

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL SAFETY NETS SYSTEM
STRENGTHENING PROGRAM - PAFS (P175594)**

ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)



September 2026

Final

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANDE	National Environmental Agency
ANStat:	National Agency for Statistics
ARV	Antiretroviral
AVEC	Village Savings and Credit Association
BCPFS	Social Safety Net Programs Coordination Office
BCPFS	Social Safety Net Program Coordination Office
CNAM	National Health Insurance Fund
CNPS	<i>National Social Security Fund</i>
CNI	National Identity Card
CIAPOL	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center
CIPS	Interministerial Committee for Social Protection
CAC	Community Health Workers
CMU	Universal Health Coverage
DLR/DLR	Results-Based Disbursement / Disbursement Linked to Results
DGPS	<i>General Directorate of Social Protection</i>
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESSA	Environmental and Social System Assessment
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
AF	Additional Financing
ILD/DLI	Disbursement-Linked Indicator
MEFB	Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget
MCNSLP	Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty
ICT	New Information and Communication Technologies
ONEG	National Observatory on Equity and Gender
PND	National Development Plan
PTMP	Productive Cash Transfer Program
PAFS	Multisectoral Program to Support the National Social Safety Net System
PPR	Program for Results
PFSP	Productive Social Safety Nets Project
IPF	Investment Financing Projects
RSU	Single Social Registry
SSR	Rural Health Service
SNPS	National Social Protection Strategy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Rationale for Additional Financing

1. Since 2021, the Multisectoral Program to Support the National Social Safety Net System (PAFS, P175594) has been Côte d'Ivoire's flagship instrument for social and economic inclusion. Funded by the World Bank under the Program-for-Results (PforR) modality, it has expanded coverage of the Productive Cash Transfer Program (PTMP) to 527,000 households by 2025, across the entire country, in both rural and urban areas. The program also established the Single Social Registry (RSU), professionalized targeting mechanisms, and laid the groundwork for a national system to respond to co-varying shocks. The quality of this implementation led to a downward revision of the technical risk, from substantial to moderate.
2. The National Development Plan (PND) 2026–2030 designates the PAFS as the primary instrument for protecting vulnerable populations and promoting their empowerment. It is within this framework that Additional Financing (AF) has been prepared, covering the period from October 2026 to December 2030. The AF retains the Development Objective of the initial Program—to increase access by poor and vulnerable households to social safety net programs and improve the performance of delivery systems—and maintains the three existing outcome areas: (i) strengthening targeting mechanisms and pooling resources; (ii) expansion and sustainability of the PTMP; (iii) development of a shock response mechanism.
3. The AF's added value stems from four key changes. First, the expansion of the PTMP to 300,000 new beneficiaries, accompanied by support measures and an economic inclusion package. Second, the introduction of a multisectoral set of interventions dedicated to empowering out-of-school adolescent girls and young women aged 15 to 25 in communities served by the PTMP, building on the experience of the SWEDD Program (community awareness, keeping girls in school, sexual and reproductive health, economic inclusion, and referral to services). Third, the consolidation of the digital RSU and the acceleration of digital financial inclusion, with a strong focus on women. Fourth, the strengthening of the social center delivery model, including the transition of PTMP beneficiaries to the non-contributory Medical Assistance Program (RAM) under Universal Health Coverage (CMU).
4. The geographic scope remains national. The AF's budget totals 200 million U.S. dollars from IDA resources, supplemented by two grants from the Global Financing Facility (GFF) totaling 10 million U.S. dollars. New Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs 4A, 5A, 6A, and 7A) accompany these guidelines, alongside the retained and updated DLIs from the initial phase.

Objective and Methodology of the ESSA

5. The Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) analyzes the national environmental and social management system applicable to the AF Program to assess its compliance with the six Fundamental Principles of the World Bank's Policy on Results-Based Financing (November 17, 2017) and the associated Guidelines (September 18, 2020). It aims to ensure that the Program does not pose significant environmental and social risks, that national mechanisms are in place to identify and manage residual risks, and that the responsible institutions have the necessary capacity to manage these risks.
6. The methodology combined a risk screening based on lessons learned from the initial phase, a literature review of the national legal framework and Program instruments (E&S good practice guide,

overview of safeguards activities, ESSA 2021), analysis of the General Assessment of the National Environmental and Social Management System conducted for Côte d'Ivoire in 2024, as well as consultations with implementing institutions and stakeholders on the ground. This ESSA updates the 2021 version and incorporates an assessment of the implementation of the Program Action Plan (PAP) from the previous phase.

E&S Risk Profile and PforR Exclusion Criteria

7. The **environmental risk remains Moderate**. The AF Program does not finance heavy infrastructure or land acquisition. Environmental impacts are limited to diffuse and localized nuisances: generation of office waste and Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste (EEEW) related to the digitization of solid waste management and registration operations, increased energy consumption, emissions from field travel, and minor impacts associated with income-generating activities (IGAs) in agriculture, livestock raising, crafts, or processing carried out by beneficiaries (use of inputs, solid and liquid waste, localized pressure on land and water).

8. The **social risk remains Moderate**. This risk rating is justified by the fact that despite the introduction of new activities such as adolescent girls and young women aged 15 to 25 as beneficiaries, no additional social risks or adverse impacts are expected.

9. In accordance with the PforR Policy, the Program excludes from its scope any investment likely to generate significant, substantial, varied, irreversible, or unprecedented negative impacts. The following are expressly ineligible: subprojects and IGAs presenting a high E&S risk; projects requiring large-scale land acquisition, significant displacement of people, major demolitions, substantial restrictions on access to economic resources, or the use of forced evictions; activities resulting in the conversion or significant degradation of critical natural habitats or critical cultural heritage sites; activities that cause significant air, water, or soil contamination, or that expose workers to major health and safety risks; activities involving forced labor or child labor, or likely to exacerbate social, ethnic, or land-related conflicts; as well as contracts of such a value that they would require review by the World Bank's Operations Review Committee (OPRC).

Key Environmental and Social Benefits and Risks

10. The AF Program generates indirect but tangible environmental benefits. The adaptive nature of social safety nets, supported by early warning systems and the shock response mechanism, strengthens the resilience of rural households in the face of droughts and floods and prevents destructive coping strategies. Income stabilization and the financing of economic alternatives reduce human pressure on forests and natural resources. The E&S technical manual governing the IGAs promotes the use of organic fertilizers, the exclusive use of registered plant protection products, the wearing of personal protective equipment, and the safe management of empty packaging. The digitization of procedures also reduces paper consumption.

11. On the social front, the benefits are substantial: direct quarterly financial support for households living in extreme poverty and an exit grant designed to sustain micro-enterprises; economic and decision-making empowerment of women, who primarily manage the transfers; empowerment of adolescent girls and young women through training, awareness-raising, and access to sexual and reproductive health services; secure digital financial inclusion, which is particularly crucial in rural areas; access to healthcare through enrollment in the CMU and the transition to the RAM; access to civil status and identity

documents; and strengthening of social capital through the formation of Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC) and participation in community life.

12. The main residual social risks are as follows: (i) GBV and intra-family tensions, as prioritizing women may disrupt power dynamics within households; (ii) SEA/SH and abuse of power by field staff toward beneficiaries with low literacy levels, particularly adolescent girls; (iii) errors in inclusion and exclusion from the targeting process, disputes over beneficiary lists, marginalization of populations without identity documents or living in informal settlements, favoritism, and community tensions; (iv) weaknesses in local governance and dysfunction of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), particularly regarding sensitive complaints; (v) occupational safety and health (OHS) and security risks during collection and monitoring missions in remote or border areas (traffic accidents, assaults, physically demanding conditions); (vi) fraud, phishing, identity theft, and illegal withdrawal fees charged by mobile money sub-agents; (vii) loss of confidentiality of personal data collected on a large scale; (viii) aid dependency and temporary local inflationary pressures. Residual environmental risks primarily concern the management of EEEW, used cartridges, and batteries, as well as the regulation of agricultural IGAs.

Assessment of the Legal Framework and Institutional Capacities

13. The Ivorian legal framework has been substantially modernized and covers most of the requirements of the PforR's Fundamental Principles. Key legislation includes Law No. 2023-900 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Environmental Code, Decree No. 2024-595 of June 26, 2024, establishing the rules for environmental and social assessments; Law No. 2023-902 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Water Code; Law No. 2023-899 establishing the Code of Hygiene and Public Health, regulations concerning EEEW, Law No. 2015-532 establishing the Labor Code, Laws No. 2021-893 and No. 2021-894 concerning the protection of victims of domestic and sexual violence and the strengthening of criminal penalties, Laws No. 2013-450 and No. 2013-451 on the protection of personal data and cybercrime, as amended by Law No. 2023-593, as well as Law No. 2023-595 on the protection of the national cultural heritage.

14. The General Assessment of the National Environmental and Social Management System conducted in 2024 concluded that the system is partially compliant with the Environmental and Social Standards, with ESS 5 remaining non-compliant and ESS 7 being inapplicable in Côte d'Ivoire. A joint World Bank–African Development Bank action plan designed to address these gaps was approved by national stakeholders on February 5, 2026.

15. At the institutional level, the Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and Poverty Alleviation (MCNSLP) oversees the program, and the Interministerial Committee on Social Protection (CIPS) provides strategic guidance. The Social Safety Nets Program Coordination Office (BCPFS) remains the implementing agency: throughout the entire cycle of the initial Program, it has demonstrated a high level of technical and fiduciary capacity, recognized expertise in the Universal Social Allowance (RSU) and mobile-money payments, and a territorial presence extending from the central level down to village committees. It relies on regional directorates, social workers, 805 CACs, and village committees, and collaborates with the MEPS, the MFFE, the CNAM, the ONECI, and the ANDE.

16. The evaluation nevertheless identifies several operational bottlenecks. The ANDE, the linchpin of the national environmental assessment system, lacks sufficient human, logistical, and financial resources to ensure field monitoring, as well as specialists in social issues; gender, climate change, and resettlement

issues are not integrated into its tools. Implementing agencies lack sufficient E&S focal points at the decentralized level. The GRM remains more reactive than proactive and has not yet incorporated procedures dedicated to handling sensitive SEA/SH complaints based on a survivor-centered approach. The national system for identifying and monitoring vulnerable groups remains virtually nonexistent. Mechanisms for protecting personal data must be strengthened at the BCPFS and among payment operators. Finally, social workers face staffing shortages, and CACs have precarious contractual status, leading to a high risk of turnover.

Key Recommendations and Program Action Plan

17. The ESSA recommendations aim to consolidate a generally adequate national system by addressing the identified gaps throughout the AF's duration (2026–2030). The priority measures are as follows:

- **Update and disseminate the E&S procedures** in the AF Program Operation Manual for each of the institutions involved, including as annexes the exclusion list, the verification checklist, the environmental and social clauses, the GRM standards, and the data confidentiality protocol;
- **Strengthen and adapt the Grievance Redress Mechanism** by incorporating specific procedures for SEA/SH complaints based on strict confidentiality, informed consent, non-discrimination, and the safety of survivors; make it accessible and decentralized down to the community level; and ensure that all program staff sign a code of conduct;
- **Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence** by developing an SEA/SH/GBV action plan tailored to young beneficiaries (adolescent girls).
- **Establish an E&S performance monitoring system**, including monitoring of the GRM and conflicts, and assign designated E&S focal points to decentralized structures;
- **Strengthen the capacities of the BCPFS safeguards team** and sectoral and local stakeholders in the following areas: E&S reporting, management of sensitive complaints, prevention of GBV/SEA/SH, occupational safety and health (OHS) measures, and environmental and social monitoring of agricultural and livestock IGAs;
- **Annually inform and raise awareness** among all program stakeholders (AC, CAC, regional offices, social workers, social centers, communities, and beneficiaries) regarding E&S issues, the GRM, and the prevention of GBV/SEA/SH, and strengthen civic engagement;
- **Secure personal data** by implementing appropriate technical measures and designating data protection officers within the BCPFS and payment operators;
- **Ensure inclusive and continuously updated targeting**, accompanied by transparent communication and community-based mediation, to prevent community frustrations and the exclusion of households in remote areas and camps;
- **Support IGAs** by disseminating and ensuring adoption of the E&S technical manual, promoting sustainable agricultural practices outside protected forests, and establishing waste sorting, collection, and disposal systems—particularly for EEEW—through certified service providers.

Conclusion

18. Côte d'Ivoire's national environmental and social management system is sufficiently developed to be used within the framework of the AF Program, provided that the measures outlined in the Program's Action Plan are effectively implemented. The BCPFS has proven experience and strong implementation

capacity, which will, however, need to be strengthened in light of the expansion of the scope of intervention and the introduction of new activities targeting adolescent girls and young women.

19. The AF Program's environmental and social risk rating is Moderate. Although there are new beneficiaries (adolescent girls), these risks remain manageable due to the mitigation measures and institutional strengthening strategies defined in this evaluation and the BCPFS's experience.

SECTION I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I.1. Background

20. Like other countries around the world, Côte d'Ivoire has committed to poverty reduction by actively developing the social protection sector. Significant progress was made in this sector during the years 2016–2020. The National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS) reflects the government's commitment to improving pro-poor spending and the coverage of social protection programs. The foundations for a social safety net system were laid with the launch of the Productive Social Safety Nets Project (PFSP) in 2015. The World Bank therefore supported the government of Côte d'Ivoire in preparing the "Multisectoral Program to Support the National Social Safety Net System (PAFS)."

21. This program has supported the poorest households through cash transfers and accompanying measures to promote greater economic and social inclusion, and has expanded significantly over the years, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 527,000 households by 2025 and covering rural and urban areas in all regions of the country.

22. From 2021 to 2025, the program strengthened the National Social Safety Net System and ensured greater social inclusion for poor and vulnerable populations by:

- strengthening the mechanisms for targeting social inclusion interventions;
- sustaining and expanding the coverage of major social programs;
- strengthening mechanisms and scalable tools for responding to shocks.

23. The PAFS Program's budget was supported by World Bank PforR funding during this period. Overall, the Program has succeeded in directing resources to areas with the highest concentration of poor households. However, unmet needs persist in certain departments.

24. To date, the PAFS has become the country's flagship program for social and economic inclusion; The 2026–2030 National Development Plan (PND) provides renewed strategic direction for this trajectory, making social inclusion and human capital central priorities of the country's development agenda and establishing PAFS as the primary instrument for protecting vulnerable populations, strengthening their economic resilience, and promoting their empowerment.

25. It should be noted, however, that women face disproportionate difficulties in accessing economic opportunities, which increases their vulnerability and further undermines the prospects for inclusive growth. Women are disproportionately concentrated in less productive, lower-paying, and more precarious jobs. Persistent and particularly pronounced financial exclusion is observed among less-educated, rural, and low-income women.

26. Girls face multiple vulnerabilities; they are more likely than boys to drop out of school due to significant demand-side constraints, such as community attitudes that prioritize education and autonomy for boys over those for girls. Furthermore, women and girls are highly exposed to gender-based violence and risks such as early pregnancy, anemia, and limited access to SRH services, which exacerbate their vulnerability and significantly contribute to reduced economic participation and the persistence of poverty.

27. The program's implementation has demonstrated its effectiveness, reliability, and sustainability, which has allowed for a revision of the overall technical risk from "substantial" to "moderate."
28. Its successes and growing needs have led to the launch of a new phase to focus expansion efforts on the most disadvantaged communities, thereby improving the effectiveness, equity, and impact of geographic targeting on poverty.
29. In this new phase, the Program will support the continued scaling up and evolution of the PAFS. This will involve supporting the expansion of existing interventions while deepening them, strengthening foundational platforms, and enhancing synergies with sectoral programs and stakeholders.
30. The introduction of activities targeting adolescent girls and young women may result in a reclassification of the risk of GBV from moderate to substantial, hence the update to the Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA).
31. In preparation for this new phase, the World Bank Group has conducted this Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) to: (a) analyze the environmental and social impacts resulting from the implementation of the Program during Phase 1—including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; (b) assess the borrower's capacity, in light of its national legal and institutional framework and the previous phase's Program Action Plan (PAP), to manage these impacts; and (c) evaluate the likelihood that the proposed operation will achieve its environmental and social objectives. The ESSA was conducted to ensure that the E&S management system of the Additional Financing complies with the six Fundamental Environmental and Social Principles set forth in the Bank's Program-for-Results Policy, published on November 17, 2017, as well as in the Bank's Guidelines on the Assessment of Environmental and Social Systems for Program-for-Results, published on September 18, 2020. The ESSA builds upon the one conducted in 2021 and also on the General Assessment of the National Environmental and Social Management System, conducted for Côte d'Ivoire in 2024.

1.2. Government Program

32. The program's objective was to strengthen the National Social Safety Net System to ensure greater social inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations over the 2021–2025 period through:
- **Strategic Priority 1: Strengthening mechanisms for targeting social inclusion interventions and pooling resources.** The program enables the establishment of a robust system for identifying and storing information on poor and vulnerable households or individuals.
 - **Strategic Axis 2: Synergy and sustainability of social programs, and expansion of their coverage.** The multisectoral program supports initiatives to strengthen communication and collaboration among stakeholders, as well as the development of common tools. *Partially completed* (Increased synergies between the PTMP and partner programs).
 - **Strategic Axis 3: Strengthening mechanisms to respond to covariant shocks .** The program facilitates the delivery of assistance to poor and vulnerable households in a structured and coherent manner,

I.3. Program—Additional Financing

I.3.1. Description of the Scope and Thematic Limits of the Additional Funding Program

33. The Additional Financing focuses on the empowerment of girls and women, drawing on the community platform. It will integrate new activities targeting adolescent girls and young women into the PTMP, building on the experience of the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Program (SWEDD) and leveraging synergies with other sectoral interventions (for example, basic education to keep girls in school, the health and nutrition sector for sexual and reproductive health, etc.).

34. This additional funding will intensify efforts to raise awareness among girls, their parents, spouses, and communities about the importance of education, to reduce early marriage, and to improve access to sexual and reproductive health services and information. It will also support income-generating activities and connect young girls with health, education, and employment services.

35. The AF Program covers the period from October 2026 to December 2030 and will help fund expenditures related to scaling up the Program's results across the three outcome areas, with the aim of strengthening the impact of the Program (PforR), which has demonstrated strong results.

36. This will involve: (i) expanding the coverage of key Program components, notably the RSU and the PTMP, the social centers pilot project, and the financial inclusion pilot project; (ii) consolidating and improving the fundamental tools of the implementation system, such as the digital RSU and the shock response mechanism, which is still under development; and (iii) introducing innovative elements to the PTMP to achieve a sustainable impact on employment and a set of activities dedicated to empowering adolescents and young women outside the health care system, thereby broadening the Program's scope beyond its current target population.

37. Expand pilot activities to new areas, strengthen training for social workers and CACs, raise community awareness of the CMU and the RAM, and support the transition of all PTMP beneficiaries from the contributory health insurance scheme to the non-contributory RAM, in 6 to 10 additional social centers and their service areas (depending on the size of the selected areas and needs).

38. The results claimed under the AF Program (the Program) will exclude any subproject (IGA financing) posing a high environmental and social risk. In accordance with the World Bank's Policy on "Program for Results (PforR)" Financing, activities likely to have significant, sensitive, varied, or unprecedented negative environmental and social risks and impacts on the environment and/or affected populations are not eligible for PforR financing. IGAs presenting potentially significant E&S risks are therefore excluded from the scope of the Program.

I.3.2. Program Development Objective(s) (PDO) and Results Indicators

39. The PDO for the Additional Financing (AF) Program is the same as that of the main Program: "to increase access by poor and vulnerable households to social protection programs and improve the performance of delivery systems." It is considered sufficiently flexible to encompass the broader scope of the Additional Financing, as "poor and vulnerable households" include adolescent girls and young women, who are the primary target groups of the new Additional Financing interventions integrated into the PTMP.

40. The main proposed PDO outcome areas are as follows:

- **Strengthening targeting mechanisms for social inclusion interventions and pooling of tools;**

- **Expansion and sustainability of the PTMP;**
- **Development of a shock response mechanism:**

1.4. Disbursement-related indicators and the associated verification protocol

41. The Program will be implemented through co-financing via a Global Financing Facility (GFF) grant, of which one for the Additional Financing phase disbursing towards DLI 12.

42. The proposed DLIs are presented in the table below.

Table1 : Proposed DLIs

DLIs – Original Program	DLIs – AF	AF Allocated (US\$M)		Key AF Changes	Purpose and Activities
		IDA	GFF		
RA 1 – Strengthened targeting mechanism and delivery systems for social programs					
DLI 1 - National coverage of the RSU reached	DLI 1 - National coverage of the RSU reached	4.5	0	DLI 1 is scaled up to: further extend national coverage of households with socioeconomic data recorded in the RSU, based on an updated prioritization approach, and increased sensitization of the unenrolled population.	Development and operationalization of the RSU, and expansion of its coverage in remaining uncovered areas, prioritizing wherever possible those with high poverty and risk exposure (including floodings, droughts and other climate-related hazards)
DLI 2 - Dynamism and utilization of the RSU are introduced	DLI 2 - Dynamism and utilization of the RSU are introduced	21.5	0	DLI 2 is scaled up to: continue providing regular updates of RSU socioeconomic data; further expand RSU registration points (guichets) in support of on-demand RSU enrollments and updates; increase use of RSU data by partner programs. DLI2 is also deepened to strengthen data quality and move towards interoperability with other registries.	Regular updating of RSU data older than three years; establishment and maintenance of registration points in underserved high-need and climate-exposed areas (especially those exposed to recurrent floodings) for timely identification and support in case of shocks; continuous refinement of the targeting model; technical inputs for interoperability and data-sharing.
DLI 3 - Social centers service delivery model in support of poor and vulnerable households’ access to health is enhanced	DLI 3 - Social centers service delivery model in support of poor and vulnerable households’ access to health is enhanced	5.5	0	DLI 3 is scaled up to: advance the progressive national rollout of interventions tested in the original pilot to more social centers and their catchment areas; support the integration of PTMP beneficiaries in the non-contributory health regime.	Sensitization of PTMP communities by reinforced social centers and their workforce on CMU enrolments, RAM, care pathways, nutrition, SRH, and gender equality; technical and operational solutions for RAM integration of PTMP beneficiaries.
RA 2 – Expansion and sustainability of the PTMP					
DLI 4 - Enhanced sustainability of the PTMP	-	0	0	DLI 4 was achieved. The regularity of transfers will be	Timely mobilization of domestic resources to cover twelve quarterly payment cycles per cohort.

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLIs – Original Program	DLIs – AF	AF Allocated (US\$M)		Key AF Changes	Purpose and Activities
		IDA	GFF		
				picked up in the new DLI 10 below.	
DLI 5 - Improved access of priority regions to PTMP	-	0	0	DLI 5 was achieved.	PTMP expansion among poor and vulnerable households in priority regions.
DLI 6 - Increased access of women to the PTMP	DLI 6 - Increased access of women to the PTMP	23	0	DLI 6 is scaled up. Results are reframed to include not only the share of women direct recipient of cash transfers, but also a measure of their participation in the broader PTMP package, including entrepreneurship training. This is aligned with a greater focus on economic inclusion and jobs.	Sensitization and support at the household and community level to foster equitable access to the PTMP for women, as direct recipients and participants to economic inclusion activities.
DLI 7 - Enhanced access to economic inclusion activities provided by the PTMP for beneficiaries	DLI 7 - Enhanced access to economic inclusion activities provided by the PTMP for beneficiaries	24	0	DLI 7 is scaled up to support extension of the package to additional beneficiaries. The DLI is also deepened to introduce a sustainability dimension through the continuous operations of AVECs beyond the period of direct program facilitation.	Productive economic inclusion package provided to PTMP households (training on life skills, IGAs coaching, family budgeting, AVECs, exit grants for AGRs).
DLI 8 - Increased synergies between the PTMP and partner programs ¹	DLI 8 - Increased synergies between the PTMP and partner programs	15	0	DLI 8 is scaled up to enable more PTMP beneficiaries to access partner programs. It is also deepened through a new DLR for a more deliberate focus on employment and technical training.	Operational partnerships and referrals, with adequate monitoring protocols to complementary programs.
-	DLI 10 - Unique PTMP beneficiary households increased	36	0	DLI 10 is introduced to support regular annual expansion of the PTMP, maintaining a focus on regularity of digital transfers. While the DLI is new, it scales up activities already implemented in the OP – it sets results differently to incentivize regularity of expansion as well as payments.	Timely extension of the PTMP (digital cash transfers, accompanying measures and economic inclusion package) to 100,000 new beneficiary households annually.
-	DLI 11 – Ratio of frontline workers/PTMP	22	0	DLI 11 is introduced to ensure operations are delivered through a strong network of frontline	Deployment and retention of qualified and regularly trained workforce required to deliver the

¹ DLI 8 in the Operational Workspace appears as “Memorandum of Understanding signed with partner programs (social and agriculture government programs) facilitating the access of PTMP beneficiaries to their services”, which corresponds to one of the OP DLRs and cannot be edited. The name in the Program Paper, “Increased synergies between the PTMP and partner programs”, is the official DLI name as per Financing Agreement.

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLIs – Original Program	DLIs – AF	AF Allocated (US\$M)		Key AF Changes	Purpose and Activities
		IDA	GFF		
	beneficiaries is 1/250			workers and that the approach is institutionalized. While the DLI is new, it scales up OP results previously focused on priority regions only.	PTMP, including accompanying economic inclusion measures at scale.
-	DLI 12 - Increased number of adolescent girls and young women who have completed the empowerment training package and benefited from at least one economic inclusion intervention	17	5	DLI 12 is introduced to advance adolescents and young women's empowerment through the PTMP platform. The DLI will capture progress in improving the human capital, agency, and economic opportunities of eligible adolescents, with a focus on girls, and young women.	Development and delivery of a multi-sectoral package of empowerment interventions for out-of-school adolescents and young women aged 15-25 in communities served by the PTMP, with an additional focus on girls.
-	DLI 13 - New beneficiaries are trained in digital finance and hold an active digital savings and/or credit account	18	0	DLI 13 is introduced to support access to digital financial services and active, sustained use of digital savings, which over time are expected to lead to access to other formal financial products.	Roll-out of a dedicated digital financial inclusion training and coaching package, tailored also to women, in collaboration with mobile operators.
RA 3 – Developing a shock response mechanism					
DLI 9 - Shock response framework defined and operationalized	DLI 9 - Shock response framework defined and operationalized	6	0	DLI 9 is scaled up. It consolidates the foundations laid under the OP, to ensure the shock response protocols (especially to climate-related hazard, including floods) are triggered and implemented effectively and move towards institutionalization. The focus will be on deepening operational readiness to implement, especially at the local level, to ensure timely shock responsive transfers are achieved.	Capacity strengthening of disaster preparedness and response actors at the central and local level; consolidation of protocols and tools for flood response; timely targeted cash transfers in response to at least one shock.
Total PforR AF (excluding IPF component)		192.5	5		

I.5. Summary of the Differences Between the Government Program and the AF Program

43. The table below presents the geographic coverage and duration of the Program and summarizes the links between the proposed AF Program and the government program.

Table2 : Links between the proposed FA Program and the government program.

	Government program supported by the PforR	Initial Funding	Additional Financing (AF)	Comments
Objective	Strengthen the National Social Safety Net System to ensure greater social inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations	Improve poor households' access to cash transfers and income-generating opportunities, and develop a system for delivering social protection services	Increase access to social safety net programs for poor and vulnerable households and improve the performance of service delivery systems	Full alignment with the government's agenda, under the strategic guidance of the National Development Plan (NDP)
Duration	2022–2030	May 2022 – Dec. 2026	Oct. 2026 – Dec. 2030	Full alignment.
Geographic coverage	National	National	National	Full alignment.
Results Areas		DR1, DR 2, DR 3	DR1, DR 2, DR 3	All Results Areas remain part of the government program
Overall Financing of the government program	US\$652.3 million	IDA: US\$192.5 million	Overall Financing	The overall IDA PforR financing of US\$400 million is about 60 percent of the Program

I.6. Institutional Arrangements and Program Implementation Modalities

44. The BCPFS will continue to oversee the implementation of the FA Program. The BCPFS has developed strong operational and technical capacities throughout the program cycle, demonstrating a consistent ability to engage stakeholders, coordinate, and successfully execute a complex operation. It has become an institutionalized operational unit within the Ministry. Residual risks include: securing future funding for the RSU and formalizing a sustainable budget line; the expansion of shock response activities to address new shocks and the engagement of a broader ecosystem of actors; effective collaboration with multiple actors involved in interventions to strengthen community centers; and the management of an expanded scope of implementation, including the program's new modalities for the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women. These risks will be mitigated through a revised expenditure framework and ongoing capacity building, integrated into the design of the additional funding, notably through the IPF component.

SECTION II. METHODOLOGY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

II.1. Key Steps in the Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

45. This ESSA was conducted in accordance with the Bank's Guidelines on Environmental and Social System Assessments for PforR Financing, published on September 18, 2020. The ESSA process includes the following steps:

46. Conduct a screening of potential environmental and social (E&S) risks associated with the investments planned under the government program, in order to exclude from the scope of the AF Program those activities likely to result in significant, substantial, varied, or unprecedented negative impacts on the environment and/or affected populations, by applying the four criteria defined in the World Bank's Results-Based Financing Policy (PforR) (published on November 17, 2017):

- a. likely E&S impacts, including key benefits, negative impacts, and risks,
- b. contextual risk factors, including risks to sustainability,
- c. risks related to institutional implementation capacity, complexity, and performance track record,
- d. reputational and political risks.

47. Assess potential environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts, including indirect and cumulative impacts, of activities associated with the AF Program.

48. Assess the existing national environmental and social management system applicable to the Program and the capacity of the key institutions involved, namely BCPFS, MEPS, MCNSLP (Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty), MEFB (Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget), MFFE (Ministry of Women, Family, and Children), ONECI (National Office of Civil Status and Identification), DGPS (General Directorate of Social Protection), and ANDE to manage the identified E&S risks and impacts, in particular by reviewing practices and performance against the Fundamental E&S Principles and key planning elements, followed by a review of lessons learned regarding the management of these aspects during the implementation of the Main Program, in order to identify any significant deviations that could affect the performance of the AF Program.

49. Formulate recommended measures in the Program Action Plan (PAP) to strengthen capacity and performance at the system level and in specific operational aspects related to risk management for the AF Program, including recommendations aimed at maintaining or improving the environmental and social management system and applying it to the AF Program.

II.2. Screening of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

50. The ESSA team worked closely with the Social Safety Nets Program Coordination Office throughout the assessment. In particular, this ESSA includes a screening of the AF Program's known activities—based on experience from the initial phase—as well as their associated risks.

51. Since information on potential IGAs was insufficient at this stage of the ESSA, the screening was based on the environmental and social risks and impacts observed during the implementation of the Program's initial phase, in order to identify the nature and type of potential E&S impacts associated with the AF Program. The conclusions of this screening process were extrapolated to assess the AF Program's

activities. The comprehensive environmental and social screening of the activities included in the AF Program is presented in SECTION III of this document. REF_Ref221208735 \r \h * MERGEFORMAT

II.3. Literature Review

52. The ESSA team reviewed the national environmental and social management system applicable to the AF Program, including the entire policy, legislative, and regulatory framework related to environmental and social aspects and the sustainable development of projects in Côte d'Ivoire (the Environmental Code and its implementing decrees and orders).

53. In addition, documents resulting from the implementation of the Initial Program (PAFS Guide to E&S Best Practices, Midterm Report on Training for Community Agents and Regional Directors on Environmental and Social Issues and Citizen Engagement within the Framework of the PAFS, the Comprehensive Assessment Report on Environmental and Social Safeguard Activities of the Social Safety Net Support Program from June 2023 to June 2026, and the Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESSA) Evaluation Report for the implementation of a Results-Based Program (PPR): “Multisectoral Program to Support the National Social Safety Net System - PAFS”) and other World Bank-funded projects were also reviewed, specifically the ESSA documents for the Social Safety Nets and Basic Services Program (P175594) and the Program to Strengthen the Basic Education System in Côte d'Ivoire (P177800).

54. At the institutional level, the analysis drew on the report titled “General Assessment of the National Environmental and Social Management System (Environmental and Social Overview Assessment),” conducted by the World Bank for Côte d'Ivoire in 2024.

II.4. Stakeholder Consultation

55. The consultation with the Social Safety Nets Program Coordination Office took place on Thursday, September 10, 2026, in the form of online meetings and interviews with stakeholders (DR CNSLP Gontougou, Tchologo, Bélier, Cavally; DR Family, Women, and Children (FFE) of Cavally and Tchologo, the Regional Directorate of Social Protection (DRPS) of Cavally, Tchologo, and Gontougou Lagune 1 & 2, the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM), the BCPFS team, CAC, Community Workers (AC), Social Workers (TS), and the General Directorate of Social Protection (DGPS) (see attendance list in the appendix) responsible for implementing the Initial Program and the AF Program.

56. The main points discussed during the consultations focused on the following topics:

- the challenges encountered during the implementation of the Initial Program in terms of human resources and budgets available for managing E&S aspects, and the level of awareness of the national environmental and social (E&S) system within the main institutions responsible for implementing the Program;
- the organizational and technical arrangements for implementing the E&S system within the relevant institutions;
- the difficulties encountered in managing beneficiaries or in rolling out the national E&S system and the PAP;
- the human, material, and capacity resource needs required to achieve sufficient E&S performance in relation to the expected objectives.

57. The AF Program's ESSA was finalized based on contributions from the consultation with these key stakeholders.

58. The consultation notes and the list of participants are available at the3 of this report.

SECTION III. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT— DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

III.1.Environmental and Social Context

59. The impacts of climate change, already evident in Côte d'Ivoire, directly affect the determinants of poverty addressed by the Program. By 2050, temperatures could rise by 1 to 4 °C, and dry and wet seasons could become more extreme, increasing the frequency of droughts and floods. According to the country's Climate and Development Report (CCDR, 2023), the lack of adaptation measures could lead to a nearly 10% decline in domestic production by 2050 and infrastructure damage equivalent to approximately 2% of GDP each year.

60. The agricultural sector, which contributes about 18% of GDP and employs nearly 46% of the labor force, is the primary channel through which these shocks are transmitted to the households targeted by the Program: rain-fed production could decline by up to 16% by mid-century. For households benefiting from the PTMP—most of whom are rural and dependent on subsistence agriculture—these shocks result in increased income volatility, seasonal food insecurity, the depletion of productive assets, and, in some cases, population displacement. These factors directly determine the timing of transfers, the scale of the shock response mechanism (DR 3), and the sustainability of the income-generating activities supported by the Program.

61. Côte d'Ivoire is also facing critical degradation of its ecosystems, marked by the loss of more than 80% of its forest cover over the past century and 95% of its mangroves, primarily due to agricultural expansion, artisanal gold mining, and urbanization. This degradation constitutes the Program's primary environmental focus, as the agricultural income-generating activities funded by productive support are carried out on land already under pressure.

62. Strengthening human resource capacity, raising community awareness, and expanding the Program's geographic coverage to reduce disparities between urban and rural areas are the main challenges in implementing the AF Program.

63. In terms of poverty, Côte d'Ivoire presents a paradox: sustained economic growth over the past decade coexists with persistent inequalities and unequal access to basic services. The national poverty rate fell from 46.3% in 2015 to 37.5% in 2021 (source: National Institute of Statistics, Household Living Standards Survey). The government has set a goal of reducing it to below 20% by 2030 as part of the 2026–2030 National Development Plan.

64. At the same time, the country has seen a significant increase in gender-based violence (GBV), rising from 5,405 cases in 2020 to 9,607 in 2024. Sexual and physical violence, as well as forced marriages, are the most common forms, especially in urban areas. Despite the government's efforts—such as the 1308 hotline, specialized police units, and 56 support centers—several obstacles remain, notably the cost of medical certificates and the weight of social norms. These issues also affect academic and professional settings, including the healthcare sector, where 23% of women and 15% of men report having experienced unwanted sexual behavior. This shows that gender-based violence and discrimination extend beyond the community level and require tailored responses in all social spheres.

65. Security remains a source of concern in the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, where social tensions could arise between host communities and migrant and refugee populations fleeing terrorist attacks in the Sahel. This situation is exacerbated by increased pressure on health infrastructure and available land.

III.2.Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks of the Program

III.2.1.Key Environmental Benefits of the AF Program

66. Although the AF Program is primarily a social protection and poverty reduction initiative, it incorporates an essential environmental dimension through adaptive social safety nets

67. The program's main environmental benefits are based on the following areas:

- **Strengthening resilience to climate shocks** (helping vulnerable rural households better withstand and adapt to environmental hazards):
 - Crisis preparedness: The integration of early warning systems allows for the rapid expansion of cash assistance just before or during climate-related events (droughts and floods);
 - Reducing vulnerability: By stabilizing family incomes, the program prevents families from falling into extreme poverty following an extreme weather event;
- **Reducing human pressure on natural resources:**
 - Extreme poverty often drives people to overexploit their immediate environment in order to survive;
 - Economic alternative: By funding income-generating activities (IGAs) and offering training, the program reduces direct dependence on forests and deforestation;
 - Sustainable practices: Financial assistance enables the purchase of more environmentally friendly inputs or equipment, limiting the use of destructive practices such as excessive slash-and-burn farming or poaching;
- **Promotion of good environmental practices in income-generating activities:**
 - promoting the use of biological and organic fertilizers;
 - reducing the use of chemical plant protection products;
 - the exclusive use of registered plant protection products;
 - compliance with safety measures during pesticide application, including the consistent use of appropriate personal protective equipment (gloves, masks, boots, and protective clothing, etc.);
 - prohibiting the reuse of empty pesticide containers for household purposes;
 - the safe management of empty pesticide packaging and containers to prevent the risk of human poisoning and any pollution of soil, waterways, and the environment in general;
 - maintaining a healthy work environment through proper management of solid waste and wastewater;
 - compliance with administrative and tax obligations related to the use of public property for beneficiaries located along public roads.
- **Integrated Environmental Management (ESMP):** As part of the expansion, particularly through the Social Safety Net Support Project (PAFS), an **Environmental and Social**

Management Plan (ESMP) has been implemented. This plan ensures that micro-projects initiated by communities or individuals do not harm local ecosystems by strictly regulating waste and water resource management. Integration of environmental and social requirements into bidding documents. In accordance with the provisions of this ESMP, a monitoring system based on a set of performance and outcome indicators has been established to assess the level of implementation of the planned environmental and social measures as well as their effectiveness.

III.2.2.Key Social Benefits of the FA Program

68. The program provides direct financial support of 36,000 FCFA every quarter for three years to households living in extreme poverty.

69. The main social benefits are:

- **Direct financial support:** Immediate improvement in purchasing power and living conditions through regular quarterly payments and a package of supporting measures;
- **Women's empowerment:** Strengthening the financial independence of women, who primarily manage these funds for their families. The emergence of best practices in social and productive inclusion developed by some beneficiary households. Increased empowerment of women beneficiaries could encourage their participation in decision-making regarding household and community matters;
- **Empowerment of adolescent girls and young women:** Training and community outreach targeting girls, their parents, their spouses, and communities; reduction of early marriages; improved access to information and sexual and reproductive health services; and referrals to health, education, and employment services;
- **Creation and consolidation of income-generating activities (IGAs):** Funding for income-generating activities and the provision of a 72,000 FCFA exit grant to ensure the sustainability of small businesses or projects. In addition to government social workers in the various intervention areas, support is provided by 805 Community Agent Consultants (CACs) who have been recruited and trained to address these needs;
- **Access to healthcare:** Free enrollment of beneficiaries in Universal Health Coverage (CMU);
- **Digital, Social, and Financial Inclusion:** Use of secure digital mobile payments to facilitate access to basic banking services, particularly in rural areas; issuance of administrative documents (national ID cards, identity certificates, and birth certificates); School enrollment for children and access to healthcare for household members (payment for medical prescriptions); Beneficiaries' participation in solidarity initiatives and efforts to strengthen social cohesion through group activities, including contributions to support infrastructure repairs (school roofs, volunteer teachers' homes, etc.); familiarizing some beneficiaries with communication tools (ICT) / a driver of financial inclusion; beneficiaries' participation in community life (meetings, decision-making, etc.);
- **Support and Training:** Awareness-raising sessions, financial education, and community-based mentoring to encourage savings and community resilience. raising beneficiaries' awareness of essential family practices and access to basic social services (children's schooling, access to health care, childhood vaccinations, access to healthy food, civil registration, completion of

administrative documents, hygiene, birth spacing, etc.); Support for productivity enhancement: (i) Introduction to sound family budget management, (ii) Encouragement and guidance for income-generating activities, and (iii) Organizing beneficiaries into associations to facilitate the mobilization of savings through Village Savings and Credit Associations (AVEC).

III.3. Major Negative Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts of the Program and Mitigation Measures

III.3.1. Main negative environmental risks and impacts of the AF Program

70. The negative environmental risks and impacts associated with the Program will stem primarily from the implementation of:

A./ IGAs led by beneficiaries

71. These activities are limited to local nuisances. They include:

- **Waste management:** The development of small businesses or artisanal and processing activities generates solid and liquid waste (particularly plastic packaging and wastewater);
- **Use of inputs:** Subsistence farming or market gardening activities supported by productive assistance programs may involve the use of fertilizers and pesticides, which risk polluting local soils and water sources;
- **Pressure on natural resources:** The expansion of small-cultivated plots or livestock operations may increase pressure on arable land and water resources and contribute to small-scale, localized deforestation;

These risks are **low to moderate**.

B./ Administrative Management Activities of the AF Program

☹ Solid waste generation (paper, plastics, non-hazardous waste)

72. This refers to office waste (cartridges, consumables). However, this impact is low and has a local scope.

☹ Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste (WEEE—e-waste)

73. Administrative management activities will also generate WEEE consisting of defective, damaged, or obsolete electronic components (tablets, computers, printers), which are non-biodegradable. In addition to this equipment, the waste also includes used batteries.

74. This risk is low to moderate on a national scale.

☹ Resource Consumption (Energy, Water, and Other Resources)

75. Administrative and institutional activities, as well as the monitoring and oversight of services and training programs, will increase electricity consumption (natural resources). This risk is low.

☹ Risks Related to Air Quality and Pollution

76. Community outreach, recruitment in rural areas, and other field activities such as monitoring, supervision, inspection, and studies will increase CO₂ and fine particulate matter emissions from

motorcycles and cars. This represents an additional contribution to climate change risks, even though the risk level remains low.

77. A presentation of the findings took place on Thursday, September 24, 2026, involving the same conditions and participants as the consultation.

78. The following table summarizes the negative environmental risks and impacts.

Table 3 : Main Environmental Risks and Negative Impacts of the Program

DLI	Activities	Key Environmental Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
DLI 1 is being expanded to further extend national coverage of households with socioeconomic data recorded in the RSU, based on an updated prioritization approach and increased outreach to the unregistered population.	Development and operationalization of the RSU, and expansion of its coverage to remaining uncovered areas, prioritizing as much as possible those with high poverty rates and high exposure to risks (particularly floods, droughts, and other climate-related hazards).	Paper Waste Generation	Low
		WEEE generation	Low
		Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Low
DLI 2 is being expanded to: continue providing regular updates to the RSU's socioeconomic data; further expand RSU registration points (service counters) to facilitate on-demand registrations and updates; and increase the use of RSU data by partner programs. DLI 2 is also being expanded to enhance data quality and promote interoperability with other registries.	Regular updating of RSU data older than three years; Establishment and maintenance of registration points in underserved, high-need, and climate-vulnerable areas (particularly those prone to recurrent flooding) to enable rapid identification and support in the event of a crisis; continuous improvement of the targeting model; technical contributions to data interoperability and sharing.	Paper Waste Generation	Low
		WEEE generation	Low
		Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Low
		Energy consumption	Moderate
DLI 3 is expanded to: advance the gradual nationwide rollout of interventions tested in the initial pilot project to more community health centers and their service areas; support the integration of PTMP beneficiaries into the non-contributory health insurance system.	Raising awareness among PTMP communities through strengthened social centers and their staff regarding enrollment in the CMU, the RAM, care pathways, nutrition, SRH, and gender equality; technical and operational solutions for the RAM integration of PTMP beneficiaries.	Plastic and paper waste generation	Low
		Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Low
		Energy consumption	Low
The DLI 4 objective has been achieved.	Timely mobilization of national resources to cover twelve quarterly payment cycles per cohort.	WEEE generation	Low
		Paper Waste Generation	Low
DLI 5 has been achieved.		WEEE generation	Low

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DLI	Activities	Key Environmental Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
	Expansion of the PTMP program to include low-income and vulnerable households in priority regions.	Soil degradation and deforestation	Low
		Soil/subsoil pollution	Low
		Production of organic and plastic waste;	Low
		Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Low
		Energy consumption	Low
		-Disruption of local biodiversity (flora and fauna)	Low
DLI 6 has been expanded. The results have been reformulated to include not only the proportion of women who are direct beneficiaries of cash transfers but also a measure of their participation in the PTMP program as a whole, particularly in entrepreneurship training. This change is part of a more inclusive approach focused on employment and economic inclusion.	Awareness-raising and support at the household and community levels to promote equitable access to the PTMP for women, both as direct beneficiaries and as participants in economic inclusion activities.	-Production of plastic and paper waste; -Increased greenhouse gas emissions; -Energy consumption	Moderate
DLI 7 is scaled up to support extension of the economic inclusion package to additional beneficiaries. The DLI is also deepened to introduce a sustainability dimension through the continuous operations of AVECs beyond the period of direct program facilitation.	A suite of productive economic inclusion measures is provided to PTMP households (life skills training, coaching in income-generating activities, family budget management, AVEC, and exit grants for income-generating activities).	- Soil degradation and deforestation -Soil and subsoil pollution -Production of organic and plastic waste; -Increased greenhouse gas emissions	Moderate

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Environmental Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
		-Disruption of local biodiversity (flora and fauna)	
DLI 8 is maintained and strengthened to enable a greater number of PTMP beneficiaries to access partner programs, with an additional focus on employment and technical training.	Operational partnerships and referral to complementary programs, accompanied by appropriate monitoring protocols.	Energy consumption	Low
DLI 9 is expanded. It builds on the foundations established under the OP to ensure the effective activation and implementation of shock response protocols (particularly in response to climate-related hazards, including floods) and to move toward their institutionalization. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening operational implementation capacity, particularly at the local level, to ensure rapid transfers in the event of a shock.	Strengthening the capacities of disaster preparedness and response actors at the central and local levels; consolidating flood response protocols and tools; targeted and timely cash transfers in response to at least one shock.	-Energy consumption -Increase in greenhouse gas emissions -Paper waste generation	Low
DLI 10 aims to support the steady annual expansion of the Digital Cash Transfer Program (PTMP), prioritizing the regularity of digital transfers. Although new, the DLI expands on activities already implemented under the Original Program (OP) and defines outcomes differently to encourage consistent expansion and payments.	Timely expansion of the PTMP (digital cash transfers, supporting measures, and economic inclusion program) to 100,000 new beneficiary households each year.	WEEE Generation Energy consumption Production of plastic, paper, and organic waste.	Moderate

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Environmental Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
DLI 11 aims to ensure that operations are carried out through a strong network of frontline agents and that this approach is institutionalized. Although new, it expands the operational activities that were previously implemented only in priority regions.	Deployment and retention of a skilled and regularly trained workforce necessary for the large-scale implementation of the PTMP, including its accompanying economic inclusion measures.	-Increase in greenhouse gas emissions. -Noise pollution and runway degradation. -Generation of WEEE. -Production of plastic and paper waste. -Energy consumption.	Moderate
DLI 12 was established to promote the empowerment of young women and adolescents, especially girls, through the PTMP platform. It will measure progress made in improving the human capital, autonomy, and economic prospects of eligible girls and young women.	Development and implementation of a multisectoral set of empowerment interventions for out-of-school adolescents and young women aged 15 to 25 in communities served by the PTMP.	-Plastic and paper waste generation; -Increased greenhouse gas emissions. -Energy consumption	Low
DLI 13 aims to promote access to digital financial services and the active and sustainable use of digital savings, which should ultimately enable access to other formal financial products.	Rollout of a training and support program dedicated to digital financial inclusion, tailored to women as well, in collaboration with mobile operators.	-Plastic and paper waste generation; -Increase in greenhouse gas emissions. -Energy consumption	Low

III.3.2.Key Negative Social Risks and Impacts of the AF Program

79. The implementation of activities under this AF Program could give rise to the following risks:

- **Risks of dependency and limitations on impact:**
 - *Windfall effect:* Temporary financial dependence may set in without any guarantee of sustainable empowerment once payments cease. If support for economic inclusion or Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) fails, some beneficiaries may fall into a state of passive reliance on public aid;
 - *Local inflationary pressures:* The massive and simultaneous injection of cash (cash transfers) into small, isolated rural communities may cause temporary inflation (during the transfer period) on basic necessities, penalizing non-beneficiaries;
- **Risks of exclusion and community frustration:**
 - *Targeting errors (inclusion/exclusion):* The exclusion of very poor households not included in the Single Social Registry creates a sense of injustice;
 - *Local tensions:* Limiting the number of families receiving assistance fuels rivalries between neighbors or villages. Giving money to some households and not to others can undermine social cohesion and fuel resentment;
 - *Challenges to the lists:* The perceived lack of transparency in rural areas undermines social cohesion;
 - *Marginalization of isolated groups:* Nomadic populations, those without identification documents, or those living in remote, isolated areas risk being overlooked during large-scale campaigns;
 - *Risks of favoritism:* Political or family pressure exerted on local leaders can skew voter registration lists;
- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intra-family tensions:**
 - *Power struggles within households:* When cash transfers are primarily targeted at women to ensure the money is used for food and children's education, this can disrupt patriarchal structures and lead to marital conflicts or domestic violence;
 - *Risks of sexual harassment of program workers:* The mixed-gender composition of the FA Program's implementation team may expose women to forms of harassment;
- **Health and safety risks for AF Program workers:**
 - *Road and accident risks:* Surveyors travel long distances on rough roads, often by motorcycle, increasing the risk of traffic accidents;
 - *Security risks:* In certain border or remote areas, staff are exposed to assaults or highway robbery;
 - *Team fatigue and burnout:* Extreme weather conditions and heavy workloads affect the physical and mental health of data collectors;
- **Weaknesses in governance and complaint management:**

- *Risks of corruption and sexual harassment during the targeting phase:* Risk of favoritism when targeting female beneficiaries;
- *Abuse of power and harassment:* The position of authority held by community agents vis-à-vis an illiterate population (adolescent girls and women) poses a risk of exploitation, demands for favors (sexual or financial), or corruption;
- *Dysfunction of the Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM):* If the channels for challenging or reporting abuse are not accessible, anonymous, or effective, public frustration will increase;
- **Risks of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime:** Beneficiaries may be highly vulnerable to phishing scams, fake officials, or identity theft, which can result in the theft of resources from uninformed beneficiaries;
- **Loss of data protection and privacy:** Digital management involves the collection of large amounts of personal data;
- **Hidden fees and abuse by withdrawal agents:** In certain remote areas of Côte d'Ivoire, beneficiaries may face abusive practices by *mobile money* sub-agents, such as illegal withdrawal fees, non-transparent pricing, or refusal of service due to a lack of available cash.

80. These risks are **classified as low, moderate, and substantial**.

81. The table below outlines the potential negative social impacts and risks associated with the Program.

Table4 : Key Risks and Negative Social Impacts of the Program

DLI	Activities	Key Social Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
DLI 1 is being expanded to further extend national coverage of households with socioeconomic data recorded in the RSU, based on an updated prioritization approach and increased outreach to the unregistered population.	Development and operationalization of the RSU, and expansion of its coverage to remaining uncovered areas, prioritizing as much as possible those with high poverty rates and high exposure to risks (particularly floods, droughts, and other climate-related hazards).	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intrafamilial tensions -Risks of community exclusion and frustration -Risks related to the health and safety of AF Program workers	Substantial
		Weaknesses in governance and complaint management	Moderate
		-Risks of dependency and limited impact -Risks of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime -Loss of personal data protection and confidentiality -Hidden fees and abuse by withdrawal agents	Low
DLI 2 is being expanded to: continue providing regular updates to the RSU's socioeconomic data; further expand RSU registration points (service counters) to facilitate on-demand registrations and updates; and increase the use of RSU data by partner programs. DLI 2 is also being expanded to enhance data quality and promote interoperability with other registries.	Regular updating of RSU data older than three years; Establishment and maintenance of registration points in underserved, high-need, and climate-vulnerable areas (particularly those prone to recurrent flooding) to enable rapid identification and support in the event of a crisis; continuous improvement of the targeting model; technical contributions to data interoperability and sharing.	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Intrafamilial Tensions -Risks of community exclusion and frustration -Risks related to the health and safety of AF Program workers	Substantial
		Weaknesses in governance and complaint management	Moderate
		-Risks of dependency and limited impact	Low

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Social Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
		-Risks of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime -Loss of personal data protection and confidentiality -Hidden fees and abuse by withdrawal agents	
DLI 3 is expanded to: advance the gradual nationwide rollout of interventions tested in the initial pilot project to more community health centers and their service areas; support the integration of PTMP beneficiaries into the non-contributory health insurance system.	Raising awareness among PTMP communities through strengthened social centers and their staff regarding enrollment in the CMU, the RAM, care pathways, nutrition, SRH, and gender equality; technical and operational solutions for the RAM integration of PTMP beneficiaries.	Health and Safety Risks for Workers in the AF Program	Moderate
		Weaknesses in governance and complaint management.	Low
4. DLI 4 - Timely mobilization of national resources to cover twelve quarterly payment cycles per cohort.	Mobilize national resources to cover twelve quarterly payment cycles per cohort.	Risks related to the health and safety of AF Program workers	Low
5. DLI 5 has been achieved.	Expansion of the PTMP program to poor and vulnerable households in priority regions.	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intra-family tensions -Risks of exclusion and community frustrations -Risks related to the health and safety of AF Program workers	Substantial
		-Risks of dependency and limitations on impact -Risks of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime -Loss of personal data protection and confidentiality -Hidden fees and abuse by cash-out agents.	Low

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Social Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
DLI 6 has been expanded. The results have been reformulated to include not only the proportion of women who are direct beneficiaries of cash transfers but also a measure of their participation in the PTMP program as a whole, particularly in entrepreneurship training. This change is part of a more inclusive approach focused on employment and economic inclusion.	Awareness-raising and support at the household and community levels to promote equitable access to the PTMP for women, both as direct beneficiaries and as participants in economic inclusion activities.	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intra-family tensions -Health and safety risks for AF Program workers	Moderate
DLI 7 is scaled up to support extension of the economic inclusion package to additional beneficiaries. The DLI is also deepened to introduce a sustainability dimension through the continuous operations of AVECs beyond the period of direct program facilitation.	A suite of productive economic inclusion measures is provided to PTMP households (life skills training, coaching in income-generating activities, family budget management, AVEC, and exit grants for income-generating activities).	Health and Safety Risks for Workers in the AF Program Abuse of power and harassment	Moderate
DLI 8 is maintained and strengthened to enable a greater number of PTMP beneficiaries to access partner programs, with an additional focus on employment and technical training.	Operational partnerships and referral to complementary programs, accompanied by appropriate monitoring protocols.	Risks related to the health and safety of Program workers	Low
DLI 9 is expanded. It builds on the foundations established under the OP to ensure the effective activation and implementation of shock response protocols (particularly in response to climate-related hazards, including floods) and to move toward their institutionalization. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening operational implementation capacity,	Strengthening the capacities of disaster preparedness and response actors at the central and local levels; consolidating flood response protocols and tools; targeted and timely cash transfers in response to at least one shock.	Risks Related to the Health and Safety of Program Staff	Low

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Social Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
particularly at the local level, to ensure rapid transfers in the event of a shock.			
DLI 10 aims to support the steady annual expansion of the Digital Cash Transfer Program (PTMP), prioritizing the regularity of digital transfers. Although new, the DLI expands on activities already implemented under the Original Program (OP) and defines outcomes differently to encourage consistent expansion and payments.	Timely expansion of the PTMP (digital cash transfers, supporting measures, and economic inclusion program) to 100,000 new beneficiary households each year.	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intra-family tensions -Risks of social exclusion and community frustrations -Risks related to the health and safety of workers in the AF Program	Substantial
		-Risks of dependency and limitations on impact -Risks of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime -Loss of personal data protection and confidentiality -Hidden fees and abuse by cash-out agents.	Low
DLI 11 aims to ensure that operations are carried out through a strong network of frontline agents and that this approach is institutionalized. Although new, it expands the operational activities that were previously implemented only in priority regions.	Deployment and retention of a skilled and regularly trained workforce necessary for the large-scale implementation of the PTMP, including its accompanying economic inclusion measures.	Health and Safety Risks for Workers in the AF Program	Moderate

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

DLI	Activities	Key Social Risks or Impacts	Level of Risk or Impact
DLI 12 was established to promote the empowerment of young women and adolescents, especially girls, through the PTMP platform. It will measure progress made in improving the human capital, autonomy, and economic prospects of eligible girls and young women.	Development and implementation of a multisectoral set of empowerment interventions for out-of-school adolescents and young women aged 15 to 25 in communities served by the PTMP.	-Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intrafamilial tensions -Health and safety risks for workers in the AF Program -Abuse of power and harassment	Substantial
DLI 13 aims to promote access to digital financial services and the active and sustainable use of digital savings, which should ultimately enable access to other formal financial products.	Rollout of a training and support program dedicated to digital financial inclusion, tailored to women as well, in collaboration with mobile operators.	-Health and safety risks for workers in the AF Program -Abuse of power and harassment	Moderate

III.3.3. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

82. The potential impacts described above, if they occur, are expected to be substantial for some but can be effectively mitigated through robust environmental and social measures. Certain Program activities (training, awareness-raising) during implementation help mitigate specific impacts and risks.

- Contextual Risk Factors: Contextual risk factors can affect the targeting of and access to beneficiaries. Incorporating these risks into Program planning helps avoid surprises and strengthens resilience.
- Risks Related to Complexity: This Program is not expected to generate complex risks, although its implementation involves reaching areas that are difficult to access.
- Political and reputational risks associated with the implementation of the FA Program are considered low in light of the results of the initial Program. The Results-Based Program, designed to prevent significant E&S impacts, will also reduce reputational risks by building on and expanding existing best practices already in place on the ground.

Table5 : E&S Risks and Impacts Associated with the Program

Risks and Impacts of the Bank-Supported Program	⊗ Risk of sexual abuse and harassment. ⊗ Risk of exclusion and community frustrations; ⊗ Risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and intra-family tension; ⊗ Risk of sexual abuse and harassment; ⊗ Risk of weak governance and complaint management; ⊗ Health and safety risks for workers and communities; ⊗ Risk of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime; ⊗ Risk of personal data loss; ⊗ Health and safety risks for workers and communities; ⊗ Risk of dependency. Impact limit ⊗ Risk of hidden fees and abuse by cash-withdrawal agents; ⊗ Risk of exclusion of adolescents and women in remote areas (camps)
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83. The AF Program, designed as a Results-Based Program, excludes, as a matter of principle, any investment involving significant environmental and social risks and diverse, varied, irreversible, and unprecedented negative impacts. Consequently, within the context of the Results-Based Program, any subproject involving the following will be considered ineligible:

- The construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure that would require the significant displacement of people, the large-scale acquisition of land, the demolition of a substantial number of individual homes, or significant restrictions on access to economic resources.
- The construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure that could exacerbate social conflicts, such as those related to land ownership.
- Structures or works that could have an irreversible impact on physical cultural resources of an archaeological or historical nature.
- Work at sites of biological or ecological interest.

84. Finally, it is worth noting that, under the Bank's Results-Based Programming policy, projects or works whose estimated cost could exceed certain specific thresholds (high-value contracts) and that would require mandatory review by the World Bank's Operations Procurement Review Committee (OPRC).

Box: Excluded Investments

According to the World Bank's Results-Based Financing policy, all investments that may involve the following are excluded:

- A significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats or critical cultural heritage sites;
- Contamination of air, water, or soil resulting in significant adverse effects on the health or safety of individuals, communities, or ecosystems;
- Working conditions that expose workers to significant risks to their health and personal safety;
- Land acquisition and/or resettlement on a scale or of a nature that will have significant negative impacts on affected people, or the use of forced evictions;
- Large-scale changes in land use or access to land and/or natural resources;
- Negative E&S impacts covering large geographic areas, including transboundary impacts, or global impacts such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Significant cumulative, induced, or indirect impacts;
- Activities involving the use of forced labor or child labor;
- Marginalization, discrimination against, or conflict within or between social groups (including ethnic and racial groups).

III.4.Cumulative Negative E&S Impacts and Risks

85. In addition to the negative environmental and social impacts of the Program's activities, this assessment takes into account the cumulative negative E&S impacts and risks arising from the implementation of the Program beneficiaries' IGAs. Indeed, while most of the activities to be carried out may have insignificant negative E&S impacts and risks when considered individually, the combination of several negative impacts and risks (even within the same Program)—whether on the physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment—can, over time, reach significant levels. Cumulative negative E&S impacts and risks are changes to the environment resulting from an action combined with other past, present, and future human actions. Two (2) scenarios may arise: (i) the multiplication of activities similar (or identical) to those of the Program, carried out simultaneously or successively and having the same negative impacts and E&S risks of minor or moderate significance in a given area, but whose cumulative effect may prove harmful to the environment; (ii) the implementation of different activities within the same Program, each generating individual negative impacts or E&S risks of minor or moderate significance, but whose cumulative effect may prove harmful to the environment. The main threats to the valued environmental components in Côte d'Ivoire—namely, rural forests and savannas and their biodiversity—are agricultural pressure, loss of natural habitats, overexploitation of natural environments, artisanal gold mining, water and soil pollution, bushfires, and transhumance (lack of grazing areas). Implementation of the Program could exacerbate cumulative impacts related to soil pollution from the use of pesticides in agricultural activities. The E&S measures recommended for the Program will help minimize cumulative E&S risks and impacts.

SECTION IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE BORROWER'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

IV.1. Assessment of National Policies, Regulations, and Institutions

IV.1.1. Environmental and Social Assessment

IV.1.1.1. Environmental risks associated with the implementation of IGAs by program beneficiaries, such as pressure on water resources, soil degradation, and soil pollution

Policies/Framework	Côte d'Ivoire has developed a legal framework for E&S impact assessment, supported by a set of well-defined laws, regulations, technical guidelines, and standards. The structure of this framework is as follows: Environmental and Social Assessment and E&S Risk Management - Law No. 2023-900 of November 23, 2023, on the Environmental Code: This is the framework law that requires an environmental assessment for any project likely to harm the environment. It provides for penalties in cases of pollution. - Decree No. 2024-595 of June 26, 2024: Sets forth the rules for environmental and social assessments (ESA). It requires the completion of a comprehensive or simplified ESA (depending on the scope of the project), which must include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to mitigate the impacts of the work. - Climate Change Act (enacted in 2025): Amends the Environmental Code by specifically penalizing failure to conduct impact studies and unauthorized backfilling during construction work. Water Resource Protection and Pollution - Law No. 2023-902 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Water Code: Regulates water withdrawals and protects water quality (surface and groundwater). It mandates measures to maintain a minimum water supply. - Sanitation and Drainage Code (Law of 2025): Provides for severe penalties (up to 100 million CFA francs for businesses) for the discharge of untreated wastewater into the natural environment or onto public streets. Soil Protection - Law No. 2023-900 (Environmental Code): Requires developers to restore damaged environments after construction work.
Procedure	The management of environmental risks associated with construction and renovation projects in Côte d'Ivoire is strictly regulated by Decree No. 2024-595 of June 26, 2024.

	Classification (Screening) Procedure Every (construction) project must first undergo a screening process to determine its level of E&S impact and risk: - Projects with major impacts: Subject to a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), possibly accompanied by an Action and Remediation Plan (ARP) - Projects with moderate impacts: Subject to a simplified ESIA, possibly accompanied by a RAP - Small projects: Subject to a determination of categorical exemption and compliance with generic environmental measures defined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Specific Risk Management (ESMP) The project proponent must develop an ESMP that details mitigation measures for: - Water pressure: Requirement to comply with the Water Code (2023), including the efficient management of resources and a ban on the discharge of pollutants into groundwater or waterways. - Soil Degradation: Measures to restore sites after construction and prevent erosion during earthwork. - Pollution: Management of solid and liquid waste generated during activities to prevent contamination of the receiving environment. E&S Obligations and Monitoring: - Semiannual Report: The beneficiary is required to prepare and submit to the National Environmental Agency (ANDE) a semiannual report on the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (ESMP). - ANDE Monitoring: The project developer must notify the ANDE of the actual start of activities to enable technical monitoring. - Environmental Audit: A compliance assessment is mandatory three years after the start of activities to verify that risks (pollution, resource depletion) are under control. - Penalties: Failure to comply with remediation measures or the occurrence of environmental damage subjects the responsible party to fines in accordance with the 2023 Environmental Code. For projects involving population displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be included with the application.
Institutional Provisions (Staff, Budget, etc.)	The ANDE is the central body. For any construction project, it is responsible for: - Validating studies: It reviews EIA reports (either in-depth or simplified) and Impact Assessments.

	- Monitoring the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs): It oversees the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans to prevent pollution and soil degradation. - Environmental audit: It receives and validates the mandatory audits every three years. MINETE - Regulatory Authority: The Minister signs environmental approval decrees, which are prerequisites for the start of construction. - Environmental Enforcement: Through its regional offices, it conducts on-site monitoring and documents violations (pollution, illegal landfills, excessive pressure on resources). Resource-Specific Authorities (Water and Soil) - The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DGRE): In accordance with the 2023 Water Code, it ensures that projects do not place undue pressure on water resources or compromise local communities' access to water. - The Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR): It intervenes specifically when construction takes place in peripheral areas or within protected areas to prevent the degradation of soils and fragile ecosystems. The Interministerial Commission - It is convened by the ANDE for the technical review of ESIA reports. It brings together representatives from technical ministries (Construction, Agriculture, Water Resources, and Mines) to ensure that cross-cutting risks (groundwater pollution, soil erosion) are addressed in accordance with each sector's standards. Local Governments (Municipalities and Regional Councils) Their role is strengthened in local management: - Public Hearings: Under the supervision of the ANDE, they organize consultations with communities affected by the projects. - Waste Management: Together with ANAGED (the National Waste Management Agency), they are responsible for ensuring that construction waste does not cause urban or rural pollution. The Environmental Monitoring Committee (Project-Specific) For large-scale programs, a monitoring committee may be established, comprising program beneficiaries and local authorities, to ensure daily compliance with mitigation measures on the ground.
Performance (Practices and Performance Report)	Systematic Self-Monitoring: Unlike previous practices, subprojects and activities must maintain an on-site environmental monitoring log. Digitalized Semi-Annual Reporting: Performance is assessed based on the regularity of reports submitted to the ANDE. These reports must compare

	actual E&S impacts and risks (measured on-site) with the projections in the initial Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Outsourcing of Monitoring: The use of accredited consulting firms for periodic internal audits is standard practice to prepare for the ANDE's regulatory audit (mandatory after 3 years). The current performance review highlights both strengths and challenges: - Strengths: - o Better integration of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), reducing social conflicts related to land degradation. - o Increased transparency thanks to public hearings strengthened by the 2024 decree. - Performance Challenges: - o Water pressure: In water-stressed areas, regulating water consumption remains difficult. Performance is also governed by the new penalty schedule under the 2023 Environmental Code. In 2026, failure to submit a semiannual monitoring report or to comply with measures for the restoration of the natural environment may result in the immediate suspension of the environmental approval order, thereby blocking funding for the Program.
Alignment between the borrower's ES system and the principles of the PforR	The borrower has specific regulations and institutions that are largely in line with the requirements and principles of the Results-Based Program. However, environmental management is not comprehensive; there are shortcomings in monitoring. The AF Program does not include high-impact activities, but if such activities were to occur, a process would need to be established to address these shortcomings.

IV.1.2. Analysis of plastic waste, EEEW, and paper management

Policies/Framework	Environmental Code (Law No. 2023-900 of November 23, 2023): This is the current reference text. It defines the obligations of local governments, which must have local environmental management plans and controlled landfills. Hygiene and Sanitation Code (Law No. 2023-899 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Hygiene and Sanitation Code): It imposes strict rules on the transport, storage, and disposal of waste, with prison terms and fines of up to 100 million CFA francs for untreated industrial waste. Stricter Penalties: The new code provides for record-breaking fines (ranging from 100 to 1,000 billion CFA francs) for the dumping of hazardous waste within the national territory. Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste (EEEW): Governed by the decree of April 5, 2017, it mandates the registration of producers and distributors.
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	Plastic Waste: Côte d'Ivoire has set a goal of becoming a “plastic-free nation” by 2030, strengthening measures to reduce waste at the source by 2026. Decree No. 131 of 2009, along with national policies such as the National Sanitary Waste Management Plan (PNGDS) 2021–2025
Procedure	- Source separation: Immediate sorting of waste by type (infectious, sharps, chemical, general) using specific containers (safety boxes, colored bags). - Shared responsibility: Involvement of all levels (healthcare facilities, staff, authorities, private operators). - Treatment: Use of methods such as incineration (often problematic in practice) or disinfection prior to final disposal, using appropriate technologies (e.g., needle destroyers). - Monitoring: Implementation of regular monitoring to evaluate and adjust practices
Institutional arrangements (staff, budget, etc.)	ANAGED (National Waste Management Agency): Central body responsible for coordinating, monitoring, and overseeing the management of household and similar solid waste. CIAPOL (Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center): Ensures ongoing monitoring of pollution and nuisances. MINETE: Oversees the granting of permits, notably the Garbage 2026–2027 Permit for industrial waste management companies.
Performance (Practices and Performance Assessment)	Implementation: Despite regulations, violations persist, such as the mixing of sanitary and household waste in certain facilities. Training: The lack of qualified personnel is a major obstacle. Infrastructure: Incinerators are often out of service, and logistical resources (equipment, funding) may be lacking.
Consistency Between the Borrower's Waste Management System and the PforR Principles	The borrower has specific regulations and institutions in place to manage these aspects in accordance with the requirements and principles of the PforR. However, the following points must be emphasized to ensure successful waste management: - Training and awareness-raising: Training for beneficiaries, including program staff. - Stakeholders: Involvement of NGOs, local governments, and technical and financial partners.

IV.1.3. Health and safety of workers and communities

IV.1.3.1. Health and safety risks to workers (CAC, Contractual Agents, and Social Workers), beneficiaries, communities, and other individuals considered “Program workers”

Policies/Framework	– National Employment Policy (PNE): Implemented in several phases (such as the 2016–2020 PNE and the 2021–2025 vision) – The National Strategy for Youth Integration and Employment (SNIEJ) supports access to sustainable jobs through dedicated structures such as the Youth Employment Agency The framework is defined by the Constitution, labor and social security law, and implementing decrees. Law No. 2015-532 of July 20, 2015 (Labor Code), Law No. 99-477 of August 2, 1999, on social protection, and Law No. 2010-272 of September 30, 2010, prohibiting human trafficking and the worst forms of child labor. Decree No. 96-206 of March 7, 1996, establishing the Committee on Health, Safety, and Working Conditions, was adopted. Decree No. 2018-456 of May 9, 2018, on the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector, provides guidelines. The implementing regulations for Law No. 2010-272 of September 30, 2010, on human trafficking and the worst forms of child labor are specified by Decree No. 2014-290 of May 21, 2014. – Decree No. 98-40 of January 28, 1998, concerning the Technical Advisory Committee for the Study of Issues Related to Occupational Health and Safety – Decree No. 2020-955 of December 9, 2020, on the powers, composition, and operation of the Occupational Health and Safety Committee (CSST) The Environmental Code defines the human environment as the living conditions of populations and land use. The State must also raise public awareness of the existence of hazards, disasters, and risks associated with projects. The Health and Sanitation Code (2023) contains numerous provisions relating to specific sectors (water, sanitation, sports) and waste management. This code mandates measures to protect the health of workers, their families, and the local population
Procedure	The Labor Inspectorate falls under the General Directorate of Labor (DGT), which is responsible for developing and evaluating general labor policy. The DGT in Abidjan coordinates the regional offices and their efforts to combat child labor. Its mission is to promote decent work, improve workers' health and safety, combat human trafficking, exploitation, and child labor, and ensure compliance with international labor standards.

	In cases of suspected child labor, the Division for Combating Human Trafficking and the Ministry of Women, Family, and Children (MFFE) provide support to victims of trafficking and other forms of child labor. Environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) must take into account the impacts on citizens' living conditions, hygiene, health, and neighborhood amenities, as well as nuisances and other unforeseeable effects.
Institutional Arrangements (Staff, Budget, etc.)	The public agencies and authorities involved in managing risks and impacts on communities are as follows: • Local governments: Under Law No. 2003-208 of July 7, 2003, local governments are responsible for health, public sanitation, and quality of life, as well as environmental protection and natural resource management; • National Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation: Transportation Flow Observatory: The National Office of Civil Protection, which organizes and coordinates emergency response efforts in the event of accidents, disasters, and natural or technological incidents The CNPS administers the mandatory social security system for private-sector employees and other eligible individuals; There is a national mechanism for monitoring, early warning, intervention, and decision-making in the fight against child labor. This is the System for the Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI), implemented by the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection (MEPS).
Performance (Practices and Performance Assessment)	Despite the government's efforts, challenges remain, including: - The absence of an institutional framework or a public health and safety committee for public works projects. -The lack of specialized personnel in the social sector limits the ANDE's ability to identify and manage the social impacts on affected communities. -Local authorities lack the resources to address health and safety risks to communities related to waste management (solid, liquid, and hazardous), vehicle accidents, and road traffic. -Administrative agencies lack the resources to carry out decentralized activities and need to strengthen their capacity in areas such as public health and safety.
Consistency between the borrower's social responsibility system and the PforR principles	The borrower has specific regulations and institutions that are largely consistent with the requirements and principles of the PforR.

IV.1.3.2. Risk of sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence

Policies/Framework	• Law No. 2021-894 of December 21, 2021, on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape, and sexual violence other than domestic violence, establishing a legal procedure to assist victims. It specifically addresses measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape, and other forms of sexual violence. In particular, it allows victims to obtain a protection order to keep the perpetrator away. • Law No. 2021-893: This law amends the Penal Code to strengthen penalties against perpetrators of violence • The Construction and Housing Code (2021) requires the implementation of necessary preventive measures regarding health and safety risks, including the risks of psychological and sexual harassment, as well as sexist behavior (Art. 42).
Procedure	A procedure provides for the issuance of a protection order by a judge, at the request of any interested party. The victim must be interviewed by a judicial police officer; a medical examination may be requested at the victim's request. • Protection Order: May be requested by the victim, the public prosecutor, or any interested party. Failure to comply with this order is punishable by 3 to 12 months in prison. • Legal aid: The victim is automatically entitled to legal aid for these proceedings. • Medical certificate: In the event of a dispute, the judge may order a free medical examination for the victim (costs borne by the government).
Institutional provisions (staff, budget, etc.)	The National Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children, a division of the Ministry of Women, Family, and Children, promotes gender equality and combats gender-based violence. It assists project leaders in developing action plans for gender equality, upon request. The National Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children operates through ministerial and local platforms to support local authorities and projects. The institutional framework comprises five key bodies: (i) the National Committee to Combat Gender-Based Violence; (ii) the Central Oversight Committee; (iii) the Unit to Combat Gender-Based Violence; (iv) the regional committees; and (v) the Gender-Based Violence Platform. The Department of Gender and Equity is responsible for: (i) ensuring the systematic integration of the gender perspective into the development, implementation, and evaluation of policy frameworks, programs, and projects; (ii) implementing international commitments to gender equity and equality; (iii) designing and implementing training and awareness-raising programs on gender and development; (iv) coordinating national interventions related to gender and gender equality; (v) coordinating the activities of gender focal points, sectoral

	units, and other structures working on gender and development; and (viii) protecting and promoting women's rights. The National Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children operates through ministerial and local platforms to support local authorities and projects. Multisectoral Platforms: More than 90 platforms exist for prevention and victim support. Gender Support Desks: Located in police stations and gendarmerie posts to better assist victims. Toll-Free Number 1308: A helpline and referral service for cases of GBV
Performance (Practices and Performance Assessment)	Local authorities lack the resources to address issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, and gender-related issues. The National Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children lacks the tools to integrate and monitor efforts to incorporate a gender perspective into all projects. Administrative agencies lack the resources to carry out decentralized activities and need to strengthen their capacity in areas such as managing cases of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation/abuse. Cultural pressures keep some victims from speaking out.
Alignment between the borrower's ES system and the principles of the Results-Based Program	The borrower has specific regulations and institutions that help address these aspects in the implementation of the Program's activities; this is in line with the principles of the Results-Based Program.

IV.1.3.3. Health and safety risks related to the spread of STIs/HIV/AIDS

Policies/Framework	– Law No. 2015-532 of July 20, 2015, on the Labor Code (Art. 1, Art. 42.1, Art. 41.2, Art. 41.3) – Decree No. 98-40 of January 28, 1998, concerning the Technical Advisory Committee for the Study of Issues Related to Workers' Health and Safety – Law No. 99-477 of August 2, 1999, Establishing the Social Security Code, as amended by Ordinance No. 2012-03 of January 11, 2012, and further amended by Ordinance No. 17-107 of February 15, 2017: Art. 66
Procedure	Technical prevention and awareness-raising in the workplace. (Establishment of occupational safety and health committees or focal groups, regular informational sessions, provision of protective equipment);

	Medical and Biosafety Procedures (Hygiene standards in laboratories and infirmaries, blood exposure protocols); Legal Protection, Ethics, and Confidentiality (Prohibition of mandatory pre-employment screening, Guarantee of confidentiality, Non-discrimination); Care and Continuum of Care (Free access to ARVs, Flexible work schedules).
Institutional provisions (staff, budget, etc.)	The institutional response is organized around a multisectoral approach involving several ministries: The Ministry of Health (MSHPCMU) provides technical support through the National AIDS Control Program (PNLS), The Ministry of Employment and Social Protection manages occupational health and safety through the Directorate of Occupational Medicine (DMT). The National Coordinating Committee (CCM Côte d'Ivoire) HIV Focal Points / Occupational Safety and Health Committees (CSST) Protection of Rights and Non-Discrimination Healthcare and Medical Personnel The State's Program Budget includes a major budget line explicitly dedicated to the "Fight Against HIV/AIDS" program Major external funding sources (Global Fund to Fight AIDS and U.S. support through PEPFAR and UNAIDS). Corporate Responsibilities (Private Sector and Construction Sites)
Performance (practices and performance metrics)	The country is seeing a significant acceleration in the decline of key pandemic indicators: • Prevalence rate falling: from 3.7% in 2010 to approximately 1.5–1.7%. • Decline in new infections (a reduction of more than 60% to 67% in new infections has been recorded since 2010). • Decline in mortality
Alignment between the borrower's health system and the principles of the Results-Based Program	The initial PAFS Program conducted awareness-raising and training sessions on health, hygiene, and safety measures, as well as STIs/HIV/AIDS. The FA Program must ensure the continuity of these actions to maintain alignment with the principles of the Results-Based Program.

IV.1.3.4. Risk of cyberattacks and loss of personal data

Policies/Framework	Law No. 2013-450 of June 19, 2013, on the protection of personal data, and Law No. 2013-451 on cybercrime constitute the legal framework for cyberattacks and data loss, establishing security obligations, individual rights (consent, erasure), and criminal penalties Law No. 2023-593 of June 7, 2023, amended certain articles to increase penalties for the dissemination of data that undermines public order or human dignity.
Procedure	– Criminal Proceedings for Cybercrime – Reporting to the Authority (ARTCI): The ARTCI has investigative powers, may order the correction or erasure of data, and informs the data subject. It is the Data Protection Authority.
Institutional Provisions (staff, budget, etc.)	The Telecommunications and ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) ensures the protection of personal data, as does the Judicial Police. – PLCC (Platform for Combating Cybercrime): A unit of the national police where victims can report attacks or data theft. – ANSSI (National Agency for Information Systems Security): Responsible for coordinating cybersecurity at the national level.
Performance (practices and performance metrics)	The Platform for Combating Cybercrime (PLCC) handles between 4,500 and 5,000 complaints per year. Generally, 50% of these complaints are resolved.
Alignment between the borrower's ES system and the principles of the Results-Based Program	The provisions in place are consistent with the principles of the Results-Based Program. However, these aspects will need to be communicated to reassure the Program's stakeholders, users, and beneficiaries.

Risks of exclusion and community frustrations

Policies/Framework	The Ivorian Constitution (Article 33): the obligation to protect vulnerable persons, particularly persons with disabilities, against all forms of discrimination or social exclusion. The Framework Law on Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 98-594 of November 10, 1998). Universal Health Coverage (CMU): A Medical Assistance Program (RAM) specifically designed to provide free coverage to the indigent and prevent their exclusion from health care. International commitments (the <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)</i> and the <i>African Protocol on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> to combat specific forms of discrimination and social isolation). The National Development Plan (PND 2026–2030)
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	The National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS) The National Financial Inclusion Strategy The Productive Social Safety Nets Program The institutionalization of AVECs (Associations for the Promotion of Community Mutual Aid).
Procedure	The Single Social Registry (RSU) and Identification The first administrative step to prevent exclusion is the identification of vulnerable populations. – Registration with the RSU: A process of surveying and registering poor households allows for the centralization of data to ensure that aid reaches those who are truly excluded from economic systems. – Enrollment in the CMU Procedures for Implementing Social Safety Nets – Granting of Productive Social Safety Nets Village Savings and Credit Associations Alert and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – Submitting Requests: Local committees receive complaints from citizens who believe they have been excluded from beneficiary lists or compensation payments. [1] – Vulnerability Assessments: The National Strategy for the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE)
Institutional provisions (staff, budget, etc.)	The Ministry of Employment and Social Protection (management of pension plans, social security, and integration of people with disabilities). The Ministry of Solidarity and the Fight Against Poverty (emergency aid, social safety nets, social cohesion). The National Observatory on Equity and Gender (ONEG),
Performance (practices and performance assessment)	Gradual reduction of extreme poverty for more than 2 million people (social safety nets) Reduction in the economic vulnerability of rural women (funding for micro-projects) Improved school enrollment rates for girls and children with disabilities.
Alignment between the borrower's education system and the principles of the Results-Based Program	The provisions in place are in line with the principles of the Results-Based Program. However, they are more reactive than proactive; a dedicated, accessible, transparent, and decentralized GRM will be needed, starting at the community level and extending to all program stakeholders, users, and beneficiaries.

IV.1.4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

86. No land acquisitions are planned to be financed by the Program.

IV.1.5. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Policies/Framework	– Law No. 2024-364 of June 11, 2024, on Wildlife Management – Law No. 2014-390 of June 20, 2014, on Sustainable Development (SD) – Law No. 2019-675 of July 23, 2019, amending Law No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014, on the Forest Code – Decree No. 66-122 of March 31, 1966, defining so-called protected forest tree species – Law No. 2023-900 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Environmental Code (Article 11, Article 18, Article 91) – Law No. 2023-902 of November 23, 2023, establishing the Water Code (Article 47) – The country implements national policies aligned with international conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the CITES Convention
Procedure	– Management of protected areas: – Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) – The ANDE organizes monitoring visits to subprojects subject to environmental assessment – Participatory and community-based approach: – Combating Smuggling and Pollution
Institutional arrangements (staff, budget, etc.)	The Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE) (General Directorate of the Environment and 33 regional directorates) The Ministry of Water and Forests (military/paramilitary personnel of the Water and Forests) The Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) SODEFOR (Forest Development Corporation) The National Budget (2026 Finance Act: 36,680,067,253 CFA francs) The Introduction of the “Green Budget” The BIOFIN Initiative and Biodiversity Credits International Funds (Global Environment Facility),
Performance (practices and performance assessment)	Reforestation and Agroforestry Policy Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Contracts Ecological Monitoring of Protected Areas Forest cover (gradual progress thanks to protected area consolidation efforts and restoration projects) Persistent Pressures (Agriculture, Poaching, and Artisanal Mining)

	Sovereignty and Sustainability (efforts to reconcile economic growth with sustainability; involvement of local communities in the co-management of protected forests)
Alignment between the borrower's environmental sustainability system and the principles of the Results-Based Program	Lack of a formalized natural habitat management plan. The Program must exclude activities that would substantially degrade or convert natural habitat and must respect physical and cultural resources The Program and its contractors must ensure the protection of biodiversity.

IV.1.6. Indigenous Peoples

87. The World Bank defines indigenous peoples as distinct social and cultural groups that share collective ancestral ties to the natural resources and lands where they live, which they occupy, or from which they have been displaced (see ESS no. 7). In Côte d'Ivoire, the term "indigenous" commonly refers to the original inhabitants of a region as opposed to newcomers (non-indigenous). For ESS no. 7, this criterion of prior occupation is not sufficient: the group must be marginalized and maintain a distinct way of life to benefit from its protection policies. This definition rules out the possibility of indigenous peoples existing in Côte d'Ivoire.

IV.1.7. Cultural Heritage

Côte d'Ivoire boasts a rich and varied cultural heritage. The Program does not plan to carry out any work at known cultural heritage sites. However, chance discoveries may occur during agricultural activities. The procedure for managing chance discoveries is defined by Law No. 2023-595 of June 7, 2023, on the protection of national cultural heritage. Article 62 of this law stipulates that: "The person making any discovery, whether accidental or not, during public or private works, is required to report it immediately to the competent authority in the locality concerned. The competent authority shall, without delay, inform the Ministry of Culture, which in turn shall notify the other ministries involved in managing the discovery." Any accidental discovery must be reported immediately to the Regional or Departmental Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and Francophonie, which will inform its supervising ministry, which will then take the necessary measures to manage the discovery. The program's E&S manual must incorporate these provisions.

IV.1.8. Stakeholder Engagement and Information

Policies/Framework	The Ivorian Constitution: Enshrines the right to information, freedom of expression, and citizen participation in public affairs and sustainable development. The Environmental Code (Revised Law of November 23, 2023): Strengthens obligations regarding public consultation, environmental information, and environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) overseen by the National Environmental Agency (ANDE).
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	Access to Information of Public Interest (CAIDP) The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP): Required by international donors (such as the World Bank under Environmental and Social s Standard ESS 10) and integrated into the implementation of large-scale national projects (infrastructure, health, social cohesion) The National Development Plan (PND): Incorporates citizen participation and the inclusion of local stakeholders, civil society, and the private sector as drivers of good governance and the success of public policies. The Open Government Partnership (OGP): Engages the Ivorian government through multi-year action plans aimed at increasing transparency in public action, the use of <i>open data</i>, and dialogue with civil society. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Deployed at the operational level in public projects to facilitate listening, feedback, and the handling of requests from affected communities
Procedure	Identification and Mapping: Identify relevant stakeholders (local communities, local authorities, NGOs, government ministries) based on their level of interest and influence. Information Disclosure: Share project data (risks, benefits, timeline) in a timely manner and in a format accessible to communities Inclusive public consultations: Organize meetings, workshops, or field surveys to gather feedback, particularly from vulnerable or marginalized groups. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Establish a transparent system to receive, process, and resolve complaints from affected individuals
Institutional arrangements (staff, budget, etc.)	At the national level (overall governance): At the ministerial and sectoral levels: Specialized implementing agencies (such as ANDE for environmental assessment) oversee compliance with and implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plans. The Government Information and Communication Center (CICG): It supports the “Information” component by coordinating public awareness efforts regarding major government projects The Project Coordination/Management Unit (PCU/PMU): Overall responsibility for implementation rests with the Coordinator or Director of BCPFS in this case. Social Safeguards / Social Performance Specialists
Performance (practices and performance assessment)	Notable Progress: Greater social acceptance of major development projects, increased transparency in public administration, and more active engagement with vulnerable populations. Persistent Challenges: Disparities in access to digital information between urban and rural areas, sometimes lengthy delays in resolving complaints, and a need to strengthen local capacity.

Alignment between the borrower's social and environmental system and the PforR principles	The provisions in place are consistent with the PforR principles. However, an awareness-raising plan will be needed to reassure the communities involved in the Program. The system will need to be made more inclusive.
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IV.1.9. Attention should be paid to vulnerable groups

Policies/Framework	– Law No. 2020-348 of March 19, 2020, amending Law No. 2016-886 of November 8, 2016, on the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire – Law No. 2019-576 of June 26, 2019, establishing the Building and Housing Code (Official Journal 2019-61 – Chapter 3 – Accessibility for people with disabilities or limited mobility – 2021–2025 National Development Plan
Procedure	Article 32 of the Ivorian Constitution states that the State is committed to ensuring that the specific needs of vulnerable persons are met. It takes the necessary measures to prevent vulnerability. The Program already takes into account vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
Institutional Arrangements (staff, budget, etc.)	The Program and its implementing structures carry out activities in an inclusive manner on behalf of beneficiaries by involving local administrative authorities (prefects and sub-prefects) and traditional authorities (villages).
Performance (practices and performance assessment)	The legal framework regarding vulnerable groups is not provided and has significant gaps from the perspective of the Bank's E&S principles: the mechanisms and procedures for identifying vulnerable groups are still virtually nonexistent.
Alignment between the borrower's E&S system and the Principles of the Results-Based Program	Consideration for vulnerable people is not emphasized as required by the Principles of the Results-Based Program.

IV.2. Capacity for environmental and social management

IV.2.1. Analysis of Côte d'Ivoire's National Environmental and Social Management System (NESMS)

88. In 2024, the World Bank conducted an analysis of the National Environmental and Social Management System (NESMS) of Côte d'Ivoire, with the aim of identifying provisions that are substantively consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and, if necessary, to improve the system's performance in order to achieve objectives similar to those promoted in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The assessment included a review of existing policies, regulations, procedures, and capacities related to the management of environmental and social impacts and risks.

89. The main conclusion of the analysis is that Côte d'Ivoire has a legal and institutional framework covering all issues addressed in the 10 environmental and social standards, with the exception of ESS no. 7, which is not applicable in Côte d'Ivoire due to the absence of indigenous peoples as defined in that standard. In several cases, the objectives of the legal and institutional framework align relatively well with those of the ESSs. This is particularly true for laws and regulations concerning environmental and social assessments, employment and working conditions, contamination and pollution, public health and safety, and the protection of cultural heritage. Recent reforms in 2023 to the environmental, water, and public health codes have furthered this alignment.

90. Although the NESMS is well developed, legal and institutional improvements are still needed to ensure greater consistency with the specific requirements of the ESF, including: (i) updating legal and regulatory texts; (ii) reviewing or formalizing the principles advocated by the ESSs but absent from the NESMS; and (iii) developing procedures.

91. In addition to the legal and regulatory framework, the effectiveness of the NESMS is limited by the following operational factors:

- Limited technical capacity in specific areas;
- Insufficient human, material, and logistical resources;
- Insufficient inter-institutional collaboration.

92. In summary, through legal and regulatory adjustments, capacity building, better allocation of financial resources, and increased coordination among government agencies, the use of the NESMS in the short term (less than one year), medium term (1 to 4 years), and long term (more than 4 years) can be envisaged, depending on the specific issues.

93. The capacity to manage the environmental aspects of projects in Côte d'Ivoire is analyzed in the following table in terms of institutional, policy, and strategic frameworks; regulatory frameworks; and capacity building.

Table6 : Strengths and Weaknesses of the SNES in Côte d'Ivoire

Topic	Assessment	Potential for Use in Projects
Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts (NES No. 1)	Partially compliant	Medium term

Topic	Assessment	Potential for Use in Projects
Labor and working conditions (ESS 2)	Partially compliant	Short term with exceptions
Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management (ESS 3)	Partially compliant	Medium term
Community Health and Safety (ESS 4)	Partially compliant	Medium term
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 5)	Non-compliant	Long term
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (ESS 6)	Partially compliant	Medium term
Cultural Heritage (ESS 8)	Partially compliant	Short term with support
Financial Intermediaries (ESS 9)	Preliminary assessment	Use NES 9 requirements
Stakeholder Engagement and Information (ESS 10)	Partially compliant	Medium term

Source: World Bank, Côte d'Ivoire, Environmental and Social Management System Overview Assessment, July 2024

94. A joint action plan based on assessments conducted by the World Bank and the African Development Bank, respectively, was agreed upon to address these gaps. It was approved on February 5, 2026, by national stakeholders, and its implementation will help strengthen the national environmental and social system.

IV.2.2. Analysis of the Capacity of Institutions Involved in the Program's Implementation

95. This ESSA also focused on the institutions involved in the Program's implementation.

96. The MCNSLP provides administrative and policy oversight of the program. The Social Safety Nets Program Coordination Office (BCPFS) leads, coordinates, and manages the overall implementation of the program at the national level. An Interministerial Committee on Social Protection (CIPS) serves as a steering committee to guide and approve cross-sectoral actions. Furthermore, collaboration with technical and financial partners, such as the World Bank, provides major financial support and technical assistance.

97. At the local and community levels, the regional directorates in charge of social protection ensure on-the-ground monitoring and local implementation of initiatives. Social workers oversee the identification and monitoring of target households. Community Agent Consultants (CACs) provide community-based training and support to beneficiaries. Village- Committees operate at the community level, particularly in relaying and managing requests or complaints at the local level.

IV.2.2.1. Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty (MCNSLP)

98. Capacity: Institutional oversight and championing of the “Solidarity in Côte d’Ivoire” vision. It has strong advocacy capacity with the government and technical and financial partners, particularly the World Bank Group.

99. Limitations: Significant dependence on external funding for the large-scale expansion of the program, although the national budget is increasingly contributing to it.

IV.2.2.2. The CIPS (Interministerial Committee on Social Protection)

100. Strengths: High-level coordination and policy arbitration. It ensures the program’s alignment with the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS). It brings together various sectoral ministries (Health, Education, Economy, Employment) to guarantee inter-institutional synergy.

101. Limitations: Operations are sometimes hampered by bureaucratic processes, and there is a challenge related to the real-time harmonization of sectoral databases.

IV.2.2.3. The BCPFS (Social Safety Nets Program Coordination Office)

The Operational and Technical Level

102. Capacity: This is the technical and fiduciary engine of the program. The BCPFS has demonstrated excellent implementation capacity, particularly through the management of mobile money transfers and the implementation of the Single Social Registry (RSU). Its rigorous management has earned it strong credibility with donors.

103. Limitations: An extremely heavy workload due to the continuous increase in the number of beneficiary households (now exceeding 500,000 targeted households)

IV.2.2.4. The Regional Directorates (of the MCNSLP and Family Affairs)

The Decentralized and Close-Supervision Level

104. Capacity: Supervision and regional coordination. They oversee the technical and logistical deployment during the targeting and registration phases for poor households. They support the ongoing updating of field data.

105. Limitations: Frequent logistical constraints (lack of vehicles or computer equipment to cover very remote rural areas)

IV.2.2.5. Social Workers

106. Capacity: Technical expertise in social intervention. These are professionals trained in psychosocial follow-up, complaint management, and providing methodological guidance to field teams.

107. Limitations: A severe shortage of staff relative to the vast size of the territory and the number of beneficiaries requiring individual follow-up.

IV.2.2.6. Community Agent Consultants (CACs)

The Community and Grassroots Level

108. Capacity: The backbone of support measures. Community agents are in direct contact with households to provide training on daily living skills, nutrition, schooling, and budget management. They promote the creation of Associations for the Promotion of Community Mutual Aid (AVEC).

109. Limitations: Their status as contract consultants is sometimes precarious, leading to a risk of high staff turnover. They face significant physical strain (long trips by motorcycle or on foot).

IV.2.2.7. Village Committees (or Vigilance/Selection Committees)

110. Strengths: Social legitimacy and cultural roots. Essential for community-based targeting, they ensure transparency and local validation of the list of the most needy beneficiaries, thereby limiting the risk of favoritism.

111. Limitations: Members have varying levels of literacy, requiring ongoing supervision to prevent relational biases within the villages.

Table 8 from the Summary of Institutional Capacities

Institution / Actor	Primary Role	Capacity Level	Major Challenge
CIPS / MCNSLP	Strategic Direction & Policy	High (Political Will)	Sustainable Fundraising
BCPFS	Technical Management, UHS & Payments	Very High (Technological Expertise)	Scaling Up (Overload)
Regional Offices & Social Workers	Decentralized Supervision & Monitoring	Moderate (Good Expertise)	Lack of Logistical and Human Resources
Community Workers & Village Committees	Targeting, training, and local guidance	High (Strong local trust)	Unstable legal status and ongoing training

IV.2.2.8. National Environmental Agency (ANDE)

112. The ANDE is a national public administrative institution established by Decree No. 97-393 of July 9, 1997, and operates under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE) to ensure the protection and preservation of the environment for sustainable development in Côte d'Ivoire.

113. The ANDE's mission:

- Coordinate the implementation of environmental development projects;
- Establish and manage a portfolio of environmental investment projects;
- Ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account in development projects and programs;
- Ensuring the establishment and management of a national environmental information system;
- Implement the impact assessment procedure, as well as the environmental and social impact assessment of development projects, including E&S screening (scoping) and the preparation or validation of the terms of reference (TOR) for environmental and social assessments;
- Establish an ongoing relationship with networks of nongovernmental organizations;
- Develop environmental profiles and management plans for local governments;
- Conduct environmental audits of infrastructure projects and businesses;
- Educate, inform, raise awareness, and communicate about environmental protection.

114. It therefore ensures that environmental concerns are taken into account in the policies, plans, and programs (PPP) and development projects initiated in Côte d'Ivoire. It oversees the establishment and management of a national environmental information system.

115. In implementing the Program's activities, the ANDE serves as the single point of contact for developing the terms of reference (TOR) for E&S assessments and for monitoring the implementation of E&S documents, specifically the ESMPs. The ANDE collaborates with approximately 100 consultants and Accredited Environmental Consulting Firms (BEEA).

116. This PAFS AF program is not expected to require the agency's teams to be permanently engaged in it.

IV.2.2.9. National Waste Management Agency (ANAGED)

117. ANAGED participates in the development and implementation of the government's policy on the management of all types of solid waste; it is responsible for planning and establishing infrastructure for the management of all types of solid waste. The management of plastic and paper waste during the implementation of beneficiaries' IGA activities will be governed by the technical manual developed by the BCPFS team and will be mandatory for program beneficiaries.

IV.3. Assessment of the compliance of environmental and social systems applicable to AF Program activities with the fundamental E&S principles of the PforR Policy

Table7 : Alignment between the Borrower's environmental and social system and the PforR's fundamental principles

Fundamental Principle No. 1: Program E&S management systems are designed to (a) promote E&S sustainability in program design; (b) avoid, minimize, or mitigate negative impacts; and (c) promote informed decision-making regarding a program's E&S effects.			
Applicability: YES, applicable, because the activities (construction, rehabilitation, training, etc.) carried out under this PforR may have negative impacts on the environment and people.			
Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks.	Recommendations
National legislation provides tools for the environmental and social assessment process. The main laws governing these assessments are as follows: Law No. 2023-900, which addresses environmental and social assessments at the national level. Several decrees supplement this law, notably the one concerning environmental impact studies (Decree No. 2024-595); Decree No. 2012-1047 applies the “polluter pays” principle, while regulations concerning neighborhood noise pollution (Decree No. 2016-791), air quality (Decree No. 2017-125), and classified facilities for environmental protection (Decree No. 98-43) ensure comprehensive environmental oversight. There are agencies (ANDE, CIAPOL, DLCCTE, ANAGED DGGE, and ONPC) responsible for managing these aspects. The BCPFS E&S team has experience monitoring Phase 1	The environmental agency (ANDE), which oversees the environmental and social assessment process, lacks sufficient human, logistical, and financial resources, as well as a guidebook, to carry out its environmental monitoring duties effectively. National legislation contains no provisions for managing the environmental and social impacts of suppliers and service providers on projects. Lack of specialists in social issues within ANDE; issues related to climate change, biodiversity, gender, and resettlement are not addressed in the environmental and social assessment tools and procedures. Insufficient or no personnel responsible for managing E&S aspects within the Program's implementation structures.	Suboptimal management of the program's environmental and social impacts (monitoring of the implementation of measures). Tools for managing E&S aspects related to the implementation of the IGAs exist (E&S technical manual).	· Strengthen human resources for managing E&S aspects within implementation structures (focal points) at the local level · Strengthen citizen participation · Strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders.
Fundamental Principle No. 2: The Program's E&S management systems are designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the Program's negative impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources. Program activities that involve the conversion or significant degradation of critical natural habitats or critical physical cultural heritage are not eligible for Results-Based Program funding.			
Applicability: YES, applicable; the activities of Program beneficiaries (IGA: agriculture, trade, livestock) could harm the health and safety of communities and result in the exploitation of natural habitats.			
Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks:	Recommendations

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

The legal and institutional framework is defined by the Constitution, labor and social security laws, and implementing decrees. Côte d'Ivoire has ratified all International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions. The key laws governing working conditions, social security, child labor, and vulnerable persons are as follows: Law No. 2015-532 of July 20, 2015 (Labor Code), Law No. 99-477 of August 2, 1999, on social protection, and Law No. 2010-272 of September 30, 2010, prohibiting human trafficking and the worst forms of child labor. In addition, Decree No. 96-206 of March 7, 1996, establishing the Committee on Health, Safety, and Working Conditions, was adopted. Decree No. 2018-456 of May 9, 2018, concerning the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector, provides guidelines. The implementing regulations for Law No. 2010-272 of September 30, 2010, on human trafficking and the worst forms of child labor are specified by Decree No. 2014-290 of May 21, 2014. The BCPFS E&S team has experience monitoring Phase 1.	Provisions regarding occupational safety and health (OHS) remain limited in labor law. Awareness of regulations protecting critical natural habitats or critical physical cultural heritage remains very limited at the rural community level.	Insufficient consideration of environmental and social impacts and risks. Failure by suppliers or subcontractors in the Program to comply with collective bargaining agreements. Child labor in construction and rehabilitation work.	Training and awareness-raising for all implementation stakeholders on E&S issues, as well as for beneficiaries implementing IGAs at the rural level.
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Fundamental Principle No. 3: The Program's E&S management systems are designed to protect the safety of the public and workers from potential risks associated with (a) the construction and/or operation of facilities or other operational practices under the Program; (b) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous waste, and other hazardous materials in connection with the Program; and (c) the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas at risk.

Applicability: YES, applicable because implementing the Program will require training and travel by road. Health and safety risks may arise during the implementation of these activities.

Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks:	Recommendations
In Côte d'Ivoire, the legal and institutional framework enables effective management of contamination and pollution issues, thanks to a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework. This institutional framework is also robust, although fragmented across the various departments of MINETE. There are public agencies and authorities involved in managing risks and impacts on communities (local	The legislation does not include any guidelines or requirements regarding the reduction of hazardous or non-hazardous waste generation at the source. Ecosystem services used by communities are not explicitly taken into account. There are no regulatory requirements mandating traffic management plans aimed at mitigating disruptions and safety risks to local residents.	Exposure of workers and communities to health and safety risks related to road traffic, and the use of chemicals in agricultural IGAs	Raise beneficiaries' awareness of the E&S monitoring manual for IGAs. Strengthen awareness among implementing partners regarding the World Bank's E&S principles.

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Côte D'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594) - PAFS-AF

governments, the National Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation, the Transportation Flow Observatory, the National Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children, and the National Office of Civil Protection).			
Fundamental Principle No. 4: The Program's E&S systems manage land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources in a manner that avoids or minimizes displacement and helps affected people improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standard of living.			
Applicability: NO. Not applicable to involuntary resettlement, including physical and economic displacement. This is because the various activities planned under the Program do not involve any land acquisition that would cause physical and/or economic displacement, even though the agricultural IGAs will require family-owned land or leases. Consequently, no activity requiring resettlement will be eligible, and every effort will be made to avoid resettlement.			
Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks:	Recommendations
N/A	N/A	N/A	Conduct an E&S screening for physical investments to determine the social work to be carried out. No activity requiring relocation will be eligible, and every effort will be made to avoid relocations. In the case of leasing, ensure that AFOR forms are used.
Fundamental Principle 5: The Program's E&S systems give due consideration to cultural relevance and equitable access to the Program's benefits, paying particular attention to the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local traditional communities in historically underserved sub-Saharan Africa, as well as to the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups.			
Applicability: Not applicable, as the Program is not taking place in an area inhabited by indigenous peoples or local traditional communities			
Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks.	Recommendations
N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fundamental Principle No. 6: The Program's E&S systems avoid exacerbating social conflicts, particularly in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas prone to territorial conflicts.			
Applicability: NOT applicable; there are currently no known conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, but there are refugees, primarily from Burkina Faso. This PforR should not exacerbate conflicts that do not exist among the population.			
Strengths of the system:	Weaknesses:	Risks.	Recommendations
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SECTION V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

118. Based on the assessments outlined above, recommendations are formulated in the form of (i) generic measures for managing the generic E&S risks and impacts assessed above, (ii) an environmental and social eligibility process for Program activities, and (iii) specific measures to improve the performance of the environmental and social management system in the implementation and monitoring of Program activities and the Program Action Plan.

V.1. Key Recommendations

During its implementation, the Program includes measures aimed at mitigating certain E&S risks identified as early as the design phase, such as: risks related to relocation, targeting, and training activities, plastic, EEEW, paper, and organic waste generation; soil degradation and deforestation; risks related to SEA/SH/Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intra-family tensions; risks of loss and disclosure of personal data; and risks to the health and safety of workers and communities,

Key E&S Impacts and Risks	Recommendations and Actions
Energy Consumption	☺ Promote the use of low-carbon equipment. ☺ Use machinery and equipment that is in good working order and has been inspected ☺ Use smart systems to automate lighting, heating, and air conditioning based on occupancy ☺ Replace light bulbs with LEDs and use motion sensors ☺ Conduct energy audits to identify inefficiencies and optimize energy consumption ☺ Install energy meters on all floors for 24/7 management
Soil degradation, soil and subsoil pollution and deforestation	☺ Promote sustainable agricultural practices (such as agroforestry and reforestation of fallow land) to preserve soil fertility and combat erosion. ☺ Regulate agricultural IGAs by restricting land use to areas outside designated forests. ☺ Encourage the use of compost and green manure (nitrogen-fixing legumes) to restore soil microbial life.
Plastic and paper waste generation	☺ Sort, store, collect, and recycle waste: Install dedicated “paper/cardboard” bins as close as possible to production sites (field offices). ☺ Use tracking forms for hazardous waste in coordination with certified facilities. ☺ Digitize documents, print double-sided, and eliminate unnecessary printing. ☺ Temporary storage: Closed dumpsters or containers to prevent littering and pollution.

Key E&S Impacts and Risks	Recommendations and Actions
	☺ Disposal: Collection by authorized service providers and traceability to combat illegal dumping.
EEEW Generation	☺ Prioritize repairs through authorized repair shops or any environmentally friendly form of recycling ☺ Use specific containers to prevent breakage (lamps, screens) during the sorting and collection of EEEW ☺ Designate a dedicated, sheltered, and secure area for storing EEEW ☺ Have EEEW collected by authorized organizations, which issue a Waste Tracking Form
Increase in greenhouse gas emissions	☺ Optimize transportation by promoting shared rides and electric vehicles
Risk of exclusion of households in remote areas (camps)	☺ Ensure comprehensive targeting through continuous updates and a strong, operational inclusion policy
Risk of exclusion and community frustration	☺ Communicate about the transparency of the targeting process, local mediation, and listening to the communities. ☺ Raise awareness among beneficiaries and the community about the existence of the GRM. ☺ Establish a robust recovery mechanism (institutional and organizational);
Risk of fraud, scams, extortion, and cybercrime	☺ Establish a robust interoperability policy for transfer systems. ☺ Regularly audit the IT system to correct vulnerabilities and stay up to date on security standards ☺ Strengthen hardware and software to combat cybercrime ☺ Strengthen IT capacity ☺ Raise awareness among beneficiaries.
Risk of exclusion and abuse, sexual harassment, and GBV	☺ Involve local communities from the design phase onward. This includes broad and ongoing public consultations ☺ Establish a two-way dialogue between the Program and communities to raise awareness of the Program's activities ☺ Integrate gender and social inclusion considerations into mitigation policies to ensure that the Program's benefits are distributed equitably. ☺ Make the complaints management mechanism operational, including for sensitive complaints ☺ The Program must ensure the existence of a complaint management mechanism that is operational, transparent, and accessible to everyone, including beneficiaries, at the local level

Key E&S Impacts and Risks	Recommendations and Actions
	☺ Raise awareness among workers and all Program staff regarding gender issues and the protection of vulnerable people, ☺ Establish a framework for listening to and reporting risks related to GBV/SEA/SH, ☺ Continue having all Program staff sign the code of conduct, committing them to avoiding any inappropriate behavior (GBV, SEA/SH, etc.).
Health and safety risks for Program workers and communities	☺ Conduct E&S assessments of Program implementation activities and beneficiaries' IGAs and ensure the use of the E&S manual. ☺ Develop E&S assessments based on the categorization in the ☺ Review employment contracts (in accordance with the labor code). ☺ Raise beneficiaries' awareness of the risks posed by their IGAs.
Risk of data loss and breach of confidentiality	☺ Implementation of firewalls, encryption of sensitive data (HTTPS), regular backups, and physical and logical access restrictions. ☺ Appointment of Data Protection Officers within the operator and the BCPFS.

V.2. Contribution to the ESES Recommendations

Table8 : ESES Recommendations Regarding Contextual Risks

Key Contextual Risks/Impacts	Recommendations and Actions
Neglect of environmental and social considerations in requests for proposals (RFPs)	Conduct environmental and social studies and incorporate environmental and social clauses into the specifications for all equipment procurements.

V.3. E&S Contributions to the Program Action Plan (PAP)

Table9 : E&S Contributions to the FA Program Action Plan

No.	Measure	Activity	Responsible Party	Deadline
1. STRENGTHENING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				
1.1	Review of E&S procedures in AF Program activities.	Update the E&S procedures in the AF Program Implementation Manual for each participating institution	BCPFS	Within one month of the AF Program's launch
1.2	Strengthening and disseminating the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM),	Identify the specific requirements of the AF Program regarding complaints and adapt the existing CM: Incorporate procedures specifically tailored to SEA/SH complaints into the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), based on survivor-centered care principles, including strict confidentiality, informed consent, non-discrimination, and survivor safety. Distribute the updated version of the mechanism to stakeholders Development and signing of the code of conduct.	BCPFS	Within 6 months of the launch of the AF Program
1.3	Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence/SEA/SH.	Establish a system for monitoring and controlling environmental and social management, including monitoring of the grievance and conflict management mechanism.	BCPFS	Within 12 months of the launch of the AF Program
1.4	Monitoring environmental and social performance	Establish a system for monitoring and controlling environmental and social management, including monitoring the complaints and conflict management mechanism.	BCPFS	Within 3 months of the start of the AF Program
2. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS				
2.1	Capacity building for the BCPFS environmental and social safeguards team.	Specific training workshop on reporting AF Program activities (PforR and IPF)	WB	Within 3 months of the AF Program's launch

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No.	Measure	Activity	Responsible Party	Deadline
2.2	Information awareness-raising, and inclusive training	Organization of an annual session with program stakeholders (AC, CAC, and the Directorate of Social Affairs, Solidarity, Family, and Social Centers; TS; communities; and beneficiaries) aimed at raising awareness and providing information on the environmental and social challenges associated with the Program's structural activities, and at regularly strengthening civic engagement. This includes, among other things, the publication and dissemination of procedures regarding the environmental and social management of IGAs, the GRM, and the assessment of GBV/SEA/SH.	BCPFS	Within 6 months of the start of the AF Program
2.3	Capacity building for sector-level stakeholders on E&S issues.	Train local stakeholders on the methodology for raising beneficiaries' awareness of the E&S manual for IGAs in agriculture and livestock farming.	BCPFS	Within 6 months of the start of the AF Program

V.4. Conclusion on the E&S Risk Level of the AF Program

119. This Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) of Côte d'Ivoire was conducted to examine the alignment between the requirements of the World Bank's principles applicable to Results-Based Financing and the provisions of national environmental and social management systems in the context of implementing Additional Financing activities.

120. It should be noted that there is a fairly comprehensive national environmental and social management system in place, which could be utilized for the implementation of the Results-Based Financing Program while adhering to the World Bank's basic principles. It is imperative to:

- Conduct a workshop to review the implementation of E&S aspects in the initial program in order to identify areas for improvement;
- Strengthen the capacity of sector-level stakeholders on E&S aspects to ensure the effective application of best practices in the field;
- Ensure ongoing training for newly recruited staff as well as periodic refresher training for stakeholders who have already been trained;
- Strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders in managing sensitive complaints, preventing GBV/SEA/SH, and implementing occupational health and safety measures;
- Continue to develop skills in specific technical areas such as environmental and social monitoring and risk management procedures;
- maintain active stakeholder participation throughout the program's lifecycle, particularly in remote intervention areas;
- improve the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of training on beneficiaries' professional practices

121. The BCPFS has experience managing the initial program and a high level of capacity (technological expertise) in managing the PAFS. It has accumulated significant experience in the operational management and capacity building of the National Social Safety Net Program. The BCPFS has a team in place to ensure personalized, high-quality monitoring of beneficiary households and their support.

122. The BCPFS is structured to cover all regions of the country through a coordination system that extends from the central level down to village committees.

123. The BCPFS has implemented all the actions outlined in the initial program's Action Plan (PAP). However, the office must conduct a self-assessment to review the activities carried out and identify areas for improvement in order to optimize its effectiveness.

124. In essence, the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the implementation of the AF Program are moderate overall. However, given the strengths of the implementing unit (BCPFS) and all the measures outlined above, these risks remain generally manageable through appropriate E&S measures specified in the AF Program Action Plan.

125. To ensure consistency in monitoring E&S management during the Program's implementation phase, the exclusion list, the verification checklist, the environmental and social clauses, the standards governing the grievance management mechanism, and the data confidentiality protocol will be included as annexes to the AF Program Operations Manual.

V.5. SECTION VI. SUPPORTING APPENDICES AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

V.6. Appendix1 : Risk Level Classification Matrix

Probability	Severity		
	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low risk	Low risk	Moderate risk
Unlikely	Low risk	Moderate risk	Substantial risk
Likely	Moderate risk	High risk Substantial	High Risk
Very likely	Substantial risk	High Risk	High Risk

V.7. Appendix2 : World Bank Fundamental Principles

Guiding Principles	Title and Content
Guiding 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 Program's environmental and social impacts.
Fundamental Principle 2	Natural Habitats and Physical Cultural Resources. This principle aims to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the Program's negative impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources.
Core Principle 3	Public and Worker Safety These principles aim to promote the safety of the public and workers with regard to potential risks associated with: (a) the construction and/or operation of facilities or other operational practices under the Program; (b) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous waste, and other hazardous materials in connection with the Program; and (c) the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas exposed to natural hazards.
Fundamental Principle 4	Land Acquisition. This principle aims to manage land acquisition and the loss of access to natural resources in a manner 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 the benefits of the Program, paying par attention to the rights

	and interests of Indigenous peoples and the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups.
Fundamental Principle 6	Social Conflicts. This principle aims to avoid exacerbating social conflicts, particularly in fragile situations, post-conflict areas, or areas prone to territorial conflicts.

V.8. 3 Annex: Attendance List

ATTENDANCE LIST OF CONSULTATION PARTICIPANTS

Date: September 10, 2026

Location: BCPFS/Online

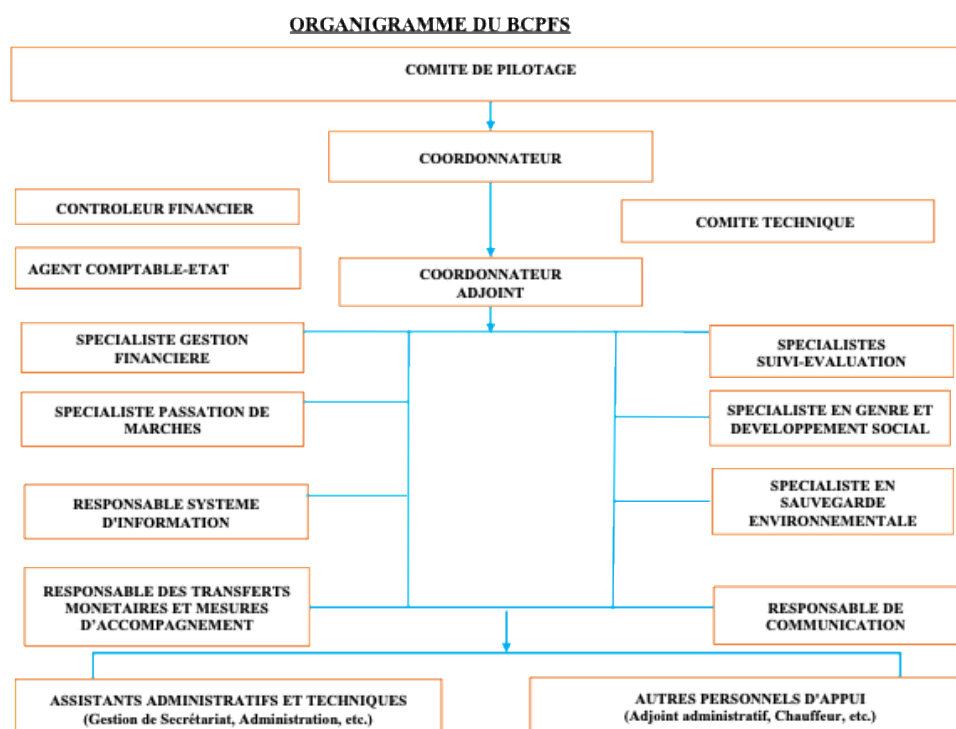
No.	Last Name and First Name(s)	Title	Organization	Region/City
1	KONE KIPEYA	Coordinator	BCPFS	Abidjan
2	BRICE VIGAN	Deputy Coordinator	BCPFS	Abidjan
3	TOURE RAMATA	TMMA Manager	BCPFS	Abidjan
4	MONIQUE TANOH	Administrative Assistant	BCPFS	Abidjan
5	CHARLES GADE	Social and Gender Specialist	BCPFS	Abidjan
6	KONE INZA	Environmental Specialist	BCPFS	Abidjan
7	DJEDOU FIDELE	Money Transfer Assistant	BCPFS	Abidjan
8	TOUVOLI BI	DR	FFE	Aries
9	TRAORE ABDALLAH	DR	DRPS	Aries
10	CHARLOTTE N'DRI	DR	FFE	Cavally
11	SERGE N'GUESSAN	DR	CNSLP	Cavally
12	ALAIN KOUAKOU	DR	DRPS	Cavally
13	KOUAME YOLANDE	DR	FFE	Tchologo

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14	KOUAME GAUTHIER	DR	CNSLP	Tchologo
15	DJAMA FULGENCE	DR	DRPS	Tchologo
16	FOFANA ADAMA	DR	CNSLP	Gontougo
17	KPLA GEORGE	DR	DRPS	Gontougo
18	COULIBALY LACINA	DR	DRPS	Lagune 1
19	N'DRI YAO CLAUDE	DR	DRPS	Laguna 2
20	MAMADOU DOSSO	Head of the Legal and Cooperation Department	DGPS	Abidjan
21	EHOUSSOU BENGUE	Technical Advisor	DGPS	Abidjan
22	N'GUESSAN GRACE EMMANUELA	CAC	DRPS	Agnéby Tiassa
23	AHOUSSE PRUDENT	CAC	DRPS	N'zi
24	SORO ZIE ISAAC	CAC	DRPS	Bafing
25	SEA CARINE	CAC	DRPS	Tonpki
26	AHOUTI PAUL	CAC	DRPS	LA ME
26	Nick AZAH	Consultant Dev- Social	Banque Mondiale	CMU-(Côte d'ivoire

V.9. Appendix 4: BCPFS Organizational Chart



V.10. Appendix 4 : Attendance List

PARTICIPANTS AT THE ESSA REPORT PRESENTATION SESSION

Date: September 24th, 2026

Location : BCPFS/Online

N o	Name	Title	Institution	Region
1	KONE KIPEYA	Coordonnateur	BCPFS	Abidjan
2	BRICE VIGAN	Coordonnateur adjoint	BCPFS	Abidjan
3	NICODEME AZAH	Consultant Dev-Soc	Banque Mondiale	Abidjan
4	TOURE RAMATA	Responsable TMMA	BCPFS	Abidjan

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5	TANO MONIQUE	Assistante administrative	BCPFS	Abidjan
6	GADE CHARLES	Spécialiste sociale et genre	BCPFS	Abidjan
7	KONE INZA	Spécialiste environnement	BCPFS	Abidjan
8	DJEDOU FIDELE	Assistant Transfert Monétaire	BCPFS	Abidjan
9	KOUASSI LOUISETTE	Assistante Mesure d'Accompagnement	BCPFS	Abidjan
10	AMOAHA YAVO	Assistant Transfert Monétaire	BCPFS	Abidjan
11	TOUVOLI BI	DR	FFE	Bélier
12	TRAORE ABDALLAH	DR	DRPS	Bélier
13	N'DRI CHARLOTTE	DR	FFE	Cavally
14	N'GUESSAN SERGE	DR	CNSLP	Cavally
15	KOUAKOU ALAIN	DR	DRPS	Cavally
16	KOUAME YOLANDE	DR	FFE	Tchologo
17	KOUAME GAUTHIER	DR	CNSLP	Tchologo
18	DJAMA FULGENCE	DR	DRPS	Tchologo
19	FOFANA ADAMA	DR	CNSLP	Gontougo
20	KPLA GEORGE	DR	DRPS	Gontougo
21	COULIBALY LACINA	DR	DRPS	Lagune 1
22	N'DRI YAO CLAUDE	DR	DRPS	Lagune 2

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2 3	DOSSO MAMADOU	Chef du département juridique et coopération	DGPS	Abidjan
2 4	EHOUSSOU BENGUE	Conseiller technique	DGPS	Abidjan
2 5	DIDIER YAO	Assistant DG	DGSAH	Abidjan
2 6	N'GUESSAN GRACE	CAC	DRPS	Agnéby Tiassa
2 7	AHOUSSE PRUDENT	CAC	DRPS	N'zi
2 8	SORO ZIE ISAAC	CAC	DRPS	Bafing
2 9	SEA CARINE	CAC	DRPS	Tonpki
3 0	AHOUTI PAUL	CAC	DRPS	LA ME