping of toxic waste on the national territory constitute crimes for which there is no statute of limitations". Article 40: "The protection of the environment and the promotion of the quality of life are a duty for the community and for each natural or legal person". The State undertakes to protect its maritime space, its waterways, its natural parks as well as its sites and historical monuments against all forms of degradation. The State and the public communities shall take the necessary measures to safeguard the fauna and flora. In the event of a risk of damage that could seriously and irreversibly affect the environment, the State and the public authorities are obliged, in application of the precautionary principle, to assess the risk and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent its occurrence.	Provisions for the preservation of the environment and the living conditions of the people living in the vicinity of the project are generally taken, in particular to preserve the environment against any form of pollution in order to keep it healthy and to compensate the people whose property is impacted by the works. However, not all of these provisions are always implemented effectively. Generally, projects consider measures to strengthen the operational capacity of project actors to ensure a minimum of compliance.

Law n°81-640 of July 31, 1981 on the Penal Code	Book I, Article 2: General definition of the offence; Article 3: It specifies the different categories; Special criminal law, Book II, Title I, Chapter 9: It also deals with offences against public health, hygiene and morality; Article 328 (Book II, Title I, Chapter 9): Penalties incurred by those responsible for the sub-project in the event of an infraction.	This law, which sets out the penalties incurred by project managers in the event of non-compliance with their obligation to preserve the environment and the living conditions of the local population when carrying out a sub-project, is not always applied systematically. However, there are some criminal sanctions related to pollution.
Law n°88-651 of July 7, 1988 on the protection of public health and the environment against the effects of toxic and nuclear industrial waste and harmful toxic substances	The Law n°88-651 of July 7, 1988 on the Protection of Public Health and the Environment against the effects of toxic and nuclear industrial waste and noxious toxic substances prohibits, throughout the territory, all acts relating to the purchase, sale, import, transit, transport, deposit and storage of toxic and nuclear industrial waste and noxious substances	This law, which will regulate the use of hazardous materials during the implementation of the sub-project, is more or less applied. Control structures such as CIAPOL, which operates in the field, and the National Radiation Protection Agency for nuclear waste, are in place.
Law n°96-766 of October 3, 1996 on the Environment Code	Article 22: "the competent authority may refuse the issuance of a building permit if the project may affect the character or integrity of neighbouring areas". Article 35: "The application of the principles of precaution, substitution, preservation of biological diversity, non-degradation of natural resources, the polluter pays, the right of public participation in all procedures and decisions could have a negative effect on the environment". Article 39: "Any major project that may have an impact on the environment must be subject to a prior environmental impact assessment". Article 41: "The examination of the environmental impact studies, by the Office of Environmental Impact Studies gives rise to the payment of a tax to the National Fund of the Environment whose base will be specified by decree". Article 57: "The State sets the critical thresholds of air pollutants".	The Environmental Code is applied and has been revised to take into account the social dimension of projects. The ANDE ensures the mission of secular arm of the State as regards guaranteeing the environmental and social conformity of the Projects and the industrial operations in Côte d'Ivoire Due to a lack of personnel and logistical resources, ANDE does not always manage to cover the entire territory to ensure its missions. The World Bank supports ANDE in the perspective of continuous improvement of its mission.

	Article 75: "The State prohibits all activities likely to harm the quality of the air, surface water and groundwater".	
Law n°98-755 of December 23, 1998 on the Water Code	Article 1: "Discharges, deposits of waste of any kind or radioactive effluents, likely to cause or increase the pollution of water resources are prohibited." Article 31: "Installations, developments, works, works and activities, likely to hinder navigation, to present dangers to public health and safety, to interfere with the free flow of water, to degrade the quality and / or influence the quantity of water resources, to increase in particular the risk of flooding, to seriously affect the quality or diversity of the aquatic environment are subject to prior authorization before any implementation ". Article 49: "any discharge of wastewater into the receiving environment must comply with the standards in force". Article 51: "it is forbidden to discharge into the sea, waterways, lakes, lagoons, ponds, canals, groundwater, on their banks and in alluvial groundwater, any waste matter, any fermentable residue of plant or animal origin, any solid or liquid, toxic or flammable substance likely to constitute a danger or a cause of insalubrity, or to cause a fire or an explosion."	The regulations for the preservation of water resources located in the vicinity of or exploited in the context of the implementation of projects in Côte d'Ivoire are respected.
Law n°2001-476 of August 09, 2001 on the General Organization of the Territorial Administration	Law n°2020-348 of 19 March 2020 amending law n°2016-886 of 08 November 2016 on the constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire confirms the "principle of free administration" of local authorities and enshrines the constitutional status of the commune and the region. Several pieces of legislation will see the light of day to give concrete expression to this policy. These include: Law n°95-892 of 27 October 1995 on the orientation of the general organization of territorial administration; Law n°2001-476 of August 9, 2001 on the general orientation of territorial administration; Law n°2001-477 of August 09, 2001 relating to the departments; Law n°2001-478 of August 9, 2001 on the creation of the District of Abidjan	The local authorities of the State are strongly involved in the implementation of projects in their command area. This involvement of the prefectural and communal authorities facilitates the sensitization of the population and the circulation of true information thanks to the communication networks developed at the level of the municipalities hosting the sub-projects

Law No. 2003-208 of July 7, 2003 on the Transfer and Distribution of State Competencies to Territorial Communities	This law governs the competences attributed to regions, departments, districts, cities and municipalities. The purpose of this transfer of powers is the economic, social, health, educational, cultural and scientific development of the population and, in general, the constant improvement of the living environment. In accordance with this law, any national development or land use project necessarily involves the participation of the local authority concerned by the implementation of the said sub-project	Projects in Côte d'Ivoire very often take into account the interests of the municipalities in which they are carried out.
Law No. 2014-132 of March 24, 2014 on the Electricity Code	Article 3: - Energy control and reduction of the impact of the electricity system on the environment. Article 9: Every operator has the obligation to: - ensure the efficiency, safety and security of the activity he carries out; **Article 36:** Subject to the respect of the legislation in force, the rules of the art and good practices in the matter and the specific provisions of its agreement, any operator is authorized to: to establish underground pipelines or supports for overhead conductors on the public domain; to carry out on the public roads and their dependencies all work necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the works, in particular by complying with the road and town planning regulations as well as with the town planning master plans and with the texts in force concerning safety, environmental protection, the police and the control of electrical installations. The cultural, aesthetic, scientific, historical, archaeological and ecological values of the area where the project is located must be safeguarded.	This law is scrupulously applied by CI-ENERGIES as well as the actors of the electricity sector. However, some subcontractors do not effectively apply certain provisions that could cause risks for the environment and the safety of the populations.
Law n°2014-138 of March 24, 2014 on the Mining Code	Title one: set of definitions and general principles applicable to any collection of mineral substances contained in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Chapter I: Preliminary provisions	This legal text, which is relevant to the program, concerns the exploitation of quarry sites for civil engineering works. Generally, any mine operator in Côte d'Ivoire must respect the regulations in force according to the law on the Mining Code.

	It also determines the main objectives of environmental protection and defines, in a more precise way, certain modalities, in particular the obligation of rehabilitation of exploited sites and the conservation of forest heritage. Article 5: It conditions any exploitation activity to the obtaining of a permit and to the presentation of an environmental management program including a rehabilitation plan of the sites and their estimated costs; Article 7: Application for a quarrying permit and related conditions are specified; Chapter 2: General provisions for the conduct of mining activities in the public or private domain; Articles 2, 3, 4: Classification of natural deposits as quarries and mines and terms of exploitation	
Law n°2014-390 of June 20, 2014 of orientation on sustainable development	This law constitutes a guide for the implementation of the project, orients any development action according to the principles of sustainable development. Article 37: It is provided for: - the adoption of responsible modes and methods of procurement, operation, production and management, meeting the requirements of sustainable development; environmental and social assessments to verify the impact of their activities on the environment ; - Contributing to the dissemination of sustainable development values and demanding that their partners, particularly their suppliers, respect the environment and these values; - adopting transparent communication in terms of environmental management; - the respect of the requirements of the social responsibility of the organizations for the promotion of the sustainable development.	The application of this law is effective and transversal. The implementation of certain provisions makes effective in particular the rational use of resources, the reduction of poverty through the recruitment of local labor and the fair and prior compensation of the people impacted, the sound and efficient management of waste produced by the construction sites. All projects must have and implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan in accordance with the application of this law.
Law n°2014-427 of July 14, 2014 on the Forestry Code	Article 3: "This law applies to forests and trees outside forests on the national territory but does not apply to wildlife, national parks and nature reserves." Articles 6 and 7: "The protection and restoration of forest resources are the responsibility of the State, local authorities, rural communities, and natural and legal persons under private law, in particular concessionaires and operators of	The felling of trees along the route of power lines is done from time to time without the involvement of the water and forestry agents who monitor the application of the forestry code, especially in the rural area.

	forest resources". The State shall take all necessary measures to fix the soil, protect the land, banks and structures against the risks of erosion and flooding, and to conserve natural species threatened with extinction Articles 42, 47, 51 and 52: "harvesting under forest use rights must be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management and clearing, whether manual or mechanized, is formally prohibited unless authorized by the Forestry Administration". Articles 56 and 59: "Also, prohibited, are dangerous substances and species". Article 61: "All deforestation over a distance of twenty-five meters wide on either side of the upper limit of the watercourses is also prohibited unless authorization is granted by the local forestry administration". Articles 127 to 146: "Offences relating to the exploitation, processing and marketing of forest products without authorization are punishable".	For an effective application of the said code, the water and forestry agents will be involved in the identification and felling of trees along the route of the NEDA power lines.
Law n°2015-532 of July 20, 2015 on the Labor Code	**Title IV: Chapter One (Hygiene, Safety and Health at Work).** Article 41.2: "To protect the life and health of employees, the employer is required to take all useful measures that are appropriate to the operating conditions of the company. He must, in particular, arrange the installations and regulate the working process in such a way as to protect the employees as much as possible from accidents and illnesses". Article 41.3: "Every employer is required to organize health and safety training for newly hired employees, those who change jobs or techniques. This training must be updated for the benefit of the personnel concerned in the event of changes in legislation or regulations. Article 42.1. : "An Occupational Health and Safety Committee shall be set up in any establishment or company usually employing more than fifty employees". Article 42.2. "The Occupational Health and Safety Committee is composed of the head of the company or his representative and staff representatives under the conditions determined by decree.	The Labor Code is more or less respected in Côte d'Ivoire. The implementation of the program will require the hiring of personnel. The Labor Code will regulate the working conditions of employees during the implementation of the program by the signing of a contract between employer and employee in order to avoid job insecurity. Subcontracting companies do not declare all employees to the National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF). Companies and control missions should take all necessary measures to protect the life and health of employees by setting up an Occupational Health and Safety Committee if they employ more than fifty employees and by effectively declaring the employees to the NSIF.

Ordinance n°2012-03 of January 11, 2012 on the Social Security Code amending Law n°99-477 of August 2, 1999	The Law n°99-477 of August 02, 1999 on the Social Security Code governs the provisions of the public social security service. The purpose of this service is to provide benefits to alleviate the financial consequences of certain risks or situations, in terms of work accidents and occupational diseases, retirement, disability and death and family allowances. Ordinance No. 2012-03 of January 11, 2012 amends Articles 22, 50, 95, 149 to 163 ter and completes Article 168.	The sub-projects are related to the Ordinance on the Social Security Code insofar as the companies involved in these sub-projects employ staff for whom they must guarantee social security. In other words, within the framework of these sub-projects, all employers must be affiliated to the National Social Insurance Fund in accordance with the regulations. The affiliation takes effect from the first contract of employment of an employee. This measure is generally complied with by employers although sometimes there are cases of non-compliance.
Ordinance n°2016-588 of August 03, 2016 concerning the title of occupation of the public domain	The provisions of this ordinance applicable to the project are as follows: Article 1: This ordinance applies to public domain property belonging: - the State; - to the territorial collectivises; - public establishments; whether these properties are managed by the public owner or by any legal person under public or private law having received a mandate from the owner for this purpose. Article 5: No one may, without having a title entitling him/her to do so, occupy a dependency of the public domain of one of the legal persons of public law mentioned in Article 1 of the present ordinance or use it within limits exceeding the right of use which belongs to all. Article 6: Every occupant of the public domain has, unless otherwise prescribed in his title, a real right on the constructions and installations of an immovable nature that he carries out for the exercise of an activity authorized by his title of occupation.	The Ordinance relating to the title of occupation of the public domain is applicable to NEDA sub-projects because certain sub-projects such as the construction of the power line are concerned by the occupation of the public domain. Indeed, the rights-of-way of certain streets to be asphalted could be occupied by the population. As part of the execution of the sub-projects, NEDA must ensure that sufficient compensation is provided to purchase replacement assets of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses, paid before taking their non-land assets or restricting access to them by natural and legal persons who have made investments in the public domain. In case of discrepancies between certain provisions of this Ordinance and the WB Fundamental Environmental and Social Principles, where the national Ordinance is less advantageous or comprehensive with respect to the compensation rights of the affected persons, the NEDA shall apply the WB Principles.

	Article 7: The occupation or use of the public domain can only be temporary. Article 8: the authorization of occupation or use of the public domain is precarious and revocable. Article 21: The dependencies of the public domain may be occupied following the obtaining of : - either an Authorization for Temporary Occupation, abbreviated to AOT, classic; - or an Authorization for Temporary Occupation, abbreviated as AOP, constituting a real right; - or an Administrative Long-Term Lease, abbreviated to BEA. Without constituting real rights, Article 22 stipulates that: "precarious and revocable occupancy authorizations may be issued by the State, local authorities, public establishments and legal persons under public or private law who have received a mandate from the public entity to manage part of its public domain: - Either in the form of unilateral acts called road permission; - Or in contractual form called road concession. Article 27: The beneficiary of a Temporary Occupation Authorization is not entitled to compensation in case of damage to public works.	
Decree of November 25, 1930 on expropriation for public utility	This text specifies the conditions and the procedure applicable to expropriation for public utility, namely that expropriation can only be pronounced "if it is for public utility", the public utility must be legally established: it is the vocation of the Declaration of Public Utility (DUP) to legally establish this utility. The main points of the Ivorian expropriation procedure are reflected in the following acts: "Act authorizing the operations", Art. 3, para. 1; "Act expressly declaring the public utility", Art. 3, para. 2; "Public inquiries and projects", Art. 6; Decree of transferability, Art. 5. This order designates the properties to which the expropriation is applicable. The publication and the deadline are defined by articles 7 and 8; Appearance of the interested parties before the Administrative Expropriation Commission (Art. 9) to reach an amicable agreement on compensation. The agreement is the subject of an official report on compensation;	The Decree on Expropriation for Public Purposes is applicable to sub-projects insofar as the implementation of certain sub-projects may require expropriation. This text and the various laws of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire form the basis of all the duties of the State in matters of expropriation. This procedure applies only to persons with legal property rights (notably a land title). Considering that the vast majority of land in rural areas is not formally registered, the application of this law in certain contexts remains exceptional.

	Payment of the compensation (Art. 9) if an amicable agreement is reached. This payment is equivalent to the right of the Administration to take possession of the property, Art. 24 ; If no amicable agreement is reached, the file is sent to the Magistrate's Court, which establishes the expropriation compensation on the basis of an expert report, Art. 12 to 16; Pronouncement of the judgment: the judgment is enforceable notwithstanding an appeal and subject to deposit of the compensation, Art. 17.	
Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996, determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects	The decree on rules and procedures applicable to the impact of a project on the environment includes a number of articles, the most relevant to this project being Article 2: Are subject to environmental impact studies, projects located on or near areas at risk or ecologically sensitive (Annex III of the decree). Article 12: Describes the content of an ESIA, a model ESIA is in Annex IV of the decree. Article 16: The ESIA is made public as part of this process and is part of the file compiled for this purpose. The application decree 96-894 of November 1996 determines the rules and procedures applicable to environmental impact studies of development projects; it specifies in 4 annexes the particularities related to these studies. Annex 1: the following are subject to the ESIA procedure - in the agricultural field: rural re-parcelling projects; - in the forestry sector: reforestation operations exceeding 999 ha; - in the field of extractive industries: oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation operations; - in the field of waste management: waste disposal, facilities for storing or disposing of waste, regardless of its nature or the disposal process, uncontrolled landfills receiving or not biomedical waste;	Some sub-projects will be subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). The realization of this CIES and this E&S screening through the categorization of sub-projects is framed by the Decree determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects. This decree is of paramount importance in the context of the project insofar as it provides a framework for environmental and social assessments on the one hand and, on the other, makes it mandatory to consult and involve the population in all procedures and decisions that could have an impact on their environment.

	Annex 2: specifies the projects subject to environmental impact assessment: any project related to the areas provided for in Annex II of this decree is subject to environmental impact assessment; the authority empowered to issue the authorization must require the project owner or petitioner to submit an impact assessment in order to evaluate the risk of serious impact on the environment and to decide whether or not to require an environmental impact study. Annex 3: identifies the sensitive sites on which any project must be studied. Annex 4: specifies an indicative model of ESIA report. Decree 98-43 of January 1998 completes these provisions; it relates to Installations Classified for Environmental Protection. In its Article 1, it is stipulated: "factories, warehouses, construction sites, quarries, underground storage, warehouses, workshops and, in general, installations that may present dangers or inconveniences for the protection of the environment are subject to the provisions of this decree.	
Decree n°98-38 of January 28, 1998 relating to the general measures of hygiene in the workplace	Article 7: measures will be taken by the head of the establishment so that the workers have drinking water at a minimum of six liters per worker and per day. Article 8: The heads of establishments will put washbasins and changing rooms at the disposal of their personnel. The washbasins will have to be installed in the special premises isolated from the working premises, but placed near them. The facilities of changing rooms will be subject to the same requirements in establishments employing at least ten workers. The obligation for the head of the establishment to put changing rooms at the disposal of his personnel, exists when all or part of this one is brought to modify his clothing for the execution of his work. Article 10: The workers, whatever the number, must have a water closet (W.C.). These installations must not communicate directly with the closed premises where the personnel is called to stay. They shall be arranged and ventilated in such a way that they do not give off any smell. A hydraulic interceptor will always be installed between the cabin and the sewage pit. In establishments or parts of establishments employing mixed staff, the toilets will be clearly separated for male and female staff, except for those in the offices.	The sub-projects are related to the Decree on General Workplace Hygiene insofar as the companies involved in these subprojects employ personnel for whom they must ensure hygienic, healthy and safe working conditions. Since hygiene measures are essential for the safety and health of workers in establishments responsible for the construction and operation of the works planned by the project, the NEDA must ensure compliance with this provision, particularly by the executing companies and their subcontractors.

	Effluents shall, except in the case of temporary installations, such as construction sites, be evacuated either into public sewers or into pits of a model approved by the local health department. Article 11: A suitable seat, chair, bench or stool, will be made available to the worker at his workstation or the nature of the work requires prolonged standing. These seats shall be separate from those that may be made available to the public. The guards will have to have a shelter.	
Decree n°2005-03 of January 6, 2005 on Environmental Audit	Article 2: the purpose of the Environmental Audit is to assess, in a periodic manner, the impact that all or part of the activities, operating methods or existence of an organization or work is likely, directly or indirectly, to generate on the environment. Article 3: Are subjected, every three (3) years, to the environmental audit, the companies, the industries and works, or part or combination of them, of public or private right, sources of pollution, which have their own functional and administrative structure.	The decree on the Environmental and Social Audit is applicable for a better management of the E&S issues of the program. The application of this decree is not effective on all state projects.
Decree n°2012-1047 of October 24, 2012 setting the modalities of application of the polluter-pays principle as defined by Law n°96-766 of October 03, 1996 on the Environment Code	This Decree fixing the modalities of application of the polluter-pays principle specifies that any natural or legal person whose actions or activities cause or are likely to cause damage to the environment, must resort to clean technologies for the restoration of the environment. Moreover, this principle applies when the installation is at the origin of the production of industrial discharges, non-biodegradable or dangerous waste.	The activities envisaged within the framework of the program will generate waste. Therefore, the construction company will be penalized if the waste generated on the site is released into the environment without prior treatment. This provision is not effectively applied to works companies.
Decrees No. 2013-224 of March 22, 2013 and No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 regulating the	Article 2: It applies to land held on the basis of customary rights, whether developed or not, and included in the perimeters of town planning schemes or development operations of general interest, the delimitation of which will have been the subject of an order by the Minister in charge of town planning.	Compensation for land under the lines is not realized. The Electricity Code and the 2018 Inter-ministerial Order are used to manage compensation but no compensation governed by the Land Law in terms of purging the strip under the line (it is simply

purging of customary land rights for public interest	Article 6: the purging of customary land rights gives rise, for the holders of these rights, to compensation, in particular to compensation in cash or in kind. Article 7 (new): The maximum cost of purging for the loss of rights related to the use of the land is fixed as follows - 2000 FCFA per square meter for the Autonomous District of Abidjan ; - 1000 FCFA per square meter for the Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro; - CFAF 1,000 per square meter for the Regional Capital; - 700 FCFA per square meter for the Department; - 600 FCFA per square meter for the Sub-Prefecture. Article 9: An administrative commission, set up for the operation, is responsible for identifying the land concerned and its holders, and for proposing compensation (based on the scale set out in Article 7) to the Ministry in charge of Urban Planning and the Ministry in charge of the Economy and Finance. This commission includes representatives of the technical ministries (Urban Planning, Economy and Finance, Equipment and Road Maintenance, Agriculture, Interior), the Mayors of the Communes concerned and the designated representatives of the communities concerned (Article 10). Article 11 (new): The role of the commission is to : - to proceed, after an adversarial investigation, to the identification of the lands included in the perimeter of the planned operation which are subject to customary law and to the census of the holders of these rights; - propose compensation according to the parcel concerned on the basis of the scale set out in Articles 7 (new) and 8 (new); - draw up, finally, a statement including the list of lands to be purged, the holders of customary rights over these lands, and the indemnities and compensation proposed on the basis of the scale set out in Articles 7 (new) and 8 (new). This statement shall be recorded in minutes drawn up by the Secretary of the Commission and signed by each of its members.	declared to be in the public interest without proceeding with compensation or support to informal occupants).
Decree No. 2014-397 of June 25, 2014 determining the terms and	This Decree defines all the rules applicable to mining operations, including: the signing of mining agreements (Title I, Chapter III) mining titles (Title II)	This legal text is relevant in the context of the sub-projects, because it is planned to exploit borrow pit(s) for the needs of the works for the realization of some sub-projects. The exploitation of quarry

conditions for the application of the law on the Mining Code.	prospecting authorization (Title III); etc. It will govern the application of Law No. 2014-138 of March 24, 2014 on the Mining Code in the context of the project.	sites will then have to comply with the regulations in force according to the law on the Mining Code and this decree
Decree n°2016-791 of October 12, 2016 on the regulation of neighborhood noise emissions	Article 11: No noise shall, by its duration, repetition or intensity and vibration, be detrimental to the tranquillity of the neighbourhood or to human health, in a public or private place, whether a person is himself the cause or whether it is through a person or thing in his care or an animal under his responsibility. Article 12: "Any noisy event likely to produce noise emissions of a level higher than the norms indicated in article 5 of the present decree shall be subject to prior authorization by the competent administrative authority of the area hosting the said event..."	The works for the realization of certain sub-projects can be the cause of various noise nuisances. For this reason, the decree relating to the emission of neighbourhood noise is applicable to them. The companies in charge of the implementation of these sub-projects will have to do it by taking into account the measures aiming at not emitting harmful noises which can harm the peace as well as the health of the residents
Decree N°2017-125 of February 22, 2017 relating to air quality	The construction of works or installations likely to emit pollutants into the air must comply with the legislation in force. Article 14: Any owner of fixed or mobile sources, likely to release pollutants into the air, is required to take the necessary measures to comply with the maximum limit values established, under the control of a roving commission. Article 16: Any natural or legal person whose activities are likely to affect air quality is required to set up an air quality monitoring program. Article 17: The operators of classified or unclassified installations are required to comply with the maximum limit values and recommendations of the ministry in charge of the environment or any other competent authority in the matter. Article 19: When an installation or a work is conceived or exploited without equipment or devices able to prevent and limit the air pollutants at the source, the minister in charge of the environment puts the operator on notice to regularize his situation within a determined time. He can by order suspend the operation of the work or the installation until it is established that it is in conformity. If the operator	The implementation of certain sub-projects is likely to emit pollutants into the air. For this reason, the decree on air quality is applicable to them. During the implementation of the work, NEDA must implement an air quality monitoring program to comply with the requirements of this decree. The project will ensure the application of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the monitoring program in order to avoid air pollution during the works of the present study.

	does not comply with the formal notice, the minister in charge of the environment may, if necessary, order the closure or suspension of the work or facility.	
Decree n°2020-955 of December 9, 2020 on the powers, composition and operation of the Occupational Health and Safety Committee	Article 1: "In accordance with the provisions set out in Article 42.1 of the Labor Code, in all Establishments or companies usually occupying more than fifty employees, the employer must create a health, safety and working conditions committee." Article 2: "The mission of the health, safety and working conditions committee is to contribute to the protection of the health and safety of all the workers in the company and to the improvement of working conditions. It also analyzes the occupational risks to which workers may be exposed, as well as the working conditions.	The Decree on the powers, composition and operation of the Occupational Health and Safety Committee is applicable to subcontracting companies. They do not always have an Occupational Health and Safety Committee (CSST) within them, except for some that are certified or in the process of being certified to the ISO 45001 standard. CI-ENERGIES will have to ensure that this provision is respected. .
Inter-ministerial Order No. 453/MINADER /MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of August 1, 2018 setting the scale of compensation for destruction or proposed destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock.	The order specifies the modalities of compensation for crops and other investments in rural areas. The Ivorian State has created the conditions for compensating populations in the context of public utility projects, for compensation for the destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas, thus repealing all previous provisions, in particular Order 28 of March 12, 1996 fixing the scale of compensation for crops: Article 2: when the destruction concerns constructions or other civil engineering or rural engineering installations, the evaluation of these goods is established on the basis of the scales of the competent technical ministries; Article 4: the calculations of compensation are established by the competent services of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, on the basis of the present decree and after observations carried out by them; Article 6: The criteria for calculating the value of compensation for each type of crop are the area destroyed, the cost of establishing the hectare, the recommended density, the cost of maintenance per hectare of crop, the yield per hectare, the field price in effect at the time of destruction, the age of the	The implementation of the program will result in the destruction of crops and other goods. This legal text, which takes into account several elements of the replacement cost, is sometimes not implemented systematically with regard to updating the market price or taking into account tillage - for example, by reducing it if it is done by family members. Nevertheless, this text can be used as a reference while taking into account the legal basis for the compensation of property will be the systematic application of all criteria of the replacement cost standard. This provides for an amount sufficient to replace the losses incurred and cover the transaction costs, which implies, among other things, identifying market prices. This may include crops, trees, livestock, buildings, etc. affected by program activities.

	plantation, the number of years of immaturity required before entry into production and the moral damage suffered by the victim; Article 7: the payment of the indemnity is at the charge of the physical or moral person civilly responsible for the destruction; Article 9: all previous provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed, in particular Order No. 028 of March 12, 1996 setting the scale of compensation for destroyed crops.	

VII.2.2.2. Additional provisions

97. The legal framework of the project is also based on standards for safety against electrical hazards. These are the following texts:

- NI 09.04.002 to 003 on Ivorian standards for electrical conduits;
- specifications, rules, standards and instructions in their most recent versions; in particular and without limiting their scope, the standards of the N.F series relating to electrical equipment;
- the unified technical documents (UTD) established by the text coordination group and published by the Scientific and Technical Centre for Construction (CSTB);
- the requirements of standard N.F.C. 13 100 edition December 2002 relating to HV/LV delivery stations established inside a building and supplied by a public distribution network of second category;
- the requirements of standard N.F.C. 15 100 edition of December 2002 relating to low voltage installations, the permanent interpretation sheets of the U.T.E. as well as the U.T.E. practical guides for implementation;
- the prescriptions and additives relating to the protection of the workers in the establishments implementing electric currents (decree of November 14, 1988);
- the requirements of the NFC 20-010 standards: Extent of protection provided by enclosures (IP code);
- the requirements of the NFC 20-015 standards: Extent of protection provided by the enclosures (IK code);
- the requirements of the NFC 20-030 standards: Low voltage electrical equipment, protection against electric shocks;
- the requirements of standard N.F.C. 61.110: equipment; the requirements of the standard N.F.EN 50173-1 generic wiring systems.

VII.2.3. Environmental Management Plan for the program

VII.2.3.1. Legal framework - Applicable laws

98. The 2016 Constitution of Côte d'Ivoire guarantees the protection of the environment and sets the rules for its application. The detailed rules of the ESIA are described in Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996, establishing the rules and procedures applicable to studies relating to the environmental impact of development projects.

VII.2.3.2. Exemptions from application

99. Projects that are not covered by the ESIA decree may be subject to a notice of categorical exclusion. ANDE must determine whether or not this exclusion is granted within 30 days.

Table 3 : National Legal Framework for Environmental Management

ACTORS	STAGES	REGULATORY TEXTS	LINKS WITH THE PROGRAM
The National Environment Agency (ANDE) of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD)	Responsibilities in the implementation of the program	Decree n° 96-894 of November 8, 1996	ANDE will intervene in the E&S certification of any sub-project of the Program, during the design, implementation and monitoring of sub-projects.
	Screening phase	Decree 96-894 of 8 November 1996	Subprojects that may have negative environmental impacts will be analyzed by ANDE within

ACTORS	STAGES	REGULATORY TEXTS	LINKS WITH THE PROGRAM
			30 days. ANDE indicates whether or not an E&S assessment is required
	Scoping phase	Decree n°97-393, article 11	Development of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the E&S assessments by ANDE. The deadline for this process is 15 days.
Approved consulting firms	Impact assessment phase;	Decree 96-894 of 8 November 1996	CI-ENERGIES will designate an Approved Consulting Firm (ACF) to carry out the E&S assessment in accordance with the ToR;
Accredited consulting firms; ANDE (interministerial technical committee); CI-ENERGIES MINEDD	Quality assessment phase of the E&S evaluation ; and decision making	Decree 96-894, articles 4, 14 and article 16 of November 8, 1996	The E&S evaluation reports will be validated; then an environmental order from MINEDD sanctions the validation. Time limit of 60 days.
CI-ENERGIES and ANDE	Compliance Monitoring Phase	Article 39 of the Environmental Code	CI-Energies will implement the ESMPs of the different E&S assessments of the Program under the supervision of ANDE for monitoring. Every 6 months.

The decrees and orders regulating the environmental assessment and the implementation of management plans are in line with the provisions of the relevant World Bank key principles. However, the difficulties lie in the effective application of the measures recommended in the context of the actual implementation of project activities in the field.

VII.2.4. Social Management Plan for the Program

VII.2.4.1. General Remarks

100. The Ivorian constitution of November 08, 2016 declares the equality of all citizens before the law and equal opportunities, the principle of equality in law and explicitly prohibits discrimination (art. 4), torture and humiliating, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment including violence against women, including genital mutilation (art. 5), human trafficking and child labor (art. 5 and 16), equal access to public and private employment (art 14), the principle of fair working conditions and remuneration (art 15).

VII.2.4.1.1. Legal framework for social management

Table 4 : Key legal framework for the social management of the Program

LEGISLATION OR REGULATION	ARTICLES OR PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE PROGRAM'S ACTIVITIES	ANALYSIS OF OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS
Law n° 99-477 of August 2, 1999 Portant Code de Prévoyance Sociale as amended by Ordinance N°2012-03 of January 11, 2012, modified by Ordinance n°17-107 of February 15, 2017	Article 1: The purpose of the Public Service of Social Welfare is to provide benefits to alleviate the financial consequences of certain risks or situations in terms of: • Of work accidents and occupational diseases; • Maternity; • Retirement, disability and death; • Family allowances. Article 66: is considered as an accident at work, whatever the cause, the accident occurred by the fact or during work to any worker subject to the provisions of of the labor code.	The rate of registration in the social welfare and universal health coverage services is low in Côte d'Ivoire because of (i) low awareness of the program among the targeted individuals; (ii) the fact that many poor people (up to 60 percent of the poor in rural communities) do not have the administrative documents required for enrollment; and (iii) the limited capacity of existing mechanisms to enroll the poor. The provision for work-related accidents is enforced in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly by the organized structures, although some providers try to evade this obligation. The NSIF fights against these deviations through controls. CI-ENERGIES will have to ensure that the activities of the companies in charge of the works and their subcontractors are in conformity with this text, in particular by the declaration of the personnel to the CNPS, the application of measures of protection of the health of the workers against the professional risks, and by a rigorous follow-up of the cases of accidents at work
Law n°2015-532 of July 20, 2015 on the Labor Code	According to Article 1, the Labor Code "governs the relations between employers and workers resulting from employment contracts concluded to be executed on the territory of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Some of its provisions apply to apprentices and any other person linked to the company in order to acquire a qualification or professional experience". Article 2 defines the status of worker or employee as "any natural person, regardless of sex, race or nationality, who has undertaken to place his or her	This law is enforced by the labor inspectorate (the entity responsible for implementing the labor code), which allows workers or groups of workers to seek recourse in the event of non-implementation/complaints regarding the application of the labor code. Nonetheless, failures are common because of the prevalence of the informal sector. In the formal sector, which is the focus of the NEDA program, these failures are found particularly among day laborers (casual and seasonal workers) or interns. Within the framework of this project, CI-ENERGIES must appropriate the relevant provisions of this law, ensuring that companies and their subcontractors scrupulously comply

LEGISLATION OR REGULATION	ARTICLES OR PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE PROGRAM'S ACTIVITIES	ANALYSIS OF OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS
	professional activity, in return for remuneration, under the direction and authority of another natural person or legal entity, public or private, called an employer. In determining the status of worker, neither the legal status of the employer nor that of the employee shall be taken into account." With regard to hygiene, health and safety at work, Article 41.2 stipulates that "to protect the life and health of employees, the employer is required to take all useful measures that are appropriate to the operating conditions of the business. In particular, he must arrange the facilities and regulate the work process in such a way as to protect employees as much as possible from accidents and illnesses". Similarly, and according to article 41.3, "every employer is required to organize health and safety training for newly hired employees, for those who change jobs or techniques. This training must be updated for the benefit of the personnel concerned in the event of a change in legislation or regulations".	with it, in particular by respecting the obligations of the various stakeholders, the existence of contracts for all workers, and the application of hygiene, health and safety measures, the implementation of codes of conduct for workers in accordance with the requirements of the WB's ESMP and E&S principles.
Decree No. 98-40 of January 28, 1998 on the technical advisory committee for the study of issues relating to the health and safety of workers	Article 1: "The Technical Advisory Committee for the study of issues concerning the Health and Safety of workers established in Article 92-1 of the Labor Code has the mission to issue opinions, make proposals and resolutions on all issues concerning the health and safety of workers. "	While the legal framework is essentially in place, the law is not sufficiently implemented and enforced by contractors and construction workers. This lack of rigor in occupational health and safety has also been identified in some of the events that occurred in the PTDAE project, which is a precursor to the NEDA project, also implemented by CI-Energies.

LEGISLATION OR REGULATION	ARTICLES OR PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE PROGRAM'S ACTIVITIES	ANALYSIS OF OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS
		It is therefore recommended that CI-Energies include worker health and safety requirements in all contracts related to the implementation of NEDA, including the provision of PPE to all employees and subcontractors. In addition, all non-compliances must be recorded and enforced. This should be the responsibility of the supervising engineer. CI-Energies' E&S safeguards specialists must also audit sites to ensure compliance with legal requirements for worker health and safety.
Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996, establishing the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects.	Article 16 outlines the public participation requirements for the ESIA process. The ESIA is made known to the public in two ways: – first the public consultation, done by the ESIA drafter, – and the public inquiry by ANDE.	Côte d'Ivoire has a regulatory and institutional framework that could be improved in terms of environmental impact assessment and faces, like other countries in the region, capacity constraints in the effective application of ESIA. The capacity problems can be broken down as follows: capacity to administer, guide and review EIA reports and to monitor and follow up on the implementation of environmental management plans (EMPs). (Economic Commission for Africa, 2005). Resources to address this and other environmental challenges are severely lacking (UNEP, 2015). On the other hand, social impact assessment is not systematic. Local communities and other interest groups regularly demand evidence of EIA for new projects in their neighbourhoods. Yet public participation in the EIA process is, in most cases, inadequate due to many factors such as time, money, literacy, language, public presentation, education, cultural differences, gender, physical remoteness, and the political and institutional culture of decision making. (Economic Commission for Africa, 2005).

LEGISLATION OR REGULATION	ARTICLES OR PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE PROGRAM'S ACTIVITIES	ANALYSIS OF OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS
		of decision making. CI-ENERGIES and BEA will engage the Program Affected Parties through a plan that will be annexed to the E&S assessment reports. This document will be presented to the PAPs with an open docket for 10 business days in the affected regions.

This section compares Côte d'Ivoire's legal framework with the World Bank's land acquisition and resettlement principles. In general, national legislation provides for a process of expropriation of land for public utility projects for land. There are also public consultation processes to verify ownership of expropriated property and to consult on the negative environmental and social impacts of the project. Compensation scales have also been defined by the government for different types of losses, including private and customary land, crops, trees and built infrastructure, etc. However, the compensation offered by the Ivorian expropriator only takes into account the value of the property as established in the applicable provisions but does not explicitly incorporate the update to market value where applicable, transaction costs (transfer costs and other associated charges) whereas the replacement cost used by the World Bank takes into account the amount sufficient to replace the losses incurred and cover transaction costs. Another discrepancy between the national and WB standards is that illegal occupants, or squatters, are not recognized during the national resettlement process. Core Principle 4 and its World Bank criteria provide for assistance to this category of affected persons to restore their livelihoods. Finally, Core Principle 4 and its criteria are more rigorous in terms of public consultation, consideration of the vulnerable, and requiring the establishment of a grievance mechanism to address grievances.

Table 3 below outlines the national legislation, the World Bank standards and provides observations based on their similarities and differences.

Table 3: Comparison of Côte d'Ivoire's legal framework with the World Bank's Principle 4 (Environmental and Social)

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
Principles of compensation for	Law No. 2016-886 of November 8, 2006 on the constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire stipulates that no one shall be deprived of his or her property except in the public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation. Inter-ministerial	Core Principle 4 emphasizes the need for careful planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement operations so as to	Ivorian law does not explicitly contemplate resettlement as a development objective

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
involuntary resettlement	Order No. 453/ MINADER/ MIS/MIRAH/ MEF/ MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/ of August 1, 2018, establishing the scale of compensation for the destruction or proposed destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and the slaughter of livestock, and specifies that when the losses relate to constructions or other civil or rural engineering works the evaluation of the expenses will be established on the basis of the scales of the competent technical ministries as well as on Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 amending Decree No. 2013-224 of March 22, 2013 regulating the purging of customary land rights for general interest, which sets the scales of purging on rural land.	avoid, if not mitigate, the negative effects of the economic, social and environmental problems generated. Affected persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their original livelihoods	that will enable affected persons to benefit from sufficient resources to improve their livelihoods and overall standard of living
Resettlement Assistance to Displaced Persons	The Decree of November 25, 1930, on expropriation for public utility, as well as Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014, on the purging of customary rights for reasons of public interest, do not provide for specific assistance to affected persons	Those affected by the project must receive assistance during relocation and follow-up after relocation, in addition to the relocation allowance	Those affected by the project must receive assistance during relocation and follow-up after relocation, in addition to the relocation allowance
Calculation of Compensation for Affected Assets	The compensation rates for crop destruction are established by the competent services of the Ministry in charge of agriculture, based on the interministerial order N° 453/MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/ MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/ SEPMBPE of August 01, 2018 setting the compensation scale for destruction or proposed destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock.	For buildings: cost of materials and labor on the local market based on the principle of replacement cost as new, plus transaction cost if relevant. Building owners are eligible for compensation for lost buildings such as huts, houses, granaries,	The compensation offered by the Ivorian expropriator only takes into account the value of the assets as established in the relevant provisions but does not explicitly incorporate the market

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
	When the losses relate to buildings or other civil or rural engineering developments, the valuation of the assets is established on the basis of the scales of the competent technical ministries, in particular the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning, and is generally based on the principle of residual value. For land, the owners (title holders) and holders of customary rights duly identified in accordance with the regulations in force on the subject, will receive fair and prior compensation; the compensation awarded must cover all the direct, material and certain damage caused by the expropriation.	latrines, enclosures, etc., even if the building is on a parcel of land occupied without title or not recognized by customary law (case of informal occupants). Compensation will take into account the type of house and its size; for example, in relation to the durability of the structure. <u>For annual crops:</u> The calculation of the compensation amount for crop products is based on the price (e.g., per kilo, bag, or other) on the local market during the lean season and the average yield per hectare of the crop. Labor costs are included in the calculation. <u>For perennial crops:</u> The calculation of the full replacement value requires that not only the product of the crop in one year be considered, but also the cost of setting up the plantation (seedlings, labor, fertilizer, etc.), as well as the income lost during the years needed to set up the perennial plantation, which varies according to the species.	value update where applicable, transaction costs (transfer costs and other associated charges) whereas the replacement cost employed by the World Bank takes into account the amount sufficient to replace the losses incurred and cover the transaction costs

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
		For informally occupied land: identification of equivalent replacement land, especially if livelihoods depend on it, where the PAP can legally operate For formal and customary land: market value, transaction cost, including registrations, productive capacity, location, investments, and other benefits equivalent to the land acquired for the project Assistance with relocation prior to moving if necessary Economic rehabilitation if revenues are affected	
Cash Compensation	According to the new Article 7 of Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 on the purging of customary land rights for public interest specifies that everything that can be subject to expropriation for public utility provided that the PAP has legal or customary ownership rights gives rise, for the holders of these rights, to compensation, including compensation in cash whose maximum cost is set as follows - Autonomous District of Abidjan two thousand (2,000) CFA francs per square meter; - Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro: one thousand five hundred (1,500) CFA francs per square meter;	For Core Principle 4: Cash payment of compensation for loss of property is acceptable in cases where: a) livelihoods are derived from land resources, the land taken by the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the remaining asset is economically viable; (b) active markets exist for land, housing, and labor, displaced persons use such markets, and	The two texts are convergent in that cash compensation is possible, but it is not a systematic option to offer PAPs for Core Principle 4, especially if livelihoods are land-based.

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
	Regional capitals: one thousand (1,000) CFA francs per square meter; - Departmental capitals: seven (700) one hundred and fifty CFA francs, per square meter; - Heads of sub-prefectures: six (600) one hundred CFA francs per square meter;	there is an adequate supply of land and housing available; or c) livelihoods are not based on land resources. Cash compensation levels will need to be sufficient to finance the replacement of lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	
Compensation in kind	According to the new Article 7 of Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 on the purging of customary land rights for public interest specifies that everything that can be subject to expropriation for public utility provided that the PAP has legal or customary ownership rights gives rise, for the holders of these rights, to compensation, including compensation in cash whose maximum cost is set as follows - Autonomous District of Abidjan: two thousand CFA francs per square meter; - Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro: one thousand five hundred CFA francs per square meter; - Regional capitals: one thousand CFA francs per square meter; - Departmental chief towns: seven hundred and fifty CFA francs per square meter; - Heads of sub-prefectures: six hundred CFA francs per square meter;	For Principle 4: Strategies for resettlement on land should be favored for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from land. Whenever alternative land is proposed, the land provided to resettled persons shall have a combination of productive potential, geographic advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to the advantages of the land withdrawn. For compensation of land in urban areas, the pre-displacement market value of land of identical size and use, located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of	There is a discrepancy between the two texts concerning compensation in kind. The criteria for in-kind replacement of land and the replacement cost criteria for cash compensation in Principle 4 are not addressed by national legislation.

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
		registration and transfer fees, must be taken.	
Infrastructure compensation	According to Decree 2 013-224 of March 22, 2013 regulating the purging of customary rights for constructions or other civil engineering developments, the valuation is made on the basis of the scale of the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urbanism. The principle of residual value is strictly applied	The standard to be used for infrastructure compensation is that of "replacement cost".	The two texts converge on the principle of compensation, but a divergence appears on the determination of the values to be paid, since the government's do not follow the replacement cost standard.
Land valuation	Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 amends Articles 7, 8 and 11 of Decree 2 013-224 of March 22, 2013 above by specifying the maximum amounts of the purge for the loss of land use rights in the chief towns of Districts, Regions, Prefectures or Subprefectures. Article 8 specifies that the costs of purging customary rights for any public utility project are determined by subsequent legislation	Compensation sufficient to replace losses incurred on the basis of market prices per square meter plus transaction costs, according to the full replacement cost standard.	A difference is observed in the actual costs to be paid. The Ministry of Construction evaluates the prices on the basis of the national law, which does not take into account the criteria of the valuation in kind and the replacement cost for the cash valuation.
Crop Evaluation	The interministerial order N° 453/MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/ MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of August 1, 2008 and in accordance with Decree No. 95- 827 of September 29, 1995 establishing the rules for compensation for the destruction or proposed destruction of crops and other	Replace on the basis of market prices For annual crops: The calculation of the compensation amount for crop products is based on the price (e.g., per kilo, bag, or other) on the local market during the lean season and the	Concordance on the principle of compensation, but important difference on the determination of the values to be paid because the methodologies of evaluation of goods at

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
	investments in rural areas, specifies the rules and formulas for calculating the compensation rates for crop destruction This decree updates the compensation rates for the destruction of crops caused by public utility works. The payment of the compensation is the responsibility of the natural or legal person civilly liable for the destruction. The sworn agents of the Ministry of Agriculture, in the presence of the victims and the person civilly responsible for the destruction or his representative, shall establish the compensation calculations based on the criteria contained in Article 6 of this Order. Crops not included in the scale shall be assessed amicably between the parties.	average yield per hectare of the crop. Labor costs are included in the calculation. For perennial crops: The calculation of the full replacement value requires that not only the product of the crop in one year be considered, but also the cost of setting up the plantation (seedlings, labor, fertilizer, etc.), as well as the income lost during the years needed to set up the perennial plantation, which varies according to the species.	the national level do not correspond to the replacement cost In fact, according to the decree, for mature perennial crops, the field price is applied without a mark-up coefficient. On the other hand, according to the same decree, for immature perennial crops, a mark-up coefficient of 10% corresponding to the moral damage (in CFA) is applied. In addition, for annual crops, a mark-up of 10 percent corresponding to moral prejudice (in CFA) is applied and the prices in force are those of the local market.
Eligibility	Any affected person recognized as an owner under current legislation is eligible. Also, holders of customary rights, tenants or their duly mandated and identified beneficiaries are eligible for compensation in accordance with the decree of November 25 on expropriation. However, objections to these provisions are possible because Article 1 of Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998, on	Those who can be considered as affected persons are those who : a) have formal legal rights to the land or property concerned	Landowners and holders of customary rights duly recognized under the relevant regulations are eligible for compensation. However, those

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
	expropriation for public utility, as well as Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014, on the purging of customary land rights for public interest, specify that only the Ivorian State, public communities and Ivorian natural persons to be owners of land under the Rural Land Domain.	b) do not have formal legal rights to the land or property in question, but have claims to the land or property that are or could be recognized under national law; these claims may arise from de facto possession or from customary or traditional land tenure systems; or c) have no legal rights or claims to the land or property they occupy or use.	categories of people who do not have formal rights are not formally eligible under national law. In addition, the World Bank's Fundamental Principle 4 does not discriminate in terms of who is considered an affected person.
Economic rehabilitation	Not provided for in the national legal framework	Necessary in cases where income is affected; measures introduced depend on the severity of the negative impact	There is no consistency between the legal framework and Core Principle 4 as the latter provides for economic rehabilitation.
Cut-off date or eligibility deadline	The deadline for eligibility is the date of signature of the decree declaring the site subject to expropriation to be in the public interest. It is also stated that any transaction, any plantation even seasonal, any new construction even precarious, any work likely to modify the state of the soil are prohibited from the date of the decree.	For Principle 4, once the need for resettlement is recognized, for a given project, the borrower conducts a census to identify the people likely to be affected by the project and thus determine who will be eligible. The start or completion date of the census is	The public should be informed about the boundaries of the project area affected by the resettlement to avoid opportunistic settlement of non-impacted people.

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
		normally the cutoff date or eligibility deadline.	
Vulnerable Groups	No special provisions for vulnerable people affected by involuntary resettlement in the implementation of investment projects. However, there are national provisions that provide for assistance to vulnerable groups, particularly in the context of natural disasters	Core Principle 4: To ensure that the objectives of the resettlement policy are fully met, special attention is given to vulnerable groups within the displaced populations, including people living below the poverty line, landless workers, women and children, indigenous populations, ethnic minorities, and all other displaced persons who are not subject to special protection in national legislation.	National legislation does not specify specific measures for vulnerable groups affected by resettlement operations, contrary to Core Principle 4.
Irregular or Illegal Occupants	No protection measures for this Category A squatter is a person who has taken up residence on a piece of land by de facto action and who has never held any form of title to the land.	Provides for aid and assistance in the event that project activities disrupt the living conditions of illegal occupants who have settled before the deadline. However, persons moving into an expropriated area after the deadline are not entitled to compensation.	In contrast to national legislation, Core Principle 4 provides for compensation to squatters for lost and found, restoration of their livelihoods and other necessary assistance for resettlement.
Management of complaints and conflicts	Public consultation is instituted by Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996, determining the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects. It stipulates in Article 35 that "The public has the right to participate in all procedures and	Displaced populations must be consulted in a constructive manner and given the	Consultation is done, according to national legislation, but not specifically for the PAPs. There is a discrepancy.

Topics	Ivorian legislation	Core Principle 4	Observations
	decisions that could have a negative effect on the environment." The expropriation of a building or real property rights, for example, can only be pronounced if it has been preceded by a declaration of public utility following an inquiry that helps to determine the land to be expropriated, as well as to find the owners, the holders of real property rights and other interested parties.	opportunity to participate in the entire resettlement process	The bank's provision focuses on PAPs as opposed to the national provision. Core Principle 4 also calls for inclusive and participatory consultation. In practice, consultation with affected populations does not provide them with the means to actively participate in the resettlement process.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No specific provisions for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement operations	The Borrower is responsible for the preparation, implementation and participatory monitoring of resettlement operations. The Borrower's commitment and ability to complete the resettlement successfully is a key determinant of the Bank's involvement in the project	Identifying indicators that are Simple, The identification of Simple, Measurable, Achievable, and Time-bound (SMART) indicators for the project in relation to resettlement and livelihood restoration, as well as the monitoring of implementation and the evaluation of results, should be included in a monitoring and evaluation plan

VII.2.4.2. Procedures and requirements for the rights of disadvantaged communities

101. National regulations do not provide for such a procedure specifically for these people.

VII.2.4.2.1. Eligibility for compensation through a resettlement and land acquisition program

102. Eligibility is based on Ivorian legal principles and provisions.

Eligibility for RAP is guided by the following principles and regulations:

- The displacement of people affected by the program is part of the logic of involuntary displacement and must, as such, be done within the framework of the provisions provided for in this regard;
- The compensation of PAPs is done independently of their legal status, without discrimination of nationality, ethnic, cultural or social belonging or gender, as long as these factors do not increase their vulnerability and therefore do not justify enhanced support measures.

VII.2.4.2.2. Vulnerable groups and individuals

103. Ivorian law does not define a criterion for identifying vulnerable groups and individuals. A single register is being developed (USR: Universal Social Register) that will make it possible to identify this type of person.

VII.2.4.2.3. Program Grievance Mechanism

104. The GoCI legal and institutional framework does not specifically provide for accommodations related to a redress mechanism, such as a Grievance Mechanism (GM) to address stakeholder concerns over the life of the projects. It has a 15 working day period during the ANDE public inquiry to collect concerns through a registry. During the other phases of the project, complaints are received directly at ANDE. Nevertheless, CI-ENERGIES has experience implementing PGMs in relation to donor-funded projects (WB, AfDB, FDA) during the resettlement and construction phases. In order to harmonize standards for donor and government funded projects, CI-ENERGIES is developing a complaints management manual for all its projects (government and donor funded).

VII.2.4.2.4. Specific Complaint Management Mechanism for EAS / HS complaints

105. Côte d'Ivoire has established platforms to fight GBV, set up by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children and which report directly to the National Committee for the Fight against GBV, which is itself under the authority of the Ministry. They are one of the five implementation bodies of the national strategy to fight against GBV, adopted in 2013.

106. The platforms are made up of various governmental actors (Ministry of Women, Family and Children, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, etc.), the mayor's office and the regional council, United Nations agencies, as well as NGOs, local radio stations and various community organizations.

107. The platforms are connected to the GBV hotline (800 00 800) set up by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children.

This means that all the cases treated are registered in the national registry and that follow-up is guaranteed until the case is resolved. The national committee for the fight against GBV guarantees this follow-up.

VII.2.4.3. Program implementation mechanism

VII.2.4.3.1. E&S monitoring and evaluation system

108. CI-ENERGIES' environmental and social safeguard specialists monitor the implementation indicators of the ESMPs and RAPs of the projects.

In addition, CI-ENERGIES' monitoring and evaluation department records all the diligences and other indicators of the ESMPs/RAPs in a log file.

VII.2.4.4. Institutional responsibilities for implementing environmental and social management

M/E Management	Manager
Review ESIA, CIES, Environmental and Social Audits	ANDE assisted by other institutions
Elaboration / implementation by	CI-ENERGIES assisted by MCLU by the concerned RDs

SECTION VIII. CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE OF NEDA PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION ENTITIES

VIII.1. Assessment of the capacity and performance of actors

109. The data collection and analysis of existing institutional capacity focused primarily on the main program implementing entities CI-ENERGIES and CIE. The World Bank team also assessed ANDE's existing environmental and social management capacity involved in implementing the environmental and social safeguards and safety management of the proposed program.

VIII.1.1. CI-ENERGIES

110. CI-ENERGIES' purpose in Côte d'Ivoire is to ensure the monitoring of the management of electrical energy movements as well as the project management of electrical network development works. It is thus about the total electrification of the whole territory to bring electricity to all households; The realization of the networks extensions to supply all the new housing areas; The increase of the share of renewable energies to take into account the constraints of energy transition. The NEDA is therefore an implementation of its mission, and it appears as the main actor of the implementation of the Program.

111. The roles of the various departments in charge of E&S issues are:

- E&S Studies Department: It is within the Engineering Directorate which belongs to the Central Planning and Engineering Directorate. This department is responsible for carrying out environmental and social assessments, preparing environmental and social clauses to be included in tender documents, preparing terms of reference (TORs), and internal and external monitoring of the approval of E&S studies.
- Environmental Impact Management Department: It is attached to the Central Directorate of Equipment and Works. This service monitors the implementation of the ESMPs, RAPs. It participates in the internal approval of E&S studies and site ESMPs for companies contracting the work. It carries out the agricultural expertise of projects under state financing.
- Land department: It is within the electrical heritage department, which is attached to the Central Directorate of Operations and Heritage. This department is in charge of acquiring sites, carrying out land surveys and regularizing old sites that do not have land documents.
- Quality and social responsibility department: This department is part of the Internal Audit and Corporate Social Responsibility Department, which reports to the Special Advisor to the CEO. The department manages the Quality Safety Environment (QSE) policy, the CSR policy and all its processes. It drafts the sustainable development report, draws up the process map and the internal procedure manual and identifies the indicators for evaluating the QSE/RSE policy with the QSE/RSE needs to be met.
- Monitoring and evaluation department: This department is within the Project Monitoring and Control Department which reports to the Special Advisor to the Director General. It monitors and evaluates projects in order to inform the general management on the technical progress and reporting on the actual status of the various projects throughout their cycle. He/she evaluates the PHSSE and the risks on the projects, carries out the reporting of all the indicators on the projects including E&S and HSE. He/she is responsible for the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) follow-up of all works within CI-ENERGIES.

112. During the evaluation period, the ESSA highlighted the inadequacy of CI-ENERGIES' existing capacity, due to their current organization, to carry out all the environmental, social, and safety safeguards management practices that are required to address these issues during NEDA implementation.

113. Challenges and gaps highlighted during the evaluation period include:

- Insufficient technical knowledge and capacity to ensure project compliance with environmental, social, and safety measures and standards;
- Insufficient environmental and social safeguards specialists and safety officers in place;
- Little coordination with different organizations on environmental, social, and safety management programs to address issues that may arise during the NEDA implementation period;
- Inadequate communication among departments responsible for environmental and social issues;
- Insufficient qualified personnel to address HSE issues;
- Insufficient number of specialists in social safeguards;
- Insufficient knowledge and training on environmental, social and safety management of subcontractors;
- Insufficient consultation process with PAPs and compensation arrangements;
- Occupational Safety Risks: Due to the sensitivity and nature of the NEDA project, occupational safety risks were the main risks highlighted during the evaluation period. Some of the capability gaps that require attention are:
    - Non-compliance in contract management with subcontractors (Ex: Insufficient PPE);
    - Insufficient awareness of safety precautions and management by all parties;
    - Insufficient logistics and human resources allocated to the management and monitoring of safety, environment and social safeguards at all levels which are influenced by regular inspection and monitoring of program activities.

VIII.1.2. ANARE-CI

114. The National Electricity Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI) is responsible for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations as well as agreements, settling disputes, protecting users of the public service, and advising and assisting the State in regulating the electricity sector. It does not have a service and expertise in the management of environmental, social and safety issues. However, its consumer service ensures the preservation of the interests of users of the public electricity service and the protection of their rights through arbitration and mediation in the event of disputes. Several means are available to the consumer to seize this service. It will play this role in the operational phase of the NEDA.

VIII.1.3. CIE

115. The Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Électricité (CIE) is the concessionaire of the national electricity utility, in charge of the operation of the public assets of the electricity sector used for the production, transport, import, export and distribution of electricity for service to customers.

In the NEDA program, it is responsible for the connection of households. All its activities have the triple certification Quality-Safety-Environment.

116. And this approach is now reinforced by taking into account the principles of corporate social responsibility (CSR), following the recommendations of the ISO 26000 standard. As a result, all its regional delegations have QSE managers to address environmental, social and safety issues. The challenge will be to satisfy households in a timely manner, in order to meet the expectations of communities who complain about the response times of CIE teams and untimely power cuts.

VIII.1.4. ANDE

117. ANDE's mission is to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account in the Policies, Plans, Programs (PPP) and development projects initiated in Côte d'Ivoire. It ensures the establishment and management of a national environmental information system.

118. ANDE is therefore in charge of developing TORs for E&S assessments and monitoring the implementation of ESMPs. It has insufficient capacity (staff, equipment and financial resources), particularly in the direction of the Regional Directorates in the interior of Côte d'Ivoire for monitoring the implementation of the Program Action Plan.

SECTION IX. PROGRAM RISK ASSESSMENT

IX.1. INTRODUCTION

119. This risk management and rating mechanism meets the objectives of harmonizing country and World Bank environmental and social procedures applicable to NEDA and ensures the successful implementation of the program with zero or limited risk that will be addressed and mitigated through best management practices.

120. Based on the findings of the ESIA, the following table consolidates the risks discussed, and the measures proposed to mitigate these risks.

121. The overall risk rating from an environmental and social safeguard perspective is MODERATE.

122. The overall risk assessment in relation to the program activities is described in the following table.

IX.2. PROGRAM RISK ASSESSMENT

123. The following table presents the identified and assessed risks and the proposed measures to mitigate them.

Table 5 : Assessment of the NEDA program's ability to manage environmental and social risks

Description of the risk	Impact Management Measures	Magnitude	Probability	Risk Assessment
Mixed environmental and social commitment of CI-ENERGIES' top management	Priority Action Plan Creation of a single central entity (Directorate/Division) within CI-ENERGIES directly linked to the General Management, which will be responsible for managing E&S issues including occupational health and safety for all activities.	Moderate	Likely	high
The use of minors as forced or illegal migrant labor	Human resources management plan (hiring procedure); CI-ENERGIES inspection schedule;	Slight	Likely	Low
The approval process for the environmental and social report may delay the implementation of the program	The program will need to identify blockages in the approval process and resolve them as soon as possible by contacting the appropriate departments or resources.	Slight	Likely	Low
Deterioration of community and worker health and safety (including transmission of communicable diseases - HIV, COVID-19)	Community and worker health and safety management plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan ESMP Site ESMP	Moderate	Likely	high
Increase in gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual abuse (SA) and sexual harassment (HS)	MGP CI-ENERGIES The National Committee for the Fight against GBV; Complaint management mechanism with resolution channels for SA/HS complaints using a survivors' based approach;;	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Disruption of tangible or intangible cultural heritage	Cultural heritage management plan ESMP ESMP-Worksite	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Failure to ensure public and worker safety, which may result in injury and death.	ESMP; ESMP-Site; Ensure the adoption and application of occupational health and safety directives and compliance with the requirements of the Labour Code	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Risks of loss of income and livelihoods for those affected by the program due to land acquisition and inadequate compensation. (associated negative effects)	Compensation policy framework following the principles of compensation and compensation of impacted assets at replacement cost as per Table 6 (Program Recommendations. Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Slight	Likely	Low

Description of the risk	Impact Management Measures	Magnitude	Probability	Risk Assessment
	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that complies with national legislation and Principle 4 WB E&S Resettlement Action Plan (which follows the principles identified in the RPF)			
Exclusion of vulnerable groups	Have procedures for program integration and inclusive participation and consultation to ensure equitable and fair treatment of the resource poor and vulnerable groups. Strengthen capacity to identify vulnerable groups and underserved populations Consultation document including specific actions taken for equitable treatment	Slight	Likely	Low
Increase in family or community conflicts resulting in impacts on community or social cohesion	Stakeholder Engagement Plan Community health and safety management plan Effective, accessible and transparent complaint management mechanism in place	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Failure of the health and safety management system during construction and operation No or low awareness of safety precautions and management among workers and community members.	• ESMP; • ESMP-Site; • Educate and train workers on workplace health and safety procedures • Have all necessary safety equipment and PPE available • Provide an adequate budget, logistical facilities, and technical staff for regular supervision, • Reinforce the application of health and safety provisions during the construction and operation phase of the program • Follow standard procedures during the implementation of program activities • Include health and safety clauses in all consultant and contractor contracts • Apply penalties for non-compliance. • Apply penalties for non-compliance.	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Political or institutional changes at the national or regional level may increase the risk of project delays, non-completion.	• Plan the implementation of the work in relation to the political calendar • Establish a local monitoring committee to oversee implementation at the local level.	Slight	Unlikely	Very low

The classification was made according to the following table.

Table 6 : Risk classification

Probability	Magnitude		
	Slight	Moderate	High
Unlikely	Very low risk	Very low risk	Medium risk
Unlikely	Very low risk	Medium risk	Very high risk
Likely	Low risk	High risk	Very high risk
Very likely	Low risk	Very high risk	Very high risk

SECTION X. RECOMMENDATIONS

X.1. INTRODUCTION

124. This section examines possible ways to turn these gaps and opportunities into a viable strategy for strengthening environmental and social management capacity and performance at the national, regional, and local levels, particularly those that matter for the implementation of the NEDA program.

125. The ESSA action plan proposes actions associated with the core principles, the main areas of which are: strengthening the environmental and social assessment system, institutional capacity building measures, reporting procedures, coordination, awareness raising, and resource allocation. **In some cases, improvements may be enhanced by the adoption of new national regulations; these have been highlighted, although it is not NEDA's role to drive them.** This action plan will be integrated into the Program's priority action plan. The ESSA therefore highlighted the following key recommendations for environmental, social and safety due diligence in the NEDA Program.

X.2. MEASURES FOR PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

126. In terms of environmental and social management, it is envisaged that country systems will be used while adhering to the bank's core principles and requirements. Implementation of the recommendations summarized in the following table will help meet these criteria.

Table 7 : Program Recommendations

Assessments System	Recommendations
National Level	
The agency responsible for implementing the country's environmental and social system is understaffed. The deadlines indicated in Decree No. 96-894 and Decree No. 97-393 for the implementation of the various stages of the environmental and social process are not met. Monitoring of E&S aspects is not effective; Incomplete implementation of the overall management of environmental and social safeguards;	Recruitment, training, and capacity building of all those who will be involved in the process of preparing, validating, and monitoring the implementation of safeguard instruments. Development of power sector specific technical guidelines for environmental screening and implementation of ESMPs at the ANDE level. Affected communities should be consulted in an inclusive manner, including women and vulnerable groups, and these consultations should be documented.
CI-Energies level	
Insufficient resources, particularly in terms of the number and training of CI-ENERGIES staff. **Insufficient coordination and overlap of activities and responsibilities between the different departments in charge of environmental and social safeguards (Environmental and Social Studies, Environmental and Social Impact Management, Land Management, Quality and Social Responsibility, Monitoring and Evaluation).** Insufficient number of social safeguard specialists.	Creation of a single central entity (Directorate or Division attached to the General Management) within CI-ENERGIES that will manage environmental, social, health and safety risks and impacts. Training and capacity building of personnel in charge of preparing, implementing and monitoring environmental and social safeguards instruments as well as incident and accident management. Recruitment of staff dedicated to the management of the social aspect, including monitoring. Development and implementation of E&S safeguards management systems for all CI-ENERGIES activities;

Assessments System	Recommendations
No procedural guidelines on the waste management plan, Lack of a GM applicable to all CI-ENERGIES activities. ***Risks:*** Weak environmental and social commitment of top management Non-management of used transformers. The approximate management of accidents and incidents	Implement a comprehensive and disseminated GM.
Lack of formalized natural habitat management plan and PCRs; Lack of competence and to apply this natural habitat management mechanism on all activities; Non-existent resources to implement incidental finding procedures; ***Risks:*** Degradation or conversion of natural habitats; Loss of physical cultural heritage and biodiversity areas.	The program will exclude activities that would substantially degrade or convert natural habitat and affect physical cultural resources; Develop documented guidelines and develop an outreach plan to improve the management and conservation of natural habitats and physical cultural resources.
Insufficient resources (technical staff, provision of safety equipment, budget) ; Lack of awareness of public health and safety issues, particularly with respect to electrical exposure and workplace safety aspects; No or limited availability of protective materials in the workplace; ***Risks:*** Workplace accident	Provision of an adjusted budget to meet the need for logistics and technical staff for regular supervision. Establish a community awareness program on safety issues related to electrical equipment installed in the community. Incorporate health and safety issues into subcontractors' contractual agreements.
Lack of a formal and effective GM Lack of proper land acquisition procedures; Compensation (replacement cost) not truly comprehensive Ivorian law does not compensate occupants of the public domain and does not provide for compensation on the line right-of-way;	Avoid or minimize any activities requiring resettlement within the NEDA program. Ensure that compensation and livelihood restoration takes into account the following principles: • Compensation sufficient to purchase replacement property of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses, paid prior to land taking or access restriction. • Providing additional enhancement or restoration measures if the land taking results in a loss of income-

Assessments System	Recommendations
No livelihood restoration plan; ***Risks:*** Impossibility of fair compensation due to restrictive use of compensation laws (no compensation of land under lines); Risk of legal action;	generating opportunities (e.g., loss of agricultural production or employment). • Identify and address economic or social impacts caused by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources, including those affecting people who do not have legal rights to the resources they use or occupy. • Restore or replace public infrastructure and community services that may be affected by the Program. Affected communities must be consulted in an inclusive manner, including women and vulnerable groups, and these consultations must be documented Compensation and the provision of livelihood restoration and transitional support must be completed prior to the start of construction. - Ensure compensation for replacement cost through the implementation of the following measures: • Systematically updating state scales for property compensation to market value based on independent and competent valuation; • Discounting of compensation rates in project areas where inflation is high or the time lag between the calculation of compensation rates and the payment of compensation is significant; and • Consideration of the undepreciated value of substitute materials and labor to be used where applicable, plus transaction costs. The latter include administrative costs, registration or deed fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any other similar costs imposed on those involved • In the case of annual and perennial crops, government rates will be adjusted to market prices and will take into account the cost of inputs and tillage. • In the case of perennial crops, the following criteria will be considered: ○ The scale and market value for the tree taking into account its productivity (young, medium or mature tree), including the plant, tillage, initial fertilization, maintenance; and The annual yield of the tree multiplied by the maximum market price of the product multiplied by the number of years required to enter production. Enter into an agreement with CI-Energies through the Program Action Plan to use compensation principles that are aligned with the World Bank's Principle 4 for NEDA. In the case of land with annual or perennial crops, CI-Energies will identify and provide impacted people with equivalent land close to their place of residence if it is formally or customarily

Assessments System	Recommendations
	owned. If farmers occupy the land informally, CI-Energies will provide equivalent land on lease for a period of one year plus a security deposit where applicable. If businesses are located under the lines (informal occupation), CI-Energies will, in consultation with the impacted person, find a formal business site where the establishment can be formally set up for a period of one year plus the security deposit. If there are informally established houses or other structures under the power lines (informal occupation), CI-Energies will find a rental suitable to the needs of the impacted person and/or household for a minimum period of six months plus the security deposit. If the period where the impacted person is suffering from the impact is longer than six months, the support will have to be provided for the whole period where the damage is endured. Creation of a budget or funding source specifically dedicated to compensation payments.
Identification and inclusion of vulnerable groups, meaningful consultation and documentation ***Risks:*** Exclusion with the inability to improve the living environment of poor and vulnerable groups.	-Establish a procedure for equitable and fair treatment of vulnerable groups -Ensure that women's groups in the community are adequately represented in compensation arrangements; -Training of MGP focal points in the program's intervention zones to take into account the grievances of illiterate and vulnerable community members; -Sensitization of the community and the most vulnerable communities to the procedures for accessing the MGP, understanding how the MGP works, time limits, etc. -Ci-Energies should also include in its policies and procedures manuals, specific provisions: - to ensure fair treatment of vulnerable groups that may be affected by NEDA ; - to guide the identification of vulnerable groups and adequate consultation and participation measures;
MGP robust with a program communication plan. **Risks:** -Development of discontent ; Risk of vandalism to infrastructure	It is necessary to have a GM, to sensitize communities on the functioning of the GM, to familiarize them with the GM focal points, the deadlines, etc.

X.2.1. Monitoring and evaluation

127. The Monitoring and Evaluation system aims to ensure efficient management of the Program's E&S safeguards by producing information on the monitoring of the implementation of expected or unexpected impact mitigation measures, and guidance for better decision making for their adjustment. Each stakeholder (DGE, CI-ENERGIES, CIE, or CI-ENERGIES subcontractors) will be able to develop its own monitoring and evaluation system for E&S aspects that will feed into the results of the monitoring and evaluation activities that will be linked to the PforR disbursement process.

X.3. TRACEABILITY

X.3.1. Monitoring

128. The monitoring of the Program's E&S aspects will consist of collecting information (the ESMP implementation reports and any RAP) at regular intervals, with a view to assessing the progress made in relation to the performance indicators defined at the planning stage on the impact of these aspects.

129. The assessment of the implementation of the recommendations on the E&S aspects of the Program as well as the achievement of the expected results will be done quarterly and will focus on the validated indicators of the results framework on the E&S aspects.

X.3.2. Evaluations planned over the duration of the program

130. The evaluation of the implementation of the E&S recommendations will also be done at mid-term and at the end of the program in order to assess the expected effects of the E&S recommendations of the program The results, especially of the mid-term review, will be used to inform the reflection on the orientation of the recommendations if necessary or the strengthening of actions for continuous improvement of the implementation.

131. The evaluation of the impact could be documented through studies and research that will be conducted a few years (6 months) after the end of the Program by CI-ENERGIES.

X.4. ACTION PLAN

132. The Table 8 following presents the actions that the ESSA recommends be included in the Program Action Plan (PAP) which is based on the results of the national system evaluation. Recommendations and actions on managing environmental and social safeguards and security issues will be part of the overall program action plan.

Table 8 : Recommended action plan to address potential environmental, social and safety risks/impacts

No	Action to be taken	Activities	Progress Indicators	Level of implementation	Managers	Timeframe	Results
Environmental, Social and Safety Management System (ESMS) - NEDA-ESSA							
1	Development and implementation of an E&S safeguard management system for CI-ENERGIES' NEDA activities.	The Environmental, Social and Safety Management System (ESMSS) will be implemented at CI- Energies for NEDA	• Percentage (100%) of program sub-projects reviewed for environmental and social safeguard documentation requirements. • Percentage (100%) of safeguard documents completed. • Percentage (100%) of actions consistent with safeguard documents prepared.	• At the level of the regions covered by the program (RD MINEDD, RD Energies, RD Construction, DR Agriculture ; RD Water and Forestry; SODEFOR Prefectures; • At the national level (ANDE, CI-ENERGIES)	ANDE, CI-ENERGIES, CIE	• The SMESS will be established and functioning before the Program comes into effect. • SMESS will be strengthened throughout the program implementation period.	Establishment of the ESSMS six months after Programme effectiveness Strengthening of SMESS throughout Programme implementation
2	Recruitment, training and capacity building of all those who will be responsible for monitoring E&S measures and other safeguard instruments;	Environmental and social safeguards and occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists will be recruited and maintained at CI-ENERGIES level.	At least one environmental and social safeguard specialist and at least one occupational health and safety specialist are recruited at the CI-ENERGIES level.	At the national and regional level	CI-ENERGIES	During the implementation of the program (beginning of the effectiveness of the program)	Team (SS E and S, HSE) in place three months after Programme effectiveness
		Recruitment and training of resettlement specialists for the program according to World Bank Principle 4.	Resettlement specialists recruited and trained at CI-ENERGIES Functional Complaint Management Mechanism				Existence of a resettlement procedure according to the World Bank's principle 4 by a specialist prior to Programme effectiveness -to be incorporated in the POM.
4	Creation of a single central entity (Directorate/Division) within CI-ENERGIES directly linked to the CEO, which will be responsible for	• Reorganization of the CI-ENERGIES organization chart	• A new organization chart integrating the creation of a central Directorate/Division for E&S aspects.	At all levels (national and regional)	CI-ENERGIES	• Annually at the end of each fiscal year	• A validated and functional organization chart three months after Programme effectiveness.

No	Action to be taken	Activities	Progress Indicators	Level of implementation	Managers	Timeframe	Results
	managing E&S issues including occupational health and safety for all activities.						
5	Integration of detailed considerations/articles on E&S, health and safety, requirement for worker codes of conduct that include EAS/HS non-tolerance in all work contracts for NEDA	• Drafting of contracts that include the implementation of E&S safeguards.	• Percentage (100%) of contractual agreements for NEDA that address health and safety regulations or sections. • Site inspection schedules and reports	At all levels (national and program coverage region)	CI-ENERGIES	During the execution of the Program	• Contractual agreement with consideration of E&S and OHS safeguard issues incorporated in the POM prior to Programme effectiveness. • Semi-annual inspection reports on E&S aspects
6	Sensitize communities to the social, environmental and safety impacts of sub-projects	CI-ENERGIES will organize information sessions for the communities affected by the Program's sub-projects on the E&S and safety impacts of the sub-projects.	Information Session Report	At the level of the NEDA implementation area	CI-ENERGIES	During the implementation period of the Program	Semi-annual report on sensitization of impacted or beneficiary communities
7	Strengthen the grievance mechanism (GM) system	• Draft a comprehensive CI-ENERGIES GM for all investments implemented by CI-Energies • Sensitize communities on the functioning and focal points of the GM • A GM committee will be established to receive, investigate and address complaints about loss of livelihoods, income or assets, dissatisfaction with services, etc.	• Establishment of the GM Committee; • Community Outreach Report; • Percentage (100%) of complaints addressed. • Have a complaints register and full information on complainants; • Establish a complaints handling procedure that includes meeting with complainants for feedback.	At the level of the NEDA implementation area	CI-ENERGIES,	• the first year of the program • Throughout the program	• Existence of a robust and operational GM six months after Programme effectiveness. • GM Semi-annual Implementation Report
8	Preparation of a RPF for all NEDA program resettlement activities that complies with both national legislation and the World Bank's E&S	• CI-Energies will prepare a RPF that will guide all relocations, economic and physical displacement, and loss of use of access to areas related to NEDA funding.	• All resettlement plans for sub-projects are prepared in accordance with the RPF At the NEDA implementation area level	At the level of the NEDA implementation area	CI-ENERGIES	• The RPF shall be prepared during project preparation and prior to the start of construction activities.	• All NEDA PAPs are compensated in accordance with the approved RPC

No	Action to be taken	Activities	Progress Indicators	Level of implementation	Managers	Timeframe	Results
	Principle 4 according to the Comparison Table between Côte d'Ivoire's legal framework and the World Bank's Principle 4 (see Table 3).						
9	Identification and inclusion of vulnerable groups, meaningful consultation and documentation.	• Collaborate with social DRs to access the local register of vulnerable people benefiting from the Social Safety Net Program.	Percentage (100%) of vulnerable people in the program area identified;	At the level of the NEDA implementation area	CI-ENERGIES, RD Social Protection	• Throughout the program	• The list of vulnerable groups in the NEDA zone to be integrated into the program is known six months after Programme effectiveness.

SECTION XI. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF THE REPORT

XI.1. INTRODUCTION

133. The World Bank, through its consultants, organized consultations with representatives of CI-ENERGIES (CRT & HSE), decentralized structures (Regional directors (RD) for Energy & Petroleum; Construction, Agriculture, Social Protection, Water and Forests, Mayors, Prefecture, the regional council and the private sector (RD CIE Korhogo) and local communities to present the NEDA Program.

134. The objectives of the consultations were to

- Ensure that program stakeholders had full information on the scope, timing, expected impacts and proposed management measures of the program;
- Solicit input, comments and/or confirmation from stakeholders on the evidence base and assumptions used to prepare the ESSA report, for example, with respect to the application of laws and regulations in practice;
- Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to clarify the basis for any judgments made by the Bank team on the adequacy or acceptability of any aspect of the E&S impacts of the program or proposed management measures; and
- Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to propose alternative management measures.

135. Thereafter, throughout the duration of the Program, CI-ENERGIES will be responsiblé for organizing consultations on specific Program activities.

XI.2. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

136. This program has a specific character implements key stakeholders which are: CI-ENERGIES, DGE, ANARE at the central level, and CI-ENERGIES (CRT and HSE), CIE, RDs, Councils, Prefecture Regional Boards at the local level. Our consultation focuses on these stakeholders who constitute the operational part of the program. Two regions of the NEDA implementation area have been selected for the consultation.

137. These are:

- The Poro region (Korhogo) (Dorkana commune of Korhogo, Kpatarakaha);
- The Tonpki region (Dolé and Cascade).

XI.3. METHODOLOGY

138. The methodology was to implement two types of participation:

- Participation by information transmission (formal interview with local administrative authorities) and ;
- Participation by consultation (exchange group with customary authorities): as the program was conducted throughout the north of the country, the choice of the sample to be consulted was based on the geographical situation (one practical village in urban area and another in rural area);
- The meetings with the stakeholders took place in the respective premises of the administrative structures, except in Man where the meeting was held at the Prefecture, in order to collect the various opinions, concerns and suggestions regarding the implementation of the program.

139. The results of all these consultations are included Appendix 12 in this report.

XI.4. DISCLOSURE

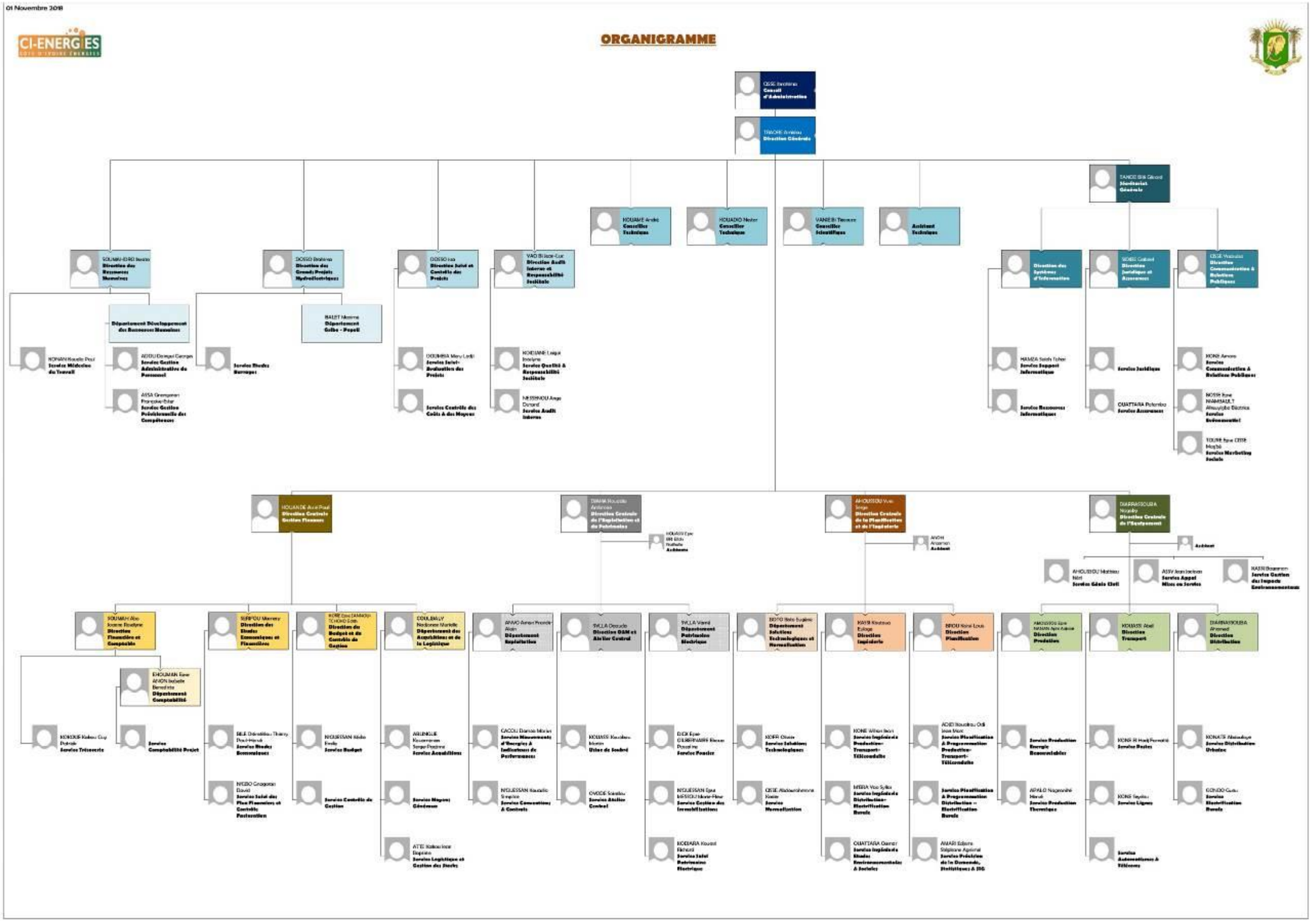
140. The final revised version of the ESSA will be publicly disseminated through the World Bank's external website and CI-ENERGIES' communication channels.

ANNEXES AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

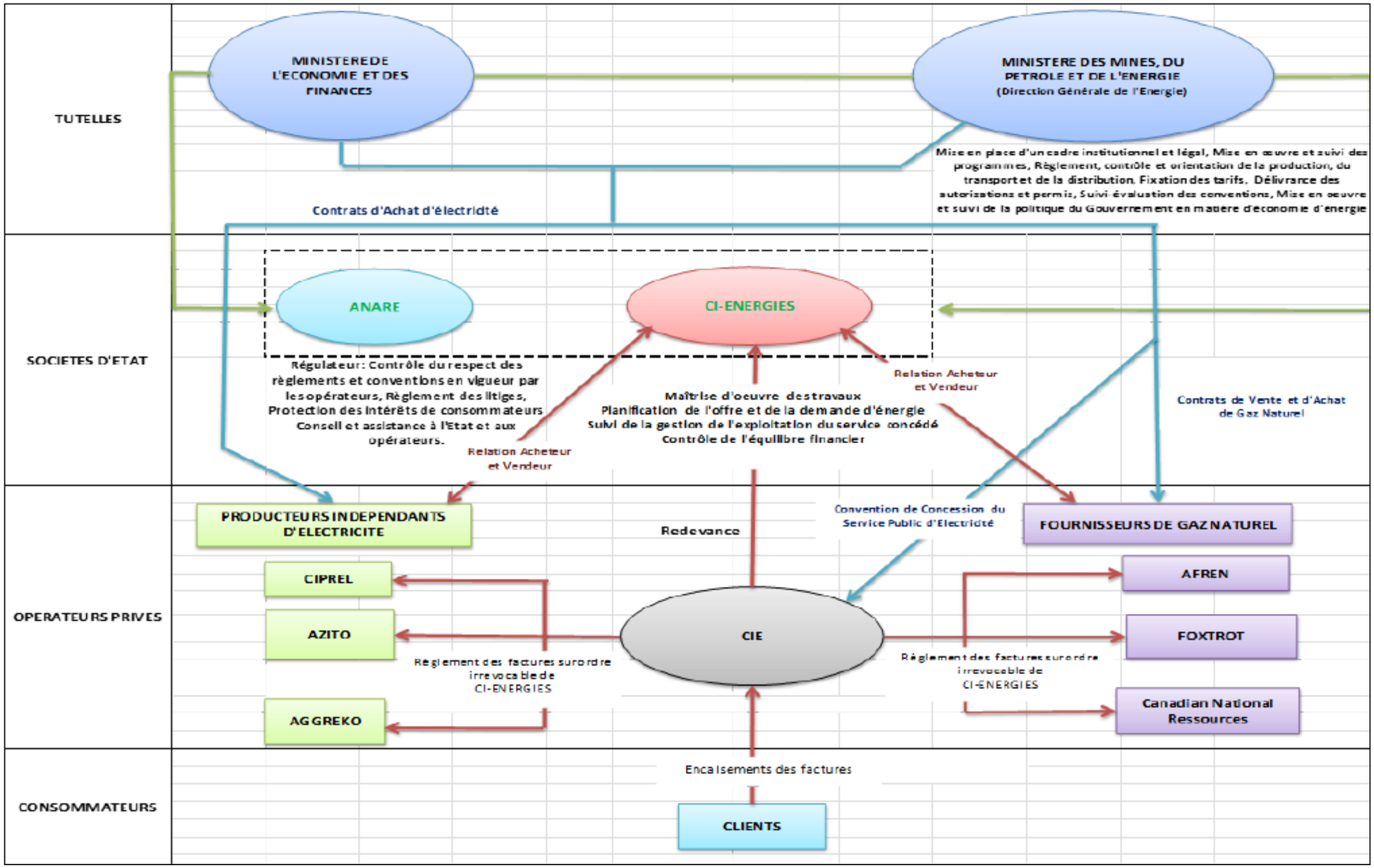
Appendix 1 : Core Principles

Core principles	Title and content
Core principle 1	General principle of environmental and social management. This principle aims to promote environmental and social sustainability in the design of the Program; to avoid, minimize or mitigate negative impacts; and to promote informed decision-making regarding the environmental and social impacts of the Program.
Core principle 2	Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources. This principle seeks to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts of the Program on natural habitats and physical cultural resources.
Core principle 3	***Public and worker safety*** These principles are intended to promote public and worker safety with respect to potential hazards associated with: (a) construction and/or operation of facilities or other operational practices under the Program; (b) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and other hazardous materials under the Program; and (c) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas subject to natural hazards
Core principle 4	Land acquisition. This principle aims to manage land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and helps affected people improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standard of living.
Core principle 5	Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups. This principle aims to give due consideration to cultural appropriateness and equitable access to program benefits, with particular attention to the rights and interests of Aboriginal peoples and the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups
Core principle 6	Social conflicts. This principle aims to avoid exacerbating social conflicts, particularly in fragile situations, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.

Appendix 2 : CI-ENERGIES organizational chart

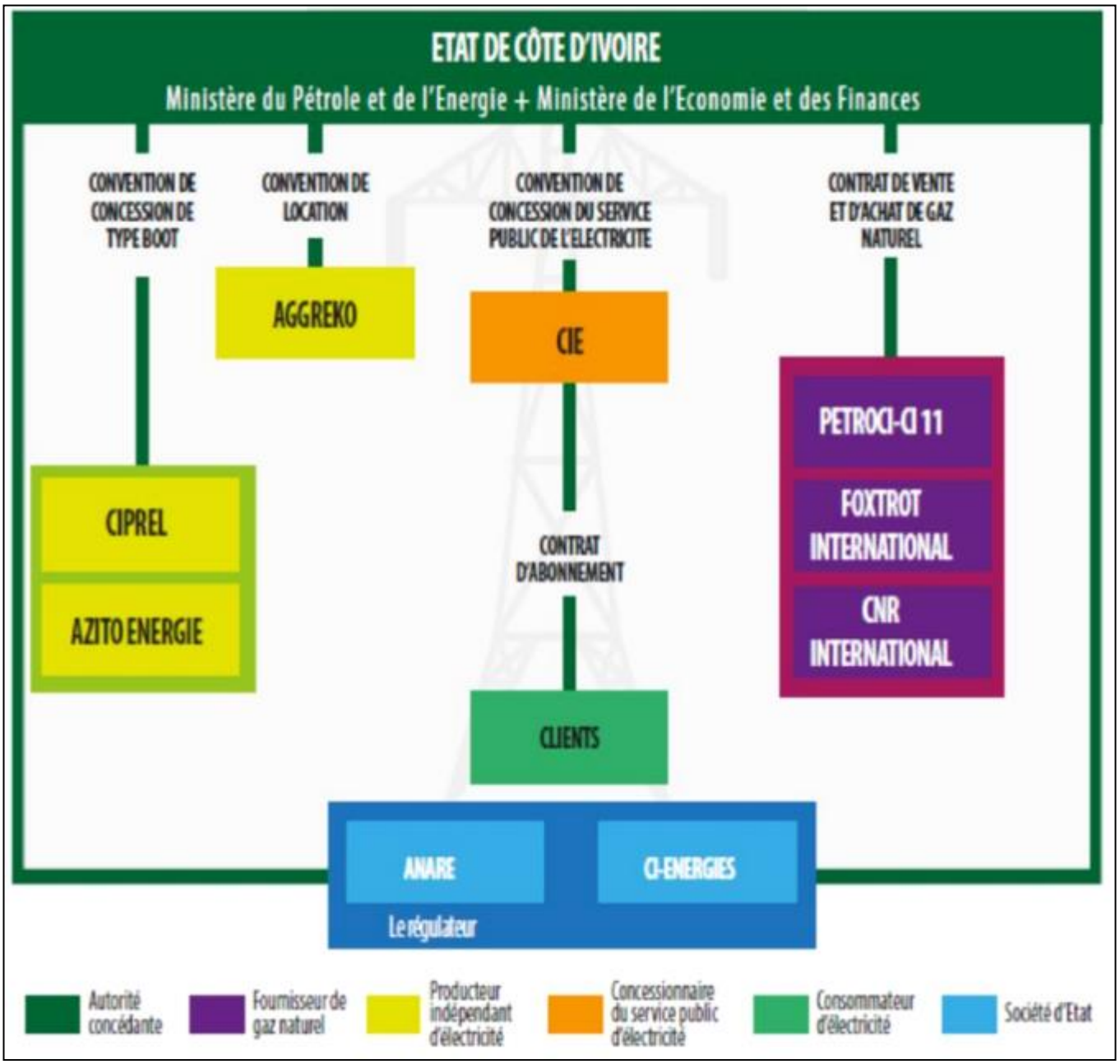


Appendix 3 : Organization of the electricity sector in Côte d'Ivoire



Source: CI ENERGIES, 2018

Appendix 4 : Electricity sector in Côte d'Ivoire by type of energy



Source: CI ENERGIES, 2018

Appendix 5 : Proposed Locality Funding Program

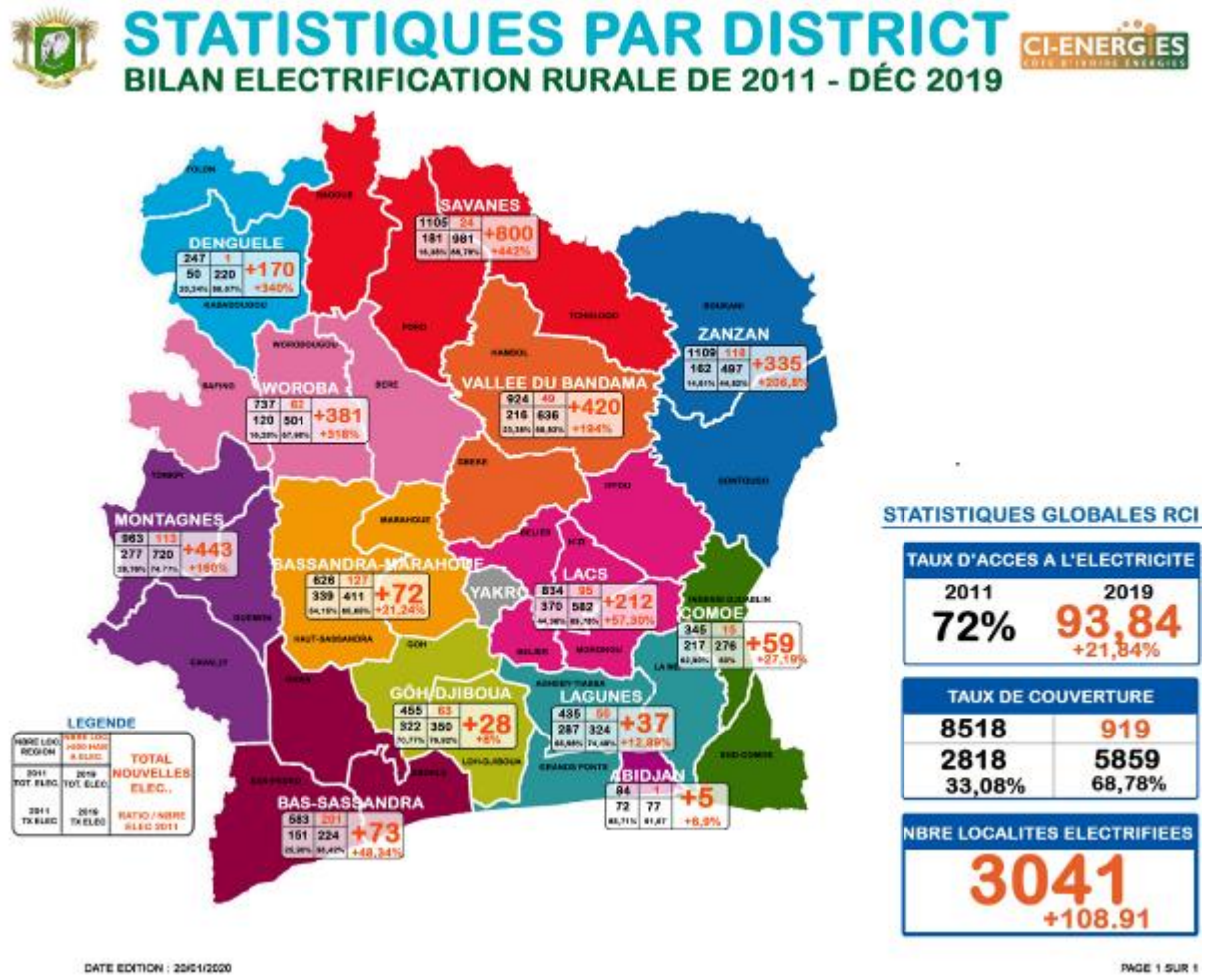
PROPOSITION DE PROGRAMME DE FINANCEMENT DES LOCALITES

Année	Nbre Tot localités électrifiées	Taux de couverture	Nbre de localités électrifiées/an	Année planifiée pour extension (à partir de 7 ans)	Coût extension M FCFA HT	Répartition/an	Tot ext/an
1960-2011	2847			2020	185 055	37011	49 036
2012	2881	34%	34	2020	2 210	2 210	
2013	3032	37%	151	2020	9 815	9 815	
2014	3282	43%	250	2021	16 250	16 250	53 261
2015	3497	48%	215	2022	13 975	13 975	50 986
2016	3785	53%	288	2023	18 720	18 720	55 731
2017	3958	54%	173	2024	11 245	11 245	48 256
2018	4160	58%	202	2025	13 130	13 130	13 130
2019	5859	69%	919	2026	59 735	59 735	59 735
2020	6778	80%	919	2027	59 735	59 735	59 735
2021	7274	85%	496	2028	32 264	32 264	32 264
2022	7777	91%	503	2029	32 667	32 667	32 667
2023	8279	97%	503	2030	32 667	32 667	32 667
2024	8433	99%	153	2031	9 966	9 966	9 966
2025	8518	100%	85	2032	5 537	5 537	5 537
Total					502 970		

N.B	A partir de 2021, le taux de couverture prévisionnel est extrait du doc chiffres clés

DPL/Service Planification & Programmation Distribution Electrification Rurale

Appendix 6 : Geographic map of the location of rural electrification



Appendix 7 : Public consultations: list of people met in Man

REGION DU TONKPI
DEPARTEMENT DE MAN
PREFECTURE DE MAN

REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'VOIRE
UNION DISCIPLINE TRAVAIL

30/03/22.

LISTE DE PRESENCE

DATE :

LIEU : Préfecture de Man

Objet : PROJET POUR L'ACCES AUX SERVICES D'ELECTRICITE ET AU NUMERIQUE DANS L'OUEST

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Service	Qualité	Contacts/Mail	Emargement
01	Célestin WOMBLEGNON	Préfecture Man	Préfet de Région	0707808939	
02	Gué Pascal	conseil Régional chef de service	chef de service	07 57 58 79 21 01 01 26 79 24	
03	Klé Blé Beomarko S.	DR Environnement	D. R.	0708500463	
03	KONE Amara	DR Pétrole et Energie	chef de service Energie	07 58 25 70 41 Ronlamara86@yahoo.fr	
04	Kouacou Koffi	Cartoucher et Urbanisme	DR	07 07 30 93 48	
05	EHOUO Christian Médard	Agriculture	DR Tonkpi-Man	01 40 02 55 25	
06	YAO Kouame L.	Représentant CIE	Adjoint DR Transport CIE	07 09 36 92 54	
07	UBELAI FIDELE	DR EAUX ET FORETS TONKPI	agent service Gestion forestière TONKPI	07 09 40 50 77	
08	FOFANA YAKARIDJA	MAIRIE	6e Adjoint au Maire	07 07 86 57 29	
08	AKPO Sylvain	Consultant Env.	BM	07 07 50 21 88	

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 LIEU : SIN/PODIAGOUINE (MAN) REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE : Tonkpi LOCALITE : DOLE

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
1	Seu Gaston	Dolé	Chef du village	05.54-58-08.69.	
2	Singo Rene	Dolé	CVGFR	05-75-08-70-31	
3	Lai Roger	Dolé	paysan		x
4	Seu Tan Arsène	Dolé	Paysan	05-75-50-99.05	
5	Seu Patrice	Dolé	Paysan	07.83.36.47.36	
6	Dion Oulaï serge	Dolé	Paysan	05.75.71.67.22	
7	Dion Eunoc	Dolé	Paysan	05.74.16.30.47	
8	Nabi Praxime	Dolé	paysan	0545.99.39.43	
9	Seu Davide	Dolé	paysan	05-84-03.27.42	

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 LIEU : SIF/PODIAGOUINE (MAIRIE) REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE : TONKPI LOCALITE : DOLE

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
10	Ouattara Guinnisa	Dolé	Ménagère	05-74-0-38-61	
11	Pafande Martine	Dolé	Ménagère	05.45.99.39.43	
12	Nikiema Monique	Dolé	Ménagère		
13	Marie Cécile	Dolé	Ménagère		
14	Gli Rachelle	Dolé	Présidente des Femmes	05-55-12-55-53,	
15	yoH Felecité	Dolé	Ménagère		
16	Li Odette	Dolé	Ménagère		
17	Sen Alexis	Dolé	Président des jeunes		

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 LIEU : SIF/PODIAGOUINE (MAIRIE) REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE : TONKPI LOCALITE : DOLE

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
18	Sen Zoka	Dolé	Paysan	05-54-58-08-63	
19	Singo Fordina	Dolé	Paysan	05-54-80-16-63	
20	Sen Kopa	Dolé	Paysan		
21	Sen dorgelace	Dolé	Paysan	05-95-84-06-67	
22	Sen philemon	Dolé	Paysan	05-46-83-09-71	
23	Sen Rodrigue	Dolé	Paysan	05-54-80-16-63	
24	Sen Kossa	Dolé	Paysan		
25	Bleu goméze	Dolo	paysan		
26	MABRI Raphaël	CI-ENERGIES	Environnementaliste	07 07 15 15 84	

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** MAN

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
1	DYOMANDE BEKO	CHEF	CHEF	0506026035	[signature]
2	GONDO Serge	PRESIDENT	CASCADE	0787894210	[signature]
3	LEGA DROGON INNOSSANT	CASCADE	PRESIDENT ADJOINT	0554787681	[signature]
4	DIE ROBERT	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0709685014	[signature]
5	TIA TIEFFINI	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0142574535	[signature]
6	DYOMANDE ABDOULAYE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0555197455	[signature]
7	YANMANA GUESSE ROSE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0769357518	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
8	Bamba Aly	cascade	Membre	0707934177 0505552552	[signature]
9	SEIMANKEULEU GERARD	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0747140215	[signature]
10	LOSSENI BAMBA	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0708959165	[signature]
11	GBE SAI LUSTEN	CASCADE	CONSEILLE	0702482912	[signature]
12	ZOBE ELVIS	cascade	Sécrétaire du chef	0758063358	[signature]
13	Coulibaly Kadiatou	Cascade	—	0546007860	[signature]
14	YEH Gueu Marcel	cascade	Membre	0707586725	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
15	Bamba Elisabeth	quartier Cascade	Membre	0505879976	[signature]
16	GBOUGUE CHRISTIANE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0707615258	[signature]
17	KONÉ MADOVÉ	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0707-4959-32	[signature]
18	LACHIGUE ZENEPOU	CASCADE	MOR CHEF	0	[signature]
19	KPAN ANTOINE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0708174485	[signature]
20	Dan Yé Chantal	cascade	membre	0708736519	[signature]
21	GUE DION EVARICE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0564610719	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
22	YORO CAGO JACOB	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0778285618	[signature]
23	BLE JOSEPHE	CASCADE	CONSEILLE	0566234318	[signature]
24	DELY BAM ELIANE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0172152870	[signature]
25	DROH MANWA MIRIELLE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0564848061	[signature]
26	DAN SIMONNE	CASCADE	TRESORIEL	0544666327	[signature]
27	SAÏ ADELINE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0140185624	[signature]
28	GOUE DOUA AYESSE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0759651355	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
29	Siaba JOEL	CASCADE	MEMBRE	05-55-00-36-83	[signature]
30	VEI OUEI	CASCADE	CONSEILLE	0584869479	[signature]
31	DIOMANDE NATACHA	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0504791290	+
32	GUEI VALERIE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0555817581	+
33	Batoué Hélène	cascade	membre	08-35-77-99	[signature]
34	DELY ONORÉ	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0748858905	[signature]
35	OLIVIER SOROMON	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0586716546	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2022 **LIEU :** quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
36	BAMBA ROBERT	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0556463736	[signature]
37	Oulai Jean	Cascade	Conseille	05.05.06.62.70	[signature]
38	DIOMANDE BADRA ALY	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0504791332	[signature]
39	BAMBA ~~ABOU~~ ABOU	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0759980916	[signature]
40	BAMBA ISMAEL	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0709568528	[signature]
41	DOSSO GUESSE ISMAEL	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0757178101	[signature]
42	DIOMANDE BLAISE	CASCADE	MEMBRE	0554365911	[signature]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE

LISTE DE PERSONNES RENCONTREES
ELABORATION DE L'ESES NEDA

DATE : 31/03/2021 **LIEU :** Quartier cascade **REGION ADMINISTRATIVE DE :** Tonkpi **LOCALITE :** Man

N°	PRENOMS NOMS	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	CONTACT/ Email	SIGNATURE
43	DIARRASSOUBA MOUSSA	CASCADE	Membre de la jeunes	07.04.33.80.05	
44	BAMBA SIAKA	CASCADE	Membre de la jeunes	07.67.44.28.15	
45	BAMBA DIOULA	CASCADE	Membre	07.02.27.10.94	
46	Cherif	CASCADE	membre de la jeunes	01.41.88.27.88	

Appendix 8 : Photos of the consultations with the Prefect of the TONKPI region (Man) and the regional directors of technical structures




Appendix 9 : Photos of consultations with the populations of Drolé (non-electrified village of the Sub-prefecture of PODINGOUINE, Department of Man) and of the Cascades neighborhood in the commune of Man.




WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE

PROGRAMME : NEDA

Date : 20/03/2022

Lieu : Korhogo

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
N'DRI YAO CLAUDE	DRPS-PORO	KORHOGO	0707709618	[signature]
Saumahoro YACouba	T-HSE	"	0789369113	[signature]
ADERPATE RUTH BENEMETE	Agent	Korhogo	0707-98-07-38	[signature]
Nick AZAH	BA	Abidjan	0707 80 204	[signature]
Fo Bognan	RPS	KORHOGO	0140183803	[signature]
Bamba YACouba	DR	"	0140453363	[signature]

WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE

PROGRAMME : NEDA CIV

Date :

Lieu :

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
FAYAMA LACINA	chef service CU	Korhogo	0758042808	[signature]
Saumahoro Yacouba	T. HSE	Korhogo	0789369113	[signature]
SOWA MAX	DR ASRI	Korhogo	0709921402	[signature]
Kouacou Lucien	DR Pétrole Energie	Korhogo	0708167848	[signature]
KOUADIO KOFFI	DR. Envir	Korhogo	0749873951	
SORO Nanfhan Amidou	Chef service CRP	Korhogo	0709434374	[signature]
DIAWARA Adama	DG Conseil Régional	Kgo	0707957481	[signature]
Emile Gorho	Agent // Agent	Kgo	0707145439	[signature]
SIDIBE YAYA	Agent PF DREF	KGO	0709642295	[signature]

WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE

PROGRAMME : NEDA

Date : 30/03/2022

Lieu : Kpatarakaha (3K) de Korhogo

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
SILUE BAKARY	Chef du Village		0707662026	
SORO NIGNANGUE			0749064753	
YEO ALI			0504420352	
SILUE KOLO			0504590022	
SORO FOUGNOGUE [illegible]	[illegible]	Secrétaire des [illegible]	0546628483	
YEO WAQJONOTE			0554388586	
COULIBALY MINATA.	Présidente		0505583916	

WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE

PROGRAMME : NEDA

Date :

Lieu : DORKAHA COMMUNE DE KORHOKO

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
SORO PAHANA	Chef du Village		0709869752	
KONATE ZANA AMADOU	RIVERAIN		0778145851	
YEO INZA			0576325656	
SORO MAMADOU	P. des jeunes		0544726001	
TENIN MEGE COULIBALY			0546961121	
SOWA YEO			0778[illegible]5090	
COULIBALY ADAMA			0143503573	
COULIBALY KAFANA			0143549841	
YEO seydou				
SORO NIGOTIAN ABOU			0151723316	
SORO ALAMA			0555249635	
SORO SEYDOU			0505182950	
SORO NAMBEGUE			0709770824	
SEGONGO SERIKI			0545921627	
YEO LAIFARA			0141242158	
YEO DONISONGUE			0546364340	
Tchengolotia				

WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE suite

PROGRAMME : .....

Date : .....

Lieu : .....

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
Nougonon Soro	Secrétaire		[illegible]	0555469280
Tuo NANGADOUROU			0504405249	[illegible]
SORO NANTIOGO			0555014157	+
COULIBALY SIRIKI			0555696062	[illegible]
Koné Ibrahim			0504319810	[illegible]

WORLD BANK GROUP

LISTE DE PRESENCE RENCONTRE

PROGRAMME : NEDA

Date : 20/03/2012

Lieu : Korhogo

Nom et Prénom	Qualité	Localité	Num Tél	Signature
N'DRI YAO CLAUDE	DRPS-PORO	KORHOGO	0707706618	[illegible]
Soumahoro YACouba	T-HSE	"	0789369[illegible]	[illegible]
ADERPATE RUTH BENEDICTE	Agent	Korhogo	07 07 58 07 38	[illegible]
Nick AJAH	BA	Abidjan	07 07 58 07 204	[illegible]
Fo BoGnan	RPS	KORHOGO	0140183803	[illegible]
Bamba YACouba	DR	"	0140453363	[illegible]

Appendix 10 : Attendance list meeting in Dorkana (Korhogo)

NEDA PROGRAM

Date :

Place DORKANA, KORHOKO COMMUNE

Names and Surname	Role	Area	Number	signature
SORO PAHANA	Village head		07 09 86 97 52	
KONATE ZANA AMADOU	local resident		07 78 14 58 51	
YEO INZA			05 76 32 56 56	
SORO MAMADOU	Youth Chairperson		05 44 72 60 01	
TENIN MOGO COULIBALY			05 46 96 11 21	
SOWA YEO			07 78 72 50 90	
COULIBALY ADAMA			0143 50 35 73	
COULIBALY KAFANA			01 43 54 98 11	
YEO SEYDOU				
SORO NIGOTIAN			01 51 72 33 16	
SORO ALAMA			05 55 24 96 35	
SORO SEYDOU			05 05 18 29 50	
SORO NAMBEGUE			07 09 77 08 24	
SEKONGO SERIKI			05 45 92 16 27	
YEO LAIFARA			01 41 24 11 58	
YEO DONISONGUI TCHONGOLOTIA			05 46 76 43 40	
NOUGONOU SORO	Secretary		05 55 46 92 80	
TUO NANGADOUROU			05 04 40 52 49	
SORO NAMOGO			05 55 01 41 57	
COULIBALY			05 55 69 60 62	
KONE IBRAHIM			05 04 31 98 10	

Appendix 11 : Attendance list for meetings in Korhogo

NEDA PROGRAM
Date : 30 March 2022
Place KORHOKO

Names and Surname	Role	Area	Number	signature
N'DRI YAO CLAUDE	DRPS-PORO	KORHOGO	07 07 70 96 18	
SOUMAHORO YACOUBA	T-HSE	KORHOGO	07 07 89 36 91	
ADERPATE RUTHE BENEDICTE	AGENT	KORHOGO	07 07 38 07 33	
NICK AZAH	B A	ABIDJAN	07 07 80 02 04	
FO BOGNAN	RPS	KORHOGO	01 40 18 38 03	
BAMBA YACOUBA	DR	KORHOGO	01 40 45 33 63	

Appendix 12 : Results of the public consultation

Summary of the concerns of the stakeholders consulted

Date of meetings : March 30-31 and April 01, 2022

N°	Institutions/ Services	Points discussed	Opinions and perception on the project	Environmental and social management and resettlement capacities	Concerns and fears	Suggestions and recommendations
1	Regional Council	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues - Follow-up of the implementation	- Favourable opinion - The project is beneficial because the council has rural electrification projects that it is struggling to implement	- Lack of qualified personnel - Need for logistics (vehicles) to travel to the work sites	- Non association of the services of the Regional Council by CI-ENERGIES	- Involve CI-ENERGIES in the implementation of the project, particularly in the identification of villages; - Grant logistical means to be able to follow without implementation
2	Council	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues - Follow-up of the implementation	- Favourable opinion - The project is beneficial because some peripheral neighborhoods, especially the new ones, are not yet connected to the electricity network	- Lack of qualified personnel for the environmental and social monitoring of the projects - Need for logistics (vehicles) to move around within the framework of the project	- Problems with the extension of the electricity network in certain neighborhoods due to anarchic construction on the roads where the electricity poles are installed - Delay (or absence) in the effective implementation of development projects - Non-payment of compensation by the government	- Support for the opening of roads in the new districts of the commune - Effective implementation of the project - Prompt payment of compensation by the government - The World Bank will have to follow up with the government for the prompt payment of compensation. - Strengthen the capacity of local actors on the specificity of the project

N°	Institutions/ Services	Points discussed	Opinions and perception on the project	Environmental and social management and resettlement capacities	Concerns and fears	Suggestions and recommendations
3	RD MINEDD and MINEF	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues - Follow-up of the implementation	- Favourable opinion	- Insufficient qualified personnel for the efficient management of environmental problems due to the projects - Lack of means of transportation	- CI-ENERGIES did not consult the Water and Forestry Department before felling trees on the right-of-way of previous projects - Non-involvement of water and forestry agents by CI-ENERGIES during the execution of its projects; - Non-involvement of the RD MINEDD in the previous projects because ANDE is the technical execution agency of the Ministry; - Budgetary difficulties for the effective accompaniment of NEDA because this project is not taken into account in the allocated budget	- Seize the RD of water and forests before the felling of species on the project's right-of-way; - Evaluate the species felled by the water and forestry agents so that they can make them available to the operators who hold the logging permits for these areas; - Involve the MINEDD and MINEF Regional Directors in the implementation of the project; - Involve the RDs in conducting environmental and social assessments in order to avoid disputes related to impacts; - Budgetary support for the RDs to better monitor the implementation of the project
4	RD Ministry of State for Agriculture and Rural Development	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues related to electrification activities	- The project is beneficial	- Insufficient personnel for plantation loss assessment missions - Need for training - Need for logistics - Insufficient operating budget	- Lack of financial resources to pre-finance the impact assessments of the projects on agricultural plantations; - Difficulties in paying small amounts (less than 20,000 FCFA) of compensation by check to C-Energies; - Long waiting period for the payment of compensation to PAPs	- Provide financial resources to the DR Agriculture to carry out agricultural surveys and evaluations, - Accelerate the payment of small amounts of less than 20,000 FCFA on site (excluding payments by check) - Apply the interministerial decree N°453 MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of August 1, 2018 fixing the scale of compensation

N°	Institutions/ Services	Points discussed	Opinions and perception on the project	Environmental and social management and resettlement capacities	Concerns and fears	Suggestions and recommendations
		(including conflicts)?			leading to untimely complaints from PAPs to the prefectural authorities; - Refusal of PAPs to allow the project to start implementation works.	for destruction or project of destruction and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock
6	RD MCLU	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues related to electrification activities (including conflicts)?	- Project is timely	- Adequate staffing - Unqualified personnel for environmental and social problems	- Absence of a subdivision plan for certain non-electrified villages - Lack of financial means at the level of the rural population for the subdivision of certain villages given the high costs; - Demolition of certain buildings during the subdivision of the village; - Anarchic construction in certain non-electrified peripheral districts of the commune of Man	- Subsidize administrative subdivisions within the framework of the NEDA project; - Adapt the subdivisions to the existing plan in order to avoid demolitions; - Allocate logistical and financial resources (bonuses) for the execution of real estate appraisals in the villages; - Set up a technical committee for the use of updated plans.
	RD MMPE	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues related to electrification activities	- Project is timely	- Inadequate staffing - Unqualified personnel for environmental and social problems	- Current procedure for distribution of electric meters is slow and time consuming; - Non involvement of DR MMPE in most of the power projects in the Man region	- Simplify and streamline the process of distribution of electricity meters under the NEDA so that the maximum number of households can be connected to the electricity network; - Involve RD MMPE to play a key role in the NEDA program.

N°	Institutions/ Services	Points discussed	Opinions and perception on the project	Environmental and social management and resettlement capacities	Concerns and fears	Suggestions and recommendations
		(including conflicts)?				
9	Women	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social issues related to electrification activities (including conflicts)?	- The advent of the project is beneficial		- Impossibility of carrying out income-generating activities linked to electricity (hairdressing salon, sewing, sale of frozen fish, sale of fresh "off-licence" drinks, etc.)	- Subsidize or reduce connection/subscription costs for low-income households - Reduce archaic and parallel connections
10	Population	- Presentation of the NEDA and its financing method (PforR) - Environmental and social problems related to electrification activities (including conflicts)?	- The advent of the project is beneficial	-	- Presence of low-lying areas that interrupt the roads; - Overflow of certain buildings on the roads in the non-electrified peripheral districts of Man;	- Opening of the roads in the peripheral districts before the deployment of the electrical network; - Creation of gutters or culverts before the deployment of the electricity network in certain outlying districts of Man, particularly the Cascades district.

Reactions of the stakeholders consulted regarding the impacts of the project

Stakeholders	Points discussed negative impacts	Reactions to the project's impacts	Recommendations / Actions
Administrative and technical services	• Loss of land • Loss of fruit trees and or plantation • Loss of income	• Inform and sensitize the populations on the possible losses in order to avoid misunderstandings • List the goods • Evaluate the surface area of affected land • Evaluate the number of buildings and trees affected • Involve the technical structures (Directorate of Agriculture, Urban Planning and Housing, Water and Forests) in the evaluation of losses	• Develop a communication and awareness plan for the impacted local population (public consultation, notice of public inquiry) • Provide for compensation and indemnification • Be prepared to accompany the project in order to find sites or premises for resettlement in collaboration with the victims; • Rehabilitation and repair of partially destroyed buildings • Accelerate the compensation procedures for losses of land, buildings and species; • Apply the interministerial order N°453 MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of August 1, 2018 setting the compensation scale for destruction or proposed destruction and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock;
	• Potential conflicts due to the implementation of the NEDA project	• Existence of small conflicts related to the slowness of compensation procedures. • Non-recognition of commitments made by certain project promoters and/or the state	• Involve the administrative and technical services in the entire process of project implementation • Recognition and respect of the commitments made by CI-ENERGIES to the people affected • Compensate both owners and operators to avoid conflicts • Favouring amicable settlement with the involvement of village chiefs
	• Obstruction of tracks	• Take into account existing roads and access to homes and services	• Provide for detour • Inform and sensitize the population
	• Violence against vulnerable people	• Existence of rare cases of violence	• Raise awareness among the population • Financing women's projects • Keep the youth busy by reducing unemployment
	Displacement of the population	• Explanation of the project with its definitive location to the population • Avoid areas with buildings	• Inform the population or landowner before starting the project; • Minimize the displacement of populations; • Compensate in case of displacement of populations
Customary authorities	Loss of land		• Establish contact with landowners • Compensate landowners

Stakeholders	Points discussed negative impacts	Reactions to the project's impacts	Recommendations / Actions
			• Involve customary authorities in supervising operations and negotiating space for the project. • Inform and sensitize customary authorities beforehand
	• Loss of fruit trees and or plantation		• Compensation for losses
	• Loss of income		• Compensate owners • Employ local labor primarily in the construction phase to compensate for damage
	• Potential conflicts due to project implementation	If customary rights are cleared and people are informed, this public utility project will not cause conflict	• Involve customary authorities • Inform and sensitize the populations • Compensate landowners
	• Sacred site		• Involve customary authorities to identify sacred sites;
	• Obstruction of tracks		• Provide for detour • Inform and sensitize the population
	• Displacement of the population		• Choose land where there is no habitation to limit difficulties and conflicts • Compensate the population

Table 9 : Summary of stakeholder views or opinions

Stakeholders	**Points discussed negative impacts**	**Reactions to the project's impacts**	**Recommendations / Actions**
Administrative and technical services	Loss of land - Loss of fruit trees and or plantation - Loss of income	- Inform and sensitize the population on possible losses in order to avoid misunderstandings - Inventory the property - Evaluate the surface area of affected land - Evaluate the number of buildings and trees affected - Involve the technical structures (Directorate of Agriculture, Urban	- Develop a communication and awareness plan for the impacted local population (public consultation, notice of a public inquiry) - Provide for compensation and indemnification - Be willing to accompany the project in order to find sites or premises for resettlement in concert with the victims; - Rehabilitation and repair of partially destroyed buildings; Accelerate the compensation procedures for losses of land, buildings and species; - Apply the interministerial order N°453 MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE

Stakeholders	Points discussed negative impacts	Reactions to the project's impacts	Recommendations / Actions
		Planning and Housing, Water and Forests) in the evaluation of losses	of August 1, 2018 setting the compensation scale for destruction or proposed destruction and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock;
	- Potential conflicts due to the implementation of the NEDA project	- Existence of small conflicts related to the slowness of compensation procedures. - Non-recognition of commitments made by certain project promoters and/or the state	- Involve the administrative and technical services in the entire process of project implementation - Recognition and respect of the commitments made by CI-ENERGIES to the people affected - Compensate both owners and operators to avoid conflicts - Favouring amicable settlement with the involvement of village chiefs
	- Obstruction of tracks	- Take into account existing roads and access to homes and services	- Provide for detour - Inform and sensitize the population
	- Violence against vulnerable people	- Existence of rare cases of violence	- Raise awareness among the population - Financing women's projects - Keep the youth busy by reducing unemployment
	Displacement of the population	- Explanation of the project with its definitive location to the population - Avoid areas with buildings	- Inform the population or landowner before starting the project; - Minimize the displacement of populations; - Compensate in case of population displacement
Customary authorities	Loss of land		Contacting landowners - Compensate landowners - Involve customary authorities in supervising operations and negotiating space for the project. - Inform and sensitize customary authorities upstream
	- Loss of fruit trees and or plantation		Compensation for losses
	- Loss of income		Compensate property owners - Employ local labor primarily in the construction phase to compensate for damages caused

Stakeholders	Points discussed negative impacts	Reactions to the project's impacts	Recommendations / Actions
	- Potential conflicts due to project implementation	If customary rights are cleared and people are informed, this public utility project will not cause conflict	- Involve the customary authorities - Inform and sensitize the population - Compensate landowners
	Sacred sites		- Involve customary authorities to identify sacred sites;
	- Obstruction of tracks		- Provide for detour - Inform and sensitize the population
	Population displacement		- Choose land where there are no houses to limit difficulties and conflicts - Compensate the population

Appendix 13 : Formula for calculating the amount of agrarian compensation from Inter-ministerial Order No. 453 / MINADER/ MIS/ MIRAH/ MEF/ MCLU/ MMG/ MEER/MMPE/SEPMBFE of August 1, 2018 setting the scale of compensation for destruction or proposed destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock

ANNEXE 1

1. FORMULES DE CALCUL DES MONTANTS DE L'INDEMNISATION (M)

1.1. CULTURES ANNUELLES

$M = (1+\mu) \times S \times R \times P$

Avec :

M : Montant de l'indemnité (FCFA)

μ : coefficient de majoration de 10 % correspondant au préjudice moral (FCFA)
S : Superficie détruite (ha)

R : Rendement moyen (kg/ha)

P : Prix en vigueur du kilogramme sur le marché (FCFA) au moment de la destruction

1.2. CULTURES PERENNES

- **Plantation immature**

$M = S \times [(1+\mu) \times (Cm + Ce)]$

Valeur d'un pied isolé = M / d

Avec :

M : Montant de l'indemnisation (FCFA)

S : Superficie détruite (ha)

μ : coefficient de majoration de 10 % correspondant au préjudice moral (FCFA)

Cm : Coût de mise en place de l'hectare (FCFA/ha)

Ce : Coût d'entretien cumulé à l'hectare jusqu'à l'année de destruction (FCFA/ha)

d : densité scientifique optimale (nombre de plants/ha)

- **Plantation en production**

✓ **Destruction pour cause d'utilité publique et mesures phytosanitaires**

$M = S \times [(Cm + CE) + (P \times Rn]$

Valeur d'un pied isolé = M / d

Avec :

M : Montant de l'indemnisation (FCFA)

Cm : Coût de mise en place de l'hectare (FCFA/ha)

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S : Superficie détruite (ha)

P : Prix bord champ en vigueur (FCFA) du kilogramme au moment de la destruction

Rn : Rendement à l'année de destruction (kg/ha)

d : densité scientifique optimale (nombre de plants/ha)

CE : Coût d'entretien cumulé jusqu'à l'entrée en production

✓ **Destruction par un tiers**

M = S x [(Cm + CE) + (P x R x N)]

Valeur d'un pied isolé = M / d

Avec :

M : Montant de l'indemnisation (FCFA)

S : Superficie détruite (ha)

Cm : Coût de mise en place de l'hectare (FCFA/ha)

CE : Coût d'entretien cumulé jusqu'à l'entrée en production

P : Prix en vigueur (FCFA) du kilogramme au moment de la destruction

R : Rendement à l'année de destruction (kg/ha)

N : Nombre d'années nécessaires pour l'entrée en production d'une nouvelle parcelle de même type

d : densité scientifique optimale (nombre de plants/ha)

1.3. PLANTS SELECTIONNES OU GREFFES EN PEPINIERE

M= (1+μ) x P x n

avec :

μ : coefficient de majoration de 10 %correspondant à un montant forfaitaire du préjudice moral (FCFA)

P : Prix en vigueur (FCFA) du plant au moment de la destruction

n : nombre de plants détruits

1.4. CHAMPS SEMENCIERS

M= (1+μ) x S x R x P

M : montant de l'indemnisation,

S : Superficie détruite

μ : coefficient de majoration de 10 % correspondant au préjudice moral (FCFA)

R : Rendement moyen (kg/ha)

P : Prix en vigueur (FCFA) du kilogramme de semence au moment de la destruction

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