Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/01/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00433
### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P168308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Ministry of Sanitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to (a) reduce vulnerability to flooding in selected urban areas; and (b) improve solid waste management in targeted municipalities.

#### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
<td>315.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

#### C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The proposed project components are:

1. Flood risk mitigation infrastructure and services: i) urban drainage and associated roadworks; ii) nature-based solutions for erosion and landslide control;
2. Improvement of solid waste management infrastructure and services: i) strengthening solid waste management capacities in the District of Abidjan and two selected inter-communal groups of secondary cities and ii) Strengthening sector governance, institutional capacity and citizen engagement.
3) Project management support: i) technical assistance, equipment, training and operating costs for the Project Coordination Unit and Specialized Implementation Agencies.
4) Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

D. Environmental and Social Overview
D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will be implemented in Abidjan District that is under a humid equatorial climate with an average of 2000 mm annually. Abidjan is extremely prone to flood risk, due partly to its topography characterized by shelves areas cut by numerous lagoon arms and talwegs by steep slopes, by poor drainage and sanitation systems within urban areas, such as sewers and drains clogged by sedimentation, solid waste and construction, and partly by unplanned urbanization in flood prone areas and upstream catchments.

Furthermore, the district of Abidjan includes the highest human and economic concentration in the country: with an estimated population of between 5 and 6 million inhabitants, or 20% of the national population, and nearly 45% of urban dwellers. The district of Abidjan alone accounts for more than 60% of the country's economic activities. By 2025, one Ivoirian out of four will live in Abidjan.

In addition to the District of Abidjan, secondary cities will also be involved in the project implementation. Some of these cities have already undertaken drainage improvement projects, and others are in the initial feasibility and planning. These include: Soubré, Séguela, San Pedro, Daloa, Man, Grand-Bassam, Bouaké, Dimbokro, Abengourou, Yamoussoukro, Gagnoa, and Korhogo.

Based on the initial screening of the proposed project activities and a preliminary assessment of the baseline characteristics for potential project sites from site visits, Abidjan is characterised by numerous waterways including the Banco, the Gbangbo and the Anguédédou rivers. Others like the Djibi and the Bété rivers flow into Aghien lagoon. In addition to these waterways, there is the coastline interspersed by a lagoon system (Ebrié Lagoon) parallel to the Atlantic Ocean. All these waterways and lagoons supply ground water resources of Abidjan. The construction/rehabilitation of primary and secondary drainage infrastructures should ensure that the Abidjan groundwater supply is not disrupted on the one hand, and to maintain the biodiversity of these ecosystems, on the other hand.

Furthermore, the project’s waste activities require particular attention to ensure that associated heavy metals such as lead, mercury and then, do not contaminate ground water resources if such contaminated wastes are not well managed.

On the Social side, while investments will try to minimize resettlement some land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, leading to economic and/or physical displacement, may take place. The project will prepare necessary resettlement instruments to address any such impacts.

The project will promote community consultation through citizen engagement activities as part of the contingency and emergency planning. Local community emergency groups will be created, equipped and trained as part of the early warning system, which will also benefit from participation of local communities in decision making processes. Moreover, community sensitization activities will be carried out in selected cities and communes to improve the management of solid waste and the overall delivery of municipal services. Digital technologies such as mobile phone
apps will be developed to provide feedbacks of the delivery of services (e.g. reporting of accumulation of solid waste and lack of maintenance on drainage systems).

On Gender, in Côte d’Ivoire especially, women are fully in charge of taking care of their household’s daily needs. Women are often more affected by disasters due to lack of voice and overall lower access to assets, services, social, political and economic resources which negatively impacts their capacity to receive assistance and compensation in case of disasters. Women, young people, elders and disabled people are the most vulnerable groups in the aftermath of a disaster. It is therefore important to promote a gender lens in building community resilience and women’s empowerment is a key factor.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity
In Côte d’Ivoire, the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) is responsible for setting policy guidelines on environmental issues and ensuring compliance with national environmental standards. It has different departments among which the National Agency of Environment (ANDE, Agence Nationale de l’Environnement) in charge of safeguards compliance of all projects in the country. The Agency is well staffed but its capacities are considered as moderate. The Project implementation Unit (PIU) will be established under the Ministry of Sanitation by the Effectiveness to manage the project. One environmental safeguards staff and one social safeguards staff will be hired to contribute to the management of environmental and social risks in compliance with the national and World Bank requirements. With regard to the PIU, capacity building efforts to support project implementation will be done by implementing recommendations contained in the safeguards instruments prepared for the project.

The PIU will also receive guidance from the Banks’ environmental and social specialists in the team so that they are able to lead the implementation of: ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts); ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions); ESS3 (Resources Efficiency and Pollution prevention and Management); ESS4 (Community Health and Safety); ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions of Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement); ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources); ESS8 (Cultural Heritage) and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). In addition, a specialized NGO will be mobilized at the local level to support the implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan.

The PIU will also receive guidance from the Bank’s environmental and social specialists in the Program team.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) High

Environmental Risk Rating High

The project will finance the construction of new primary drainage and associated roadworks and the rehabilitation of existing primary drainage network. This new operation will also fund the construction/rehabilitation of water retention basins, the construction of micro water retention areas in available areas such as parks, parking lots, sidewalks, and playing fields. Moreover, it aims to finance the construction of new solid waste treatment/valorization
Public Disclosure

and disposal facilities for around 600,000 ton/year and associated roadworks in the District of Abidjan, the
construction of transfer centers (around 3) in the District of Abidjan. The project will also finance the construction of solid waste management infrastructures in selected secondary cities. Most of these activities are potentially associated with major environmental adverse impacts.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The project activities including urban drainage and associated roadworks, the construction of solid waste collection and treatment/valorization and disposal capacities in the District of Abidjan and selected inter-communal groups of secondary cities and the construction of consolidation points and transfer centers, including civil works, The drainage investments will consider existing settlements to minimize resettlement of households who may be residing where drainage channels will be extended.

Some of these expected investments would lead to potential adverse social risks and impacts to communities and workers in the activities' implementation areas according the ESF standards. Construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary drainage networks could potentially involve land acquisition that would lead to the loss or the disruption of income or livelihood activities for individuals or groups of people, as well as restriction of access to the natural resources. There could be social challenges related to labor influx (including GBV/SEA risks). Some of the areas in which the project is being implemented may have security challenges. The type and location of these investments are not yet known with certainty to date. Therefore, a resettlement policy framework was prepared to guide the development of the subsequent site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). The instruments will be reviewed, consulted upon, approved and disclosed both within the country and on the World Bank's web site prior the commencement of the civil works. The project may include measures and/or plans for dealing with GBV and security risks.

**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1. General Assessment**

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

This Standard is relevant. The ESS requires that the Borrower carry out an assessment of environmental and social impacts and risks of the Project. An environmental and social risks assessment is required to be conducted and strong measures advocated to mitigate the specific risks and impacts according to the relevant Environmental and Social Standards. This includes but not limited to measures to address GBV/SEA. To comply with this standard, two finalized Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) have been prepared and disclosed both in Cote d’Ivoire and on the bank’s website on February 18, 2020. These are ESIAs for the Anonkoua basin and Grand-Bassam canals urban resilience component of the project.

In addition to these two ESIAs, the Borrower has also prepared and disclosed in-country on February 04 and on the Bank’s website on February 14, 2020 an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for other activities that will be identified overtime, including activities under solid waste management component of the Project. The ESMF lays out procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from constructions/rehabilitations and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities including
cumulative impacts; (d) institutional arrangements for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and managing the identified impacts according to mitigation hierarchy; (e) typical environmental and social management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental and social planning and monitoring of project activities.

Additionally, the ESMF will also make use of the general and sector-specific World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) for the identified subprojects. When project sites are identified, specific ESMPs will be prepared according to guideline provided in ESMF. Lastly, the borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. That ESCP which will be agreed with the Borrower, will include the commitment and the timeline for the preparation of subsequent ESIA and other actions and measures to comply with ESS1 and the other ESSs.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A finalized Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed, consulted upon and disclosed in collaboration with identified and/or targeted stakeholders. For the urban sector, the key stakeholders in the planning, programming and implementation are the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development and Housing, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Sanitation, the Ministry of Public works, the Ministry in charge of Decentralization, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the municipalities, the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Budget and State Portfolio; the Minister of Digital Economy, the Governor of the District of Abidjan; and the Head of UVICOCI (Union des Villes et Collectivités de Cote d’Ivoire), the National Office of Sanitation and Drainage (Office National de l’Assainissement et du Drainage – ONAD), the District Autonome d’Abidjan (DAA) and other secondary cities, the office of Urban Sanitation (Direction de l’Assainissement Urbain et du Drainage -DAUD), the local authorities, the local communities (beneficiaries and affected such as vulnerable, disadvantaged groups, women, waste pickers, etc.), the civil society at large, the West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Specialized Implementation Agencies (SIAs) such as OIPC/UNESCO Abidjan office, some regional organizations and foreign academic institutions, youth unemployment services, local innovation eco-system and entrepreneur etc.

All these stakeholders are participating in project preparation and have provided inputs reflecting their priorities and concerns. Consultations on the SEP took place in Grand-Bassam and Abobo (Abidjan). They are involved in the preparation and they will be involved in project implementation.

This plan addresses specific risks identified by stakeholders and it will be updated as and when necessary. The objective is to have an overview of program stakeholders and establish a systematic approach for stakeholders engagement, maintain a constructive relationship with them, take into account stakeholders’ views, promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle, and ensure that appropriate program information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

The SEP will set out a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) based on the inclusive and participatory approach and put in place to deal any complaint in the context of the Project. The GRM will serve as a platform for continuous feedback from project-affected communities, other interested stakeholders and implementing structures. The SEP and the grievance mechanism will be designed to be culturally appropriate and accessible. The GRM will be responsive to the risk of GBV, and the need to be accessible to a wide diversity of stakeholder groups.
that global GRM, another GRM pertaining especially GBV will also be set up to deal with any complaint related to that aspect.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Based on activities nature and their magnitude, the project will likely involve direct and indirect workers that are composed of the Project Implementing Unit (PIU), staff from the different municipalities involved in the project activities, the communities, the contracted workers of the contracting companies for the realization of the civil works, the Owner’s engineers and their employees. Civil servants working in connection with the project full-time or part-time will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public-sector employment or agreement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement in the project. For the direct workers, contracted workers and primary supply workers key issues to be addressed in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) includes: working conditions; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker’s organizations; restrictions against child and forced labor; and, OHS measures (e.g. providing clear documented guidelines and procedures for employee/workers hiring, labor contract management, employee training, wage payment and welfare, social security, worker’s organization, grievance redress and other benefits). The Borrower will also clarify terms and conditions of work and risk of child and forced labor and include measures to address these risks. The LMP that has already finalized and disclosed will be implemented by the PIU with the support of the bank’s experts. The plan includes procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. The project will also include a GRM for labor disputes. Cote d’Ivoire’s legal system includes regulations for OHS and the prevention of risks, measures to improve OHS and to prevent forced labor and child labor. At this stage, no significant risks on labor and working conditions are envisaged considering the nature of the project. However, the project activities will require to screen for risks (including HIV and GBV risks, risks related to Labor influx) and impacts on labor and working conditions in its E&S Screening process and to apply the relevant requirements of ESS2 where sub projects are found to have significant risks or impacts on working conditions.

The labor management procedures will set out roles and responsibilities for monitoring primary suppliers. Where there is a significant risk of serious safety issues related to primary supply workers, the Borrower will require the relevant primary supplier to introduce procedures and mitigation measures to address such safety issues. Such procedures and mitigation measures will be reviewed periodically to ascertain their effectiveness. Where remedy is not possible, the Borrower will, within a reasonable period, shift the project’s primary suppliers to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are meeting the relevant requirements of this ESS.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Energy efficiency: For energy efficient use, rationalization measures such as using LED bulbs, turning off lights when not necessary, etc. will be implemented during the project activities implementation.
Soil protection will consist of limiting the stripping work of the surface layers to the necessary proportions, backfilling and rehabilitating degraded areas at the end of the work, draining vehicles and vehicles in stations equipped for such operations. 

To protect water resources against pollution, washing of work materials such as concrete mixers as well as motorized vehicles will be strictly prohibited.

Air emissions: During the Project implementation phase, air emissions will be moderate since vehicles and machinery will be used. Consequently, fugitive dust generated by activities implementation and smoke coming from machinery and other vehicles are expected. Adequate measures need to be taken upstream with the use of machinery and vehicles meeting with emissions admitted norms. For instance, the project will result in a net emissions reduction of 6.9 million of tons co2e over a 15-year span. The emissions reduction is primarily driven by the reduction in open dumping sites and the methane gas management systems in the newly constructed sanitary landfill associated with closure of existing open-dumping sites. No incineration activity is considered as part of the solid waste management system.

Noise: The relative long-term and middle-scale nature of the works during the Project implementation phase might generate noise that might induce relative nuisance for people. However, the Environmental and Social Management Framework as well as the ESIA prepared by the borrower include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work that are close to communities. Additional measures are the use of quieter machines, shutting down the engines of vehicles when they are not in operation, the use of good quality machines and equipment that emit little noise, raising awareness of drivers on the observance of the instructions relating to the use of horns. Those measures are detailed in the two ESIA already prepared by the Borrower and will be detailed in ESIA to be prepared later per the ESMF.

Waste management: Based on the nature and the middle-scale of activities to be implemented on the ground, some quantity of solid waste might be generated mainly during the construction phase. It is anticipated that most of the solid waste will be composed of garbage, plastic, iron, bottle, etc. With the rehabilitation and construction of water drainage canals, it is expected that garbage be contaminated with heavy metals such as lead, mercury and other dangerous products that would require a particular management and disposal. As part of Grand Bassam’s canals and Anonkoua’s canal ESIA preparation, soil samples were analysed and the results have shown the presence of heavy metals (lead, mercury, nickel and chromium). However, their concentrations are below the permissible limit values in the soil. Pesticides, cadmium and arsenic are found in very small quantities below the limit of quantification of the analytical equipment. Therefore, these soils do not pose a risk to their destinations or end uses. The same analysis will be conducted for all the canals to be constructed during the project implementation phase and, whose choice is not done yet.

Regarding hazardous waste generated such as construction waste, engine oils, wheel, used tires, oil filters, batteries, used oil, etc. a contract will be signed with certified enterprises such as ENVIPUR for their safe management. In addition, the construction of new solid waste treatment/valorization and disposal facilities mainly, the construction of waste consolidation and transfer centers and their operation could cause the development of uncontrolled dumping of waste. That situation could increase at local level, nuisances for neighbors (the escape of foul odors, certain pests’ proliferation, etc.). Specific measures will be designed as part of the ESIA to be prepared during project implementation.
Water use efficiency: During civil works, adequate measures should be taken to avoid compromising the other uses of water. In this respect, the country has a relevant law compatible with the objectives of ESS3. In other words, companies will comply with the requirements of ESS3 with respect to the efficient use of water on the one hand and will have to collect water quantity corresponding to their real need on the other hand.

The country has a law on the water code (Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998) and whose objective (Article 5) is based on the integrated management of water resources, development and hydraulic works. This law promotes (i) the conditions for the rational and sustainable use of water resources for present and future generations; (ii) the preservation of aquatic ecosystems, sites and wetlands; (iii) the protection against all forms of pollution; and (iv) the valuation of water as economic resources and its distribution so as to satisfy or reconcile, for different uses, activities or works, the requirements of water supply of the population; health, public health, civil protection; agriculture, fishing, energy production, transport, tourism, etc.). To fully meet the requirements of ESS3, the ESIsAs to be prepared prior to the commencement of those civil works will assess, like the two already prepared ESIsAs the potential cumulative impacts of water needs for the construction of planned infrastructures upon communities and other users and the environment and will determine appropriate mitigation measures to implement and to monitor. In addition, mitigation measures such protecting soil against accidental leakage of hydrocarbons, stripping contaminated surfaces and sensitizing employees against unnecessary manipulation of hazardous materials will be taken to avoid groundwater contamination during construction and operation phases.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

As civil works will take place in inhabited areas, risks of incident can occur as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV). Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area can lead to potential social impacts (gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, communicable diseases) on local communities. In a high HIV prevalence context, the need to minimize the inflow of external male workers is further pronounced. Thus the ESIsAs to be prepared for each sub-project will assess OHS risks in accordance with ESSs and the EHSGs for communities, workers as well as third parties and determine the appropriate mitigation measures to implement and monitor closely.

It is expected that the project will improve community health in general by managing in a proper way, solid wastes and reducing significantly floods risks.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Project activities include: (i) the urban drainage and associated road works; (ii) the construction of solid waste collection, treatment / recovery and disposal units in the Abidjan District,; intercommunal of secondary cities, (iii) the construction of transfer centers, including civil engineering works.

The drainage investments will consider existing settlements to minimize resettlement of households who may be residing where drainage channels will be extended. However, these investments may involve land acquisition, restrictions on land used and involuntary resettlement leading to economic and/or physical displacement. The project has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) and two Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) namely the...
RAP for the Anonkoua basin and Grand-Bassam canals. The finalized RPF has been consulted upon and disclosed in Cote d’Ivoire on March, 6, 2020. The two RAPs will be finalized and disclosed prior to project approval. The RAPs will be implemented prior the commencement of the civil works.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Vegetation loss: The clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and faunal habitat will be minimal. The overall impact on vegetation will be minimal. As a mitigation measure, reforestation of borrow areas, work sites and camps will be carried out with a view to replacing the destroyed vegetation.

Biodiversity and habitats degradation: The discharge of rainwater into rivers of project area and current stormwater drainage and sanitation conditions as well as solid waste management are potential risks and impacts on biodiversity. However, project investments, including the construction of solid waste management infrastructures, will contribute to some extent to reduce the pollution of these ecosystems.

The two prepared ESIAs and the ESMF as well as those which will be prepared during the implementation phase, will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any natural habitats especially wetlands such as: Gbangbo, Anguédédou, Djibi and Bété rivers as well as Aghien and Ebrié Lagoons. The preliminary baseline assessment carried out during identification, confirmed that the existing wetlands in the project area occupy a relatively significant environmental footprint. And, some of them are highly threatened ecosystems (high levels of degradation and pollution, imbalance in the ecological functioning, certain ecosystem services compromised) and are accordingly classified as sensitive ecosystems. The environmental risk for ESS6 is therefore moderate to significant. Based on that, the risk will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESMPs.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

There are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

During the ESMF preparation, a first assessment on the presence of tangible and intangible cultural heritage has been realized and no particular risk on cultural properties has been found. During the implementation phase, and before any civil work starts, an environmental and social assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. However, all construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during construction. It is known that there are World Heritage sites in Grand Bassam. However, none of the planned activities will take place inside these sites and/or their buffer zones.
ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This standard is not relevant to this operation.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

NO

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
The project is not expected to affect international waterways.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas
The project will not be located in a Disputed Area.

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the PCU including social and environmental specialists</td>
<td>06/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation, review, consultation approval and Disclosed of the ESMF and two ESIAs</td>
<td>02/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the Manual of procedure including E&amp;S aspects</td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Notifying to the Bank of any incident or accident related to the project implementation,</td>
<td>09/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-C-ESMP ;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ -Safety and Health protection plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ -Waste Management</td>
<td>12/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ -Environment and Insurance Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Republic of Côte d’Ivoire will prepare consult with stakeholders, adopt and disclose publicly a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</td>
<td>03/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on Environmental and Social Standards applicable to the project</td>
<td>09/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apr 01, 2020
- Preparing and maintaining in place a grievance redress mechanism (GRM)  
- Finalizing contracts of Contracted Workers (companies and subcontractors) including LMP.  
Preparing a stand-alone Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plan

**ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

The Republic of Cote d’Ivoire will ensure that Project contractors develop and implement a stand-alone Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan (ordinary waste and specific waste) at all worksites

**ESS 4 Community Health and Safety**

The Republic of Cote d’Ivoire will ensure that Project contractors develop and implement Traffic and Road Safety Plans, in particular a Traffic Plan for Construction Machinery and Deviation roads.

The Recipient shall prepare a GBV action plan

**ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Preparation, review, consultation approval and Disclosed of the finalized RPF

Preparation, review, consultation approval and Disclosed of the two RAPs

**ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

The Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, through the PCU, will ensure that ESIsAs include measures and actions to identify, assess and manage risks and impacts on biodiversity, including identifying different types of habitats and determining the circumstances

**ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

**ESS 8 Cultural Heritage**

The recipient shall develop and implement a procedure for chance finds which will be included in the ESMF.

**ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries**

**B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts**

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No
Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:
This operation will not use the Borrower’s E&S Framework in the assessment, development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank
Contact: Lorenzo Carrera
Title: Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist
Telephone No: 5241+4133 /
Email: lcarrera@worldbank.org

Contact: Mahine Diop
Title: Senior Municipal Engineer
Telephone No: 5331+3423 /
Email: mdiop4@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Sanitation

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Lorenzo Carrera, Mahine Diop

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Aly Zulficar Rahim Cleared on 27-Mar-2020 at 12:30:13 EDT

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Hanneke Van Tilburg (SAESSA) Conurred on 01-Apr-2020 at 17:34:39 EDT