



Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

Prepared by the World Bank for the Côte d'Ivoire Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program (P179338)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cote d'Ivoire has one of the highest rates of deforestation worldwide. In this context, land administration (including tenure security and reliable land information) is a critical enabling environment for climate change mitigation and adaptation in rural land, as it provides security during disasters as well as the foundation for land management, investment, and disaster response. Secure land tenure for vulnerable persons remains an issue in Cote d'Ivoire. The legal protection of land-use rights of communal land holders and those who reside in state forestlands is limited, which primarily affects minorities, indigenous persons, and the poor. These vulnerabilities are amplified by climate change, as evacuation of land due to climate disasters may lead to permanent loss of land. The Government's commitment to improve the coverage, efficiency and inclusivity of rural land registration is reflected in the PNSFR (US\$ 1.2 billion), which aims to implement the Rural Land Policy by registering all customary land use and ownership rights across the 23 million hectares of the Rural Land Tenure Domain (*Domaine Foncier Rural – DFR*) over the next twenty years. The Government has requested the World Bank's support in strengthening the PNSFR program's human capacity, tools, institutions, and delivery systems through the Côte d'Ivoire Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program (PRESFOR: *Programme de Renforcement de la Sécurisation Foncière Rurale*). It aims to significantly increase the efficiency and scale of customary land rights registration across the country to achieve the Government's sustainable development objectives.

The World Bank has conducted an Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) in accordance with the requirements of the PforR lending instrument. ESSA refers to both the process of assessing the acceptability of a borrower's system for managing the program's E&S risks in the particular operating context, and the final report that is an output of this process. This involves reviewing all activities to be implemented in the Economic Governance and Service Delivery Program in Benin and national policies and regulatory texts (laws, decrees, ordinances and orders) against the PforR E&S requirements to identify risks and gaps, then suggest opportunities to strengthen implementation. The ESSA was drafted in consultation with local authorities and communities. Consultation meetings were held from February 13-15, 2023 at AFOR with multiple stakeholders and from April 12-20, 2023 in western Côte d'Ivoire.

The program's environmental and social benefits and risks

In general, the Program will contribute to resolving major land management issues in Côte d'Ivoire today, including by resolving land conflicts and registering customary land use and ownership rights. It will promote gender equity, social cohesion, and a new social contract between the Government and rural landholders and incentivize greater landholder investments in tree planting, tree regeneration, and improved soil management by strengthening farmers' land (and tree) rights, especially for tenant farmers.

On physical E&S impact, the Program's main potential environmental risks are Low to Moderate and are related to the delimitation of village territories, the demarcation of boundaries, the realization of field survey work, the construction of Sub-Prefectoral Land Offices (BFSP), the installation of continuously operating reference stations (CORS Network), the digitization of land administration procedures using cloud-based servers (which is expected to have a net positive environmental impact by reducing the need for paper-based land administration procedures), and the collection of boundary data for integration in the SIFOR. Social risks are Moderate to Substantial the sensitivity of land-related issues and land conflicts in Cote d'Ivoire and the potential for Program implementation to be affected by pre-existing land-related conflicts. There is very low likelihood of land acquisition for construction, as sub-prefectures will favor land use in the village administrative reserve (existing government-owned lands). While most of the workers required to implement land registration operations will come from the targeted villages/sub-prefectures, there will be a need to mobilize some outside workers, in particular AFOR staff, private land registration operators, surveyors, and construction workers (for CORS and small building renovation/construction), which could lead to increased exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, as well as COVID-19, sexual exploitation/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) incidents, and on-site accidents. The ESSA

includes recommendations to prevent and mitigate these risks. Program activities may potentially exclude some vulnerable groups from the benefits of land registration. This risk will be mitigated by the Program scaling up the new, more inclusive land registration procedures piloted under PAMOFOR that have resolved existing land disputes and strengthened the rights of vulnerable groups, including women and tenant farmers.

Overall, the Program activities are expected to increase social inclusion and social cohesion. By clearly demarcating village boundaries in villages bordering classified forests and registering customary individual and group rights to land and trees, the Program will contribute to the reduction of deforestation in both public and private forests. Possession of a legal land rights document (whether a CF or a formal land use contract) will also increase on-farm tree regeneration and planting by farmers who will now be the legal owner of those trees according to the forest regulation. The Program will support net positive climate outcomes: land registration via a digital LIS using cloud-based data servers that are flood-proof and energy-efficient will support improved land administration and disaster planning, response, and recovery, including to identify disaster victims. The ESSA also includes recommendations to improve the Program's E&S management and inform the Program Action Plan.

The program's environmental and social management system

Based on an analysis of program activities and potential impacts, the ESSA team found that 5 principles (#1, #2, #3, #5, #6) of managing the social environment of PforR would apply. The principle #4 is not relevant as the program will not impact land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The various activities planned by the Program are not likely to result in land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources, nor will they result in physical and/or economic displacement. Therefore, no activities requiring resettlement will be eligible and every effort will be made to avoid resettlement. All the activities planned under this PforR will be carried out in accordance with the administrative and environmental clauses applicable to the contracts, which contain occupational health and safety and hygiene measures.

ESSA concludes that CIV's current system is essentially capable of managing the environmental and social risks posed by program activities. The government program also has regulations on implementation of gender sensitive approach; social conflict management; and consultation and communication. However, the Program offers an opportunity to both strengthen the above-mentioned procedural gaps in order to mitigate these effects and to strengthen the overall system in three areas (i) strengthening the environmental and social management system of the initial Program through the empowerment (better positioning) of the implementing actors on the whole process; (ii) strengthening the collaboration of the implementing teams (E&S, communication, legal, land operators and NGOs) with the aim of intensifying proximity communication and boosting social engineering; and (iii) ensuring capacity building of the actors and the permanent sensitization of communities.

Recommendations

Regarding the **exclusion list**, although the environmental and social impacts/risks are not significant, given that the program is carried out in an environment of latent conflict and addresses sensitive issues, the following activities will be excluded from the World Bank-funded PRESFOR program

- PRESFOR will not support activities that require the acquisition of land (regardless of size), resulting in physical or economic displacement of households. Consideration of the impacts of land acquisition will be incorporated into the program's implementation guidelines.
- World Bank funding will not be used to support land titling due to high social risks (non-Ivorian nationals are not eligible for land titles under the rural land law).
- The World Bank will not support land titling or certificate-to-title procedures, given (i) the risks of frustration and dispossession of customary rights of non-Ivorian nationals who are not eligible for titles under the Rural Land Law and (ii) titling procedures that remain unaffordable for the vast

majority of Ivorian citizens, while the official land certificate offers a sufficient level of land security and remains a marketable document.

- The World Bank will only support systematic land registration operations and will not support registration on demand.
- The World Bank will not support any activities related to: (i) procedures/decrees that reduce access to land use contracts; (ii) land titling, including for public lands (e.g., classified forests, protected areas); (iii) identification of "non-master" lands as well as any support for regulation and 'enforcement of "non-master" lands; (iv) activities that would substantially degrade or convert natural habitat and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible).

On **program action plan**, ESSA recommends the following actions:

- **Recommendation 1.** AFOR is responsible for translating the environmental and social requirements into the implementation manual (Operations Manual). This document should include selection requirements (ensuring program exclusion criteria) and other recommendations in the ESSA to strengthen the socio-environmental management of the program. Other contents may include: (i) management of all waste generated; (ii) procedures for managing health and safety aspects; (iii) management and conservation of natural habitats and physical cultural resources; (iv) provisions for reducing the visual impact of the antennas on the environment; (v) measures for reducing the energy consumption of the computer system; (vi) provisions for preserving the environment including the landscape in the technical note for the installation of GNSS/CORS antennas
- **Recommendation 2.** Ensure the proper functioning of the complaint management mechanism so that people can submit questions at any time. Encourage the application of information technology in recording, tracking, and processing people's complaints. Publicize the program's GRM system. Enhance the program description (in the Operations Manual) to clarify basic GRM requirements such as registration, processing, evaluation, response, resolution/closure, follow-up, closure, reporting, archiving.
- **Recommendation 3.** AFOR should develop clear regulations on the functions and tasks of AFOR's functional units, with particular emphasis on the coordination mechanism and the ability to participate/contribute to interdisciplinary units such as media, E&S, monitoring and evaluation. AFOR ensures that activities related to environmental and social impact management are allocated with sufficient resources (human, financial) throughout the implementation of the program (including enhanced AFOR presence for outreach in the region, department, sub-prefecture, and villages).
- **Recommendation 4.** AFOR ensures that environmental and social requirements are met throughout the program, particularly in units outside AFOR. Screening requirements, gender sensitivity, etc. should be implemented at all stages by OF, CEs, NGOs, sub-prefectures, villages. AFOR is responsible for written communication of these requirements and regular training. One of the contents of the training should be to strengthen the SIFOR team with specialties and tools to fight cybercrime.
- **Recommendation 5.** AFOR is responsible for conducting program communication and consultation activities that take into account cultural differences of populations in program, especially marginalized/vulnerable groups. This includes the use of other spoken languages to ensure maximum access to program activities.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT

Since 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has been one of the most dynamic economies in sub-Saharan Africa, posting strong macroeconomic performance thanks to renewed political stability. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 8.2 percent per year (5.7 percent per capita) over 2012–19. Growth has been supported by political stability after more than a decade of political crisis, an improved business climate and ambitious public investment. Economic growth is expected to remain strong over the medium term supported by rising private consumption and investment, but the favourable prospects for recovery are subject to downside risks. After slowing to 2 percent in 2020, real GDP growth is expected to have picked up to 6.2 percent in 2021 thanks to strong pre-COVID-19 fundamentals, low reliance on remittances and tourism, and a rapid government response to the pandemic.

The new National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-25 paves the way for deepening structural reforms to strengthen the resilience of the economy by making growth more inclusive, diversified, sustainable and more resilient to external shocks. The NDP focuses on the structural transformation of the economy, the development of human capital and the promotion of employment, the development of the private sector and investment, the enhancement of inclusion, balanced regional development, the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change, the strengthening of governance and modernization.

The latest Systematic Country Diagnosis (May 2022, Report No. 169415-CI) highlighted land reform as one of the two prerequisites (along with governance) to support the country's post-conflict recovery and transition to peace and stability. Progress has been made in these areas, but fragilities remain. Asymmetric access to land and other assets continues to divide the population and contribute to persistent inequalities, which are reflected in geographical disparities. Land is a major obstacle to private sector-led growth (including for small and large farms) and to the preservation of natural capital and social cohesion.

The lack of well-defined customary rural land rights and increasing competition for land due to population growth and migration contribute to land conflicts and limit investment and sustainable development. The lack of tenure security – especially for migrant farmers, who are the main producers of perennial crops – reduces farmers' incentives to make long-term investments, including to replace aging cocoa and rubber trees and (re)introduce trees into their farms. In the absence of secure customary property rights and clear forest boundaries, it is difficult to identify parcels eligible for certification, and farmers are encouraged to clear new forest areas to physically demonstrate their rights. This undermines efforts to combat deforestation, preserve natural capital and improve traceability in global supply chains.

Recognizing the need to secure rural land rights, the Government promulgated in 1998 a Rural Land Law (Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998) which provides for the legal recognition and registration of customary land rights. The law originally aimed to transform customary land ownership rights into officially recognized and registered rights to 23 million hectares (ha) of rural land within ten years. The implementation of the Rural Land Law has been complicated by migrants' differentiated access to land titles as stipulated by law, complex and costly registration procedures, and unclear institutional

jurisdictions. The Rural Land Law of 1998 was drafted to clarify and formally register customary rural land rights in order to reduce land conflicts and secure access to land. However, the land certification process (envisioned as a precursor to obtaining land titles) is complex (requiring more than 20 steps and an unnecessarily high level of precision) and, therefore, very expensive compared to other countries in the region with more skills.

To address these constraints, the government created the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) in 2016 to oversee all rural land registration operations as part of a streamlined and simplified National Rural Land Security Program (PNSFR) and adopted a rural land policy (in 2017) outlining its vision for sectoral reforms.

Since 2018, with the support of the donor community, including the \$50 million World Bank-funded Land Policy Improvement and Implementation Project (PAMOFOR), the government has enacted regulatory reforms and built the infrastructure, institutions, and capacity to significantly expand land registration through the nascent PNSFR. These include the development of strong capacity within AFOR headquarters and decentralized staff; the installation of new continuously operating reference stations (CORS) and the connection of existing CORS to the national geodetic network; the operationalization of a new digital land information system (Rural Land Information System – SIFOR); and piloting new systematic land registration procedures that streamline the process, introduce formal land use contracts for landowners not eligible for land certificates, and encourage husbands to transfer land that is then registered in the woman's name.

The Government has developed a program document for scaling up the RFSRP at the national level. Over the period 2023-2033, the provisional budget for the implementation of the program is CFAF 484.4 billion. The main sources of funding for the PNSFR are the State's own resources and contributions from its technical and financial partners. The World Bank is also considering to support the Côte d'Ivoire Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program (P179338) - PRESFOR with a budget of \$ 200 million over the period 2024-2029. This project will follow the PAMOFOR project which will end at the end of 2023.

1.2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The objective of the ESSA is to identify the main environmental and social (E&S) risks that may affect the achievement of the development outcomes of a Program for Results (PforR) operation, assess the borrower's ability to manage these risks and recommend additional measures if necessary. It analyzes these risks through the identification and assessment of gaps that exist between country systems and the World Bank's policy for PforR financing which describes the basic principles of environmental and social management that must be respected for PforR programs.

In addition, it recommends improvement actions aimed at the coherence of national environmental and social (E&S) systems and the Bank's Core Principles. The coherence of national systems is considered in relation to the proposed activities of the ForR, and more specifically through an analysis of: (i) systems defined by laws, regulations, procedures, etc. ; ("the system as defined"); and (ii) the capacity of the Programme's institutions to implement the systems effectively ("the system as applied in the program").

The purpose of the ESSA is also to provide a benchmark that is used to monitor and evaluate the performance of E&S systems during the implementation of the PforR program. It identifies the actions

needed to improve systems during the preparation and implementation of the PforR program (these are included in the PforR PAP). E&S risks and impacts, and proposed mitigation measures, if any, are input elements of the integrated risk assessment and can also be used as part of key disbursement indicators.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

The ESSA process followed a multi-step methodology in which the World Bank team reviewed all activities to be implemented in the PRESFOR Program, and national policies and regulations (laws, decrees, ordinances and orders) through the World Bank's six core environmental and social principles to identify risks and gaps for implementation, and then suggest opportunities to strengthen this implementation. A review of the adequacy of existing institutional mechanisms for planning and monitoring the environmental and social aspects of the Program was carried out.

PAMOFOR and PRESFOR literature reviews: Technical and supervisory documents from previous projects and programs and ongoing projects and programs related to the World Bank's PforR were also consulted. This allowed for the review of all national policies and legal requirements related to environmental and social management in relation to PRESFOR activities. An in-depth institutional analysis was carried out to identify the roles, responsibilities and structure of the institutions involved in securing land tenure in Côte d'Ivoire.

Consultations: The ESSA was drafted in consultation with local authorities and communities. Stakeholder consultation meetings were organized from 13 to 15 February 2023 at AFOR level: Administrative and Financial Director, Director of Technical Operations, Director of Communication, Director of Land and Geographic Information System, Head of Legal Affairs and Litigation, a group of Land Operators (GCK) and the NGO AUDACE. Several additional consultations carried out from 12-20 April 2023 in western Côte d'Ivoire in the localities of Guiglo (village of Goya¹), Bangolo (village of Bangolo Kahen), Man (village of Bigouin), Danané (village of Bouagleu), Duekoué (village of Nuambly) and Blolequin.

After the consultations, a **data analysis** was carried out and the potential environmental and social impacts/risks associated with the Programme for Strengthening Rural Land Security (PRESFOR) were assessed at different levels to determine the level of significance of the potential risks and impacts and then recommend the corresponding mitigation measures, to ensure that the implementation of PRESFOR is socially acceptable to all. Thus, the assessment describes the extent to which environmental and social policies, legislation, procedures, and institutional systems at the national level are consistent with the six "core environmental and social principles" of the World Bank's PforR policy.

SECTION II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1. National Rural Land Security Program (PNSFR)

In January 2017, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a Rural Land Policy Declaration (DPFR) to ensure the implementation of Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land. The general objective of this rural land policy is to ensure rural land tenure security, with a view to reducing poverty in rural areas, strengthening social cohesion and sustainable management of natural resources. The DPFR provides for the development of a Strategy and a National Rural Land Security Program that serve as a single reference for all interventions in securing rural land in Côte d'Ivoire. This document brings together these 2 aspects and includes a part for the National Strategy for Rural Land Security (SNSFR) and a part for the National Rural Land Security Program (PNSFR).

The National Strategy for Rural Land Security defines a path to achieve the general objective of the DPFR. The SNSFR sets its course on the DPFR's vision of the ideal situation for land tenure security and characterized by (i) the completion of the land certification of all land in the rural land domain, (ii) the completion of the delimitation of the territories of all villages in Côte d'Ivoire, (iii) the generalization in rural areas of the practice of written contracting and (iv) the generalization of the peaceful resolution of land disputes. As a corollary, positive effects will be recorded: women will be granted the same rights to land as men, the land market will be dynamic and structured, but rural land will not have been grabbed by large landowners and will be used for agriculture and pastoralism as well as for the production of environmental services.

While the SNSFR provides a strategic framework for the implementation of rural land policy, the PNSFR provides the operational framework. The RFBSP therefore comes under the FRPD and the SNSFR. It describes the actions to be implemented and presents a logical framework, a timetable, a table of indicators for the implementation of the PNSFR and a costing table. In addition, the PNSFR ensures the coherence, complementarity and harmonization of the various interventions financed by the State and the Technical Financial Partners.

The actions of the PNSFR are organized according to the 3 axes of the SNSFR. These axes are broken down into actions as recorded in the table below:

Table I: Description of the content of the PNSFR

AXES	ACTIONS
Axis n°1: Massification and acceleration of land security operations	Individual and collective land certification
	Completion of the demarcation of village territories
	Promotion of land contractualisation
	Simplification and digitalization of land security procedures
	Extension of national coverage in geodetic infrastructure
	Securing collective rights
Axis n°2: Strengthening the governance of rural land tenure	Improving the legal framework
	AFOR Capacity Building
	Capacity-building of other government departments
	Capacity building of other actors in land tenure security
	Strengthening land dispute management mechanisms

AXES	ACTIONS
	Development of security financing mechanisms
Axis n°3: Intensification of communication and training campaigns	Update of the communication strategy for the PNFFR
	Mass communication
	Corporate communication
	Periodic evaluations of the impact of communication campaigns
	Continuous training of land security actors
	Evaluation of the impact of training of land security actors
	Diploma training for rural land trades
	Evaluation of diploma training for rural land trades

2.2. Program for the Strengthening of Land Security (PRESFOR)

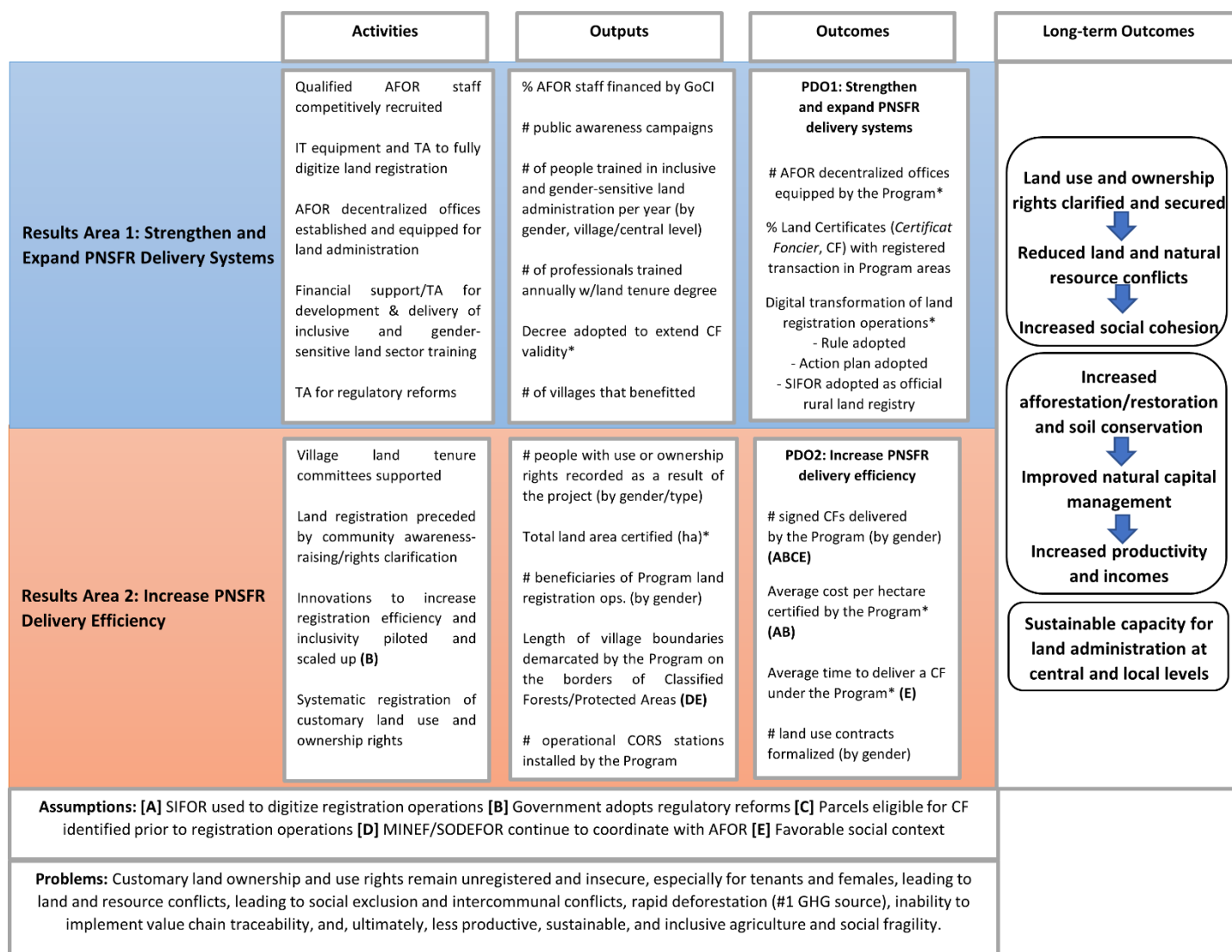
The development objectives of PforR PRESFOR are to (i) strengthen and extend the public services provided by the National Rural Land Security Program; and (ii) make the RFSNP more effective. PRESFOR will support the implementation of the PNSFR through activities constituting the 3 pillars corresponding to the first 3 priority axes. The PRESFOR Results Areas and Activities will be limited to AR2 of Pillar 1 and AR1 of Pillar 2 and AR1 of Pillar 3:

RA	Activities
AR1 - Strengthen and expand the public services provided by the PNSFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for the recruitment of human resources required by the PNSFR based primarily on government resources, ○ Acquisition and use of technological equipment for the maximum dematerialization of land tenure security through SIFOR, ○ Establishment of a decentralized institutional framework for permanent land management (registration of transactions) by setting up Rural Land Offices at the sub-prefecture level and using SIFOR, ○ Adoption of the decree to extend the validity of the FC to at least 10 years, ○ Adoption of acts to simplify rural land registration procedures, including their dematerialization ○ Technical and financial assistance for the establishment of higher, professional and practical training in land management for actors in the land sector from the central level to the villages concerned
AR2 – Making the RFSRP more effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Massive registration campaign for customary use and property rights ○ Test, evaluate and develop innovations for low-cost land registrations and to maximise impacts on social inclusion and cohesion.

Figure

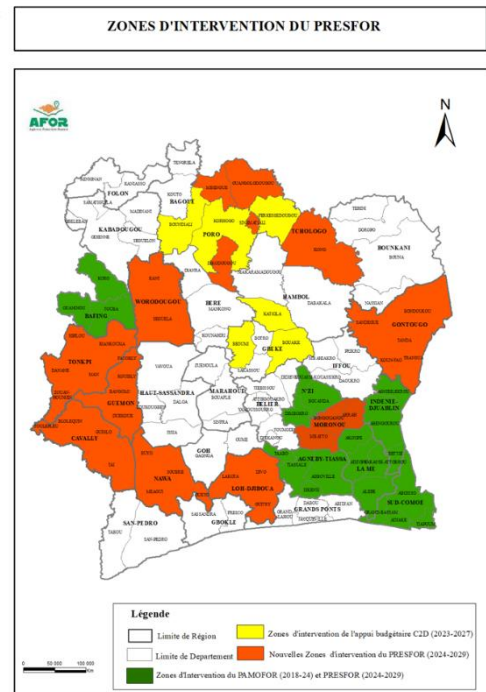
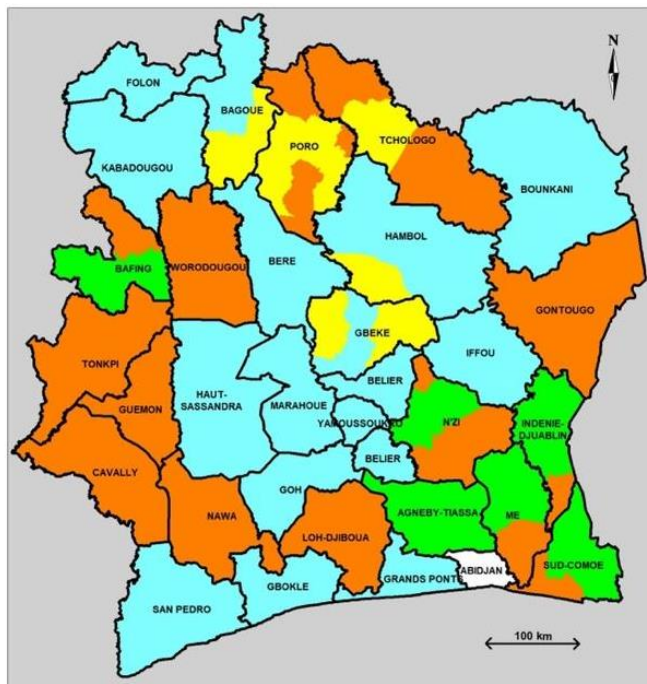
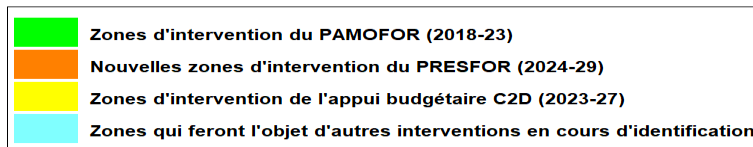
Figure 1 below describes the PRESFOR program.

Figure 1: Description of PRESFOR



PRESFOR will support the implementation of the PNSFR at the national level through land registrations in 16 of the 31 regions: (i) 16 regions (the 6 PAMOFOR regions and 10 new regions); (ii) 55 departments; (iii) 217 sub-prefectures; (iv) more than 3000 villages. Figure 2 below shows the area of intervention of PRESFOR. Figure 2

Figure 2: Map showing the PRESFOR intervention area (orange and green)



2.3. Identification of differences between PRESFOR and the RFSRP

The implementation of PRESFOR will have significant differences with the PNSFR; both in terms of implementation duration and content. See the following table:

Table II: Government PNSFR program and PRESFOR PforR supported by the World Bank

	Government program	Program supported by the PforR	Reasons for non-alignment
Objective	Nationwide rural land registration	Customary land registration in priority areas	World Bank financing will prioritize expanding citizen access to land registration and will not be used to support land titling due to high social risks (non-Ivoirian nationals are ineligible for land titles under the Rural Land Law, and titling lands in the name of the State – including existing protected areas – could lead to involuntary resettlement).
Duration	2023-2043	2024-2029	Prioritize customary land registration simplification, acceleration, and scaling up to justify further financing
Geographic coverage	Nationwide	16/31 regions	Priority engagement for the World Bank in source regions for sustainable value chains (cocoa, rubber, cashew) to reduce natural capital loss/restore forests, conflict-affected regions, and economically lagging regions
Results areas	Pillar 1 “Acceleration and scaling up of land registration operations”	RA2: Increase PNSFR Delivery Efficiency in Targeted Areas	Partial alignment with Pillar 1: World Bank support will not be provided for land titling, since non-Ivoirian nationals are ineligible for titles under the Rural Land Law and since the cumbersome titling procedures remain unaffordable for the vast majority of Ivorian citizens, while the formal land certificate provides a sufficient level of tenure security and remains a tradable document. The World Bank will only support systematic land registration operations and will not support on-demand registration.
	Pillar 2 “Strengthening rural land governance”	RA1: Strengthen and Expand PNSFR Delivery Systems	Partial alignment with Pillar 2: The World Bank will not support any activities related to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procedures/decrees that reduce access to land use contracts • land titling, including of publicly owned lands (e.g. classified forests, protected areas) • identification “ownerless” lands. These activities have high social risks due to their potential impacts on social tensions and/or involuntary resettlement.

	Pillar 3 "Intensification of communication and training campaigns"	RA1: Strengthen and Expand PNSFR Delivery Systems	Full alignment with Pillar 3 under RA1
	Pillar 4 "Sustainable financing for rural land policy implementation"	--	World Bank resources will be prioritized for expanding access to customary land registration and increasing customary land registration efficiency in priority geographic areas.
Overall Financing	US\$ 1.2 billion	US\$ 225 mn	See above reasons for non-alignment. Remaining financing gap expected to be filled by a combination of GoCI, development partner, and private sector funding.

2.4. KEY PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS OF PRESFOR

Direct actors are directly involved in the implementation of rural land tenure security procedures, in accordance with the provisions of rural land legislation and regulations. Table III below presents the different actors involved in the implementation of PRESFOR.

Table III: Different actors in the implementation of PRESFOR

SITUATION LEVEL	INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS	ROLES
CENTRAL, REGIONAL & DEPARTMENTAL	AFOR (Agency for the Implementation of the Programme through its Directorates (DOT) and Dismemberment within the country (ROT, COTIF. GBFR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop operational plans for the program; ▪ Maintain functional relations with all actors (<i>institutions at central level and local administrative and customary authorities</i>); ▪ Inform, raise awareness and communicate on land security operations; ▪ Carry out training on the technical, social and environmental aspects of land tenure security; ▪ Monitor and control land tenure security operations (implementation of the "4-in-1" approach); ▪ Monitor and consolidate technical documents of operations; ▪ Ensure the quality of land security operations and the implementation of quality control of files submitted by technical operators and/or any other actor;
REGIONAL & DEPARTMENTAL	PREFECTURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervises and coordinates all security activities carried out by their constituency (AFOR agents, Land Operators, CVGFR, land users, etc.)

SITUATION LEVEL	INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS	ROLES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signs the Land Certificates (in his capacity as Prefect of the department), in accordance with the regulatory texts governing land security operations; ▪ Created by decree, the Sub-Prefectural Committees of Rural Land Management (CSPGFR). ▪ Created Special Commissions ▪ Chairs (S/P) the validation sessions of the Sub-Prefectural Committees for Rural Land Management (CSPGFR), ▪ Created by Decision, the CVGFR.
REGIONAL & DEPARTMENTAL	THE MEMINADER MANAGEMENT & THE SWORN COMMISSIONERS-INVESTIGATORS	<p>Pending the effective establishment of the AFOR Decentralised Services, the MEMINADER's Decentralised Services ensure, on a transitional basis, the execution of the missions assigned to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize, monitor, coordinate and support rural land tenure and cadaster activities; ▪ Participate in information and awareness campaigns; ▪ Ensure the introduction and updating in the Land Information System (LIS) of the plans drawn up by the OFs. ▪ Ensure the secretariat of the CSPGFR pending the establishment of the decentralized services of the AFOR; ▪ Ensure the smooth running of official investigations and the quality of documents produced; ▪ Establish and lead the official investigation team; ▪ Collect information concerning the history of the constitution of village territories as well as those concerning the customary rights exercised over the plots; ▪ Prepare the records of census of customary rights and their annexes; ▪ Establish with the OF, the report of observation of the limits; ▪ Publicize the official investigation under the control of the CVGFR; ▪ Follow the procedures for approval and validation of the formal investigation file. ▪ Management of the entire process (dissemination, transfer, merger, fragmentation of CF), with the communities (Prepare draft CFs and specifications in order to submit them to the signature of the Prefect of the department, Register and distribution of signed CFs and specifications, changes of managers of collective land certificates);
DEPARTMENTAL	SUB-PREFECTURAL	The CSPGFR is composed of 1 representative of AFOR, 1 representative of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, 1

SITUATION LEVEL	INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS	ROLES
	COMMITTEES FOR RURAL LAND MANAGEMENT (CSPGFR)	<p>representative of the Ministry of Forestry, 1 representative of the Ministry of Urban Planning, 1 representative of the Cadastre, 1 representative of the Ministry of Economic Infrastructure, 6 representatives of villages and customary authorities appointed for a renewable 3-year term, on the proposal of the populations.</p> <p>The CSPGFR is responsible for validation by deliberation, investigation files for the delimitation of village territories and for land certification.</p>
DEPARTMENTAL	RURAL LAND OFFICES (BFR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the animation and administrative management of the rural land office (archiving and updating information) in the village; ▪ Conduct awareness campaigns; ▪ Support the field actions of the OFs by mobilizing the people concerned (applicants and witnesses) at the time of field operations; ▪ Assist with contractualization (clarification of land rights); ▪ Organize the administrative transmission of copies of agrarian contracts and any other useful document to the Sub-prefecture; ▪ Conservation of CVGFR material (Smartphone; Portable GPS, archive boxes, etc.); ▪ Participation in the management of land conflicts; ▪ First interface of the complaints management mechanism and the follow-up of files; ▪ Continue the training of CVGFR (basic training provided by the OF); ▪ Work closely with the CVGFR, the CVGP, the field agents of the OF;
	VILLAGE RURAL LAND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (CVGFR)	<p>The CVGFR studies all issues relating to the management of rural land in its territorial jurisdiction, updates the villageregister and records all land information concerning the village. The CVGFR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participates in the investigation, the determination of limitations, the dissemination of the results of official surveys; ▪ Maintains the Register of Agreements and Oppositions; ▪ Assistance in the amicable settlement of discrepancies arising during the official investigation;

SITUATION LEVEL	INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS	ROLES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approves the results of the investigations and issues the finding of peaceful existence of customary rights, as well as the certificate of approval ▪ Transmits the investigation file to the CSPGFR;
	<p>LAND OPERATORS (OF)</p> <p>With rural animators, NGOs and certified surveyors</p>	<p>A Land Operator is a company or group of companies that brings together or combines the various skills necessary for land security operations, as required by Ivorian regulations, in particular, those of surveyors-experts and investigation commissioners. The Land Operator is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead the clarification process (rural facilitators, NGOs, etc.); ▪ Delimit village territories and land parcels; ▪ Carry out land surveys (trained and sworn Investigation Commissioner, registered on the national list of Investigation Commissioners); <p>Assist in the formalization of contracts between owners and non-owner operators.</p>

SECTION III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS OF THE PROGRAM

3.1. Environmental and social benefits of the program

In general, the program will make some contributions to solving the major land management problems in Côte d'Ivoire today.

First, conflicts over land are a recurring source of tension in rural areas. These tensions, which give rise to silent resentments, expressed disputes or violent conflicts, undermine social cohesion. The rural land policy aims to extend to the entire rural land domain the establishment of land security mechanisms allowing the clarification and formalization of rights, social consensus and the reduction of threats perceived by rural actors. The clarification and formalization of rights is done through the delimitation of village territories, the issuance of land certificates and the promotion of contractualization. Social consensus is achieved through the participatory nature of the procedures implemented. Perceived threats to rural actors are reduced when they receive documents establishing their rights and when local arrangements are set up for land management and dispute resolution.

Second, formalizing land rights does not automatically imply increased investment in the agricultural sector. This economic development depends on a combination of other factors. Nevertheless, there is a significant category of agricultural entrepreneurs in Côte d'Ivoire, including urban executives who reinvest in palm or rubber cultivation, who are looking for land whose land status is clarified and secured. In addition, the reduction of conflicts related to plot boundaries, transfers of rights and agrarian contracts should contribute to a more conducive environment for agricultural production, especially in perennial crops and long-term profitable speculation. In northern Côte d'Ivoire, trade related to pastoral livestock activities is an important vector of economic development. Securing pastoral corridors and grazing areas and promoting contractualization between land rights holders and pastoralists are essential for the continuation of these exchanges.

And finally, with demographic pressure, land pressure increases. With inheritances, family land is fragmented and the cultivated areas per household are reduced. More and more marginal land, once left fallow or used for annual food crops, is now occupied by perennial crop plantations, affecting the self-sufficiency of rural households and the ability to generate food surpluses to supply cities. Land tenure security, with a special focus on women, should make it possible to secure their control over the land where they grow food crops. Land tenure security must also clarify the land status of rice or market gardening perimeters developed by the State. Finally, the formalization of land rights at the village level must be accompanied by the implementation of local land use planning tools, to ensure the sustainability of uses.

The table below lists the general activities envisaged in PRESFOR in relation to the result areas. It presents the nature of each activity and specifies the environmental impacts and social benefits.

Table IV: Types of PRESFOR Activities and Environmental and Social Benefits

Activities	Benefits
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AR1 - Strengthen and expand the public services provided by the PNSFR

- Support for the recruitment of human resources required by the PNSFR based primarily on government resources,
- Acquisition and use of technological equipment for the maximum dematerialization of land tenure security through SIFOR,
- Establishment of a decentralized institutional framework for permanent land management (registration of transactions) by setting up Rural Land Offices at the sub-prefecture level and using SIFOR,
- Adoption of the decree to extend the validity of the FC to at least 10 years,
- Adoption of acts to simplify rural land registration procedures, including their dematerialization
- Technical and financial assistance for the establishment of higher, professional and practical training in land management for actors in the land sector from the central level to the villages concerned

Environment

- clarify land rights that will lead to sustainable and rational management of natural resources (soil, water, fauna and flora). contribute to a better knowledge of the inventory of ecologically sensitive sites in the domain of villages (sacred sites, preserved forests, wetlands of ecological interest etc.) and to a better awareness for the protection of sensitive areas (sacred sites, banks and banks of rivers, mountainsides)
- Systematically exempting sensitive areas in applications for collective or individual certificates
- Encourage silviculture activities by transferring ownership of the tree to the landowner as stipulated in the Ivorian Forest Code
- **The** network of permanent GNSS stations contributes to the preservation of the environment, mainly by reducing automobile travel in the field and its contributions to the understanding of atmospheric disturbances and plate tectonics
- Provide a basis for rural mapping, which will provide visibility of the rural land use plan at the national level
- materialize village territories by afforestation of boundaries, which will lead to an increase in forest area and mitigation of the effects of climate change
- Assist in the clarification of the boundaries of classified forests and protected areas.

Social

- Acquisition of equipment and training will improve the incomes of intellectual providers, goods and services
- Acquisition of buildings (regional, local)
- Acquisition of office supplies, materials and equipment.
- Improving the quality of surveys, eliminates the risk of overlapping plots thus reducing the sources of land conflicts.
- Create permanent jobs through the recruitment of qualified agents in the services of the Rural Land Agency (AFOR), land operators or during the rehabilitation, renovation and construction of various infrastructures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure the automatic connection of measurements to the national geodetic network in accordance with the 2019 decree establishing a single geodetic reference frame ● Reduction of village boundary conflicts ● Reduce the time allocated to field survey operations by 50% ● rehabilitate buildings (regional, local)
<p>AR2 – Making the RFSRP more effective</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Massive registration campaign for customary use and property rights ○ Test, evaluate and develop innovations for low-cost land registration and to maximise impacts on social inclusion and cohesion. 	<p><u>Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clarify land rights, which will lead to sustainable and rational management of natural resources (soil, water, fauna and flora). identify potential areas for pesticide use, in order to encourage rational use of pesticides and sustainable and rational land management <p><u>Social</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Program stakeholders are made aware of the program, including risks on GBV, EAS/HS

3.2. PRESFOR's main environmental and social risks

3.2.1. Key environmental impacts and risks

The main potential environmental risks of PRESFOR are related to the delimitation of village territories, demarcation, the realization of topographical field works, the construction or renovation of the 217 Rural Land Offices (BFR) and the installation of a complementary network of permanent GNSS stations (CORS Network), the dematerialization of processes and the collection of georeferenced land data for the supply of SIFOR. The realization of these physical activities, which are infrastructure works, are the source of the main expected impacts. The table below describes the risks by phase and by impactful activities, also specifying the level of risk.

Table V: Environmental Risks by Phase and by Activities Generating Impacts

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Key Environmental Risks	Level of risk
Result area 1/AR1: - Strengthen and expand public services provided by the RFSNP				
Pillar 1 Streamlining land tenure security operations	Establishment of a decentralized institutional framework for permanent land management (registration of transactions) using SIFOR	Registration of land transactions	Risk of wastepaper and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	Weak
	Adoption of acts to simplify rural land registration procedures, including their dematerialization	Acquisition of technological equipment	Digital greenhouse gas emissions.	Moderate
Pillar 2 "Renovation of governance tools for rural land"	Construction of premises (BFR) 217	Construction work in agglos of 54 m ²	Loss of vegetation cover and wildlife habitats: the completion of the project could result in the destruction of trees present on the work preparation site. The result is a reduction in vegetation cover and wildlife habitat.	Weak
			the production of waste (solid and liquid): the installation of construction sites could lead to a negative modification of the	Weak

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Key Environmental Risks	Level of risk
			landscape by the proliferation of waste	Weak
			Noise pollution : excavations, excavation for the implantation of buildings	
	Delimitation of village territories	Layonnage and demarcation	Destruction of vegetation	Weak
		Topographical field work	Destruction of vegetation cover and soil degradation	Weak
			Disturbance of wildlife biodiversity in forest ecosystems	Weak
	Acquisition and use of technological equipment for the maximum dematerialization of land tenure security through SIFOR,	Use of server and other technological equipment	Digital greenhouse gas emissions.	Moderate
	Rehabilitation or rehabilitation of buildings.		Waste generation (solid and liquid)	Moderate
Result Area 2/AR2 – Making the RFBSP more effective				
Pillar 3 "Intensifying communication and training campaigns"	Massive registration campaign for customary use and property rights	Massive recording	Risk of solid waste generation	Weak
		Implementation of the Action Plan on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (EAS/HS)	Emission of greenhouse gases (SO ₂ , NO _x , CH ₄ , CO, CO ₂) related to the various movements of the teams.	Weak
	Test, evaluate and develop innovations for low-cost land registrations and to	Evaluation of the process	Emission of greenhouse gases (SO ₂ , NO _x , CH ₄ , CO, CO ₂) related to the	Weak

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Key Environmental Risks	Level of risk
	maximise impacts on inclusion and social cohesion		various movements of the teams.	

These environmental risks are mainly related to air pollution at the local level, the introduction of exotic species during the materialization of village territories with forests classified or protected by afforestation of boundaries, the possibility of encroaching on protected areas in the registration and issuance of land certificates.

3.2.2. Key social impacts and risks

At this level, the impacts will be linked to PRESFOR activities such as the delimitation of village territories, topographical field work (layoning and demarcation), the construction or renovation of 217 Sub-Prefectural Land Offices (BFSP), the recruitment of human resources. Based on the descriptions of the program's activities, we find that the social impacts and risks of the program are moderate to low.

Table VI: Environmental Risks by Phase and Activities Generating Impacts

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Main social risks	Level of risk
Result area 1/AR1: - Strengthen and expand public services provided by the RFSNP				
Pillar 1 Streamlining land tenure security operations	Establishment of a decentralized institutional framework for permanent land management (registration of transactions) using SIFOR	Registration of land transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion by Differentiation in the treatment of access to rural land: Indigenous peoples (between women and men, between families); Non-natives (nationals from other regions of the country and foreigners from the sub-region) - Possible exclusion of certain lands by area. These potential exclusions include rural women's rights to withdraw resources from common land and land use rights of vulnerable groups from the benefits of improved tenure security when systematically registering transhumance pastoralists. - Loss of activities of DRA investigators 	Moderate
	Construction of premises (BFSP) 217	Construction work in agglos of 54 m ²	Occupational health and safety risks (Accidents and injuries to labour and surrounding communities) related to construction activities	Low to Moderate
			Increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse	Low to Moderate

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Main social risks	Level of risk
			(SEA)/sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV)	
			Increased incidence of STI/STD/HIV/AIDS and Covid	Low to Moderate
	Delimitation of village territories	Layonnage and demarcation	Conflict-related loss of property and access to property	Weak
			Health and safety risks related to the spread of STDs / Covid19 Risk of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the community. /	Low to Moderate
		Topographical field work	Accidents and injuries during the journey on the plots.	Weak
		Rehabilitation or rehabilitation of buildings.		Occupational Health and Safety Risks (Accidents and injuries to workers in the Rehabilitation Activities sub-project).
Result Area 2/AR2 – Making the RFBSP more effective				
Pillar 3 "Intensifying communication and training campaigns"	Massive registration campaign for customary use and property rights	Massive recording	Risk of widespread conflict	Weak
			Risk of loss of personal data	Moderate
		Implementation of the Action Plan on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (EAS/HS)	Risks of clash with local habits and customs	Low to Moderate
	Test, evaluate and develop innovations for low-cost land registrations and to maximise impacts on	Evaluation of the process	Risk of spreading the incidence of STI/STD/HIV/AIDS and Covid	Weak

Pillar	Type of activities	Description of activities	Main social risks	Level of risk
	inclusion and social cohesion			

First, the impact on people's land (if any) will be on a very small scale. The program will support the construction of 217 Sub-Prefectural Land Offices (BSP) for 217 sub-prefectures. The usual area of these offices is about 54m² (9*6). According to our discussion with AFOR, the likelihood that people will have to take land for this construction is very low because the sub-prefectures will favor the use of land in the administrative reserve of the village. Thus, the total area necessary for this work is 11718m² scattered in 217 different sub-prefectures. The area of the land for the construction of boundaries (boundary marker, geodesic) also insignificant (0.04 m²). Therefore, impacts such as the displacement of people or the impact on their livelihoods will not occur.

Second, program activities may create the eventual exclusion of certain vulnerable groups from the benefits of improved tenure security in the systematic registration of land by area. pastoralists' rights of use over transhumance spaces. There is also differentiated understanding in the treatment of access to rural land: **indigenous peoples** (between **women** and men, between families); **Non-natives (nationals** of other regions of the country and **foreigners** of the sub-region).

Thirdly, the implementation of PRESFOR activities will require the mobilization of workers throughout the Ivorian territory, resulting in a flow of people within AFOR services, land operators, commissioners-investigators. This presence of workers during the performance of these activities may lead to risks of transmission of diseases such as STIs and HIV-AIDS, respiratory diseases and risks of accidents on construction sites. Due to the current pandemic, the implementation of the Project carries risks of spreading COVID-19. Several risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment can occur. These risks are linked, for example, to the difficulty of supervision throughout the project, to complex institutional arrangements with a multitude of actors who will interact with communities and whose capacities for SEA/HS are, in general, weak. In addition, the strong power imbalance between project staff and beneficiary populations, the weak presence of care services, the influx of foreign staff and workers in the project intervention areas, and the lack of explicit strategies taking into account the prevention of SEA/HS among staff are additional risk factors to be taken into account. More specifically, the following risks were identified: (i) risks of SEA/HS of women in the context of the establishment of land management structures; (ii) risks of HS of women during recruitment; (iii) risks of SEA/HS of women in the issuance of land certificates; (iv) risks of EAS/HS in the context of training and peer-to-peer learning events to improve the organisation and functioning of AFOR services; (iv) risks of SEA/HS in training programmes to strengthen women's capacity to develop alternative income-generating activities; (v) risks of SEA of women by workers working on construction sites; (vi) HS risks of women employed by male employees, especially at the level of land operators.

Fourth, in this program, communication and consultation will play an important role in the success of activities. However, these activities will be implemented on a large scale and in areas with different socio-economic and cultural conditions. If the implementation strategy is not appropriate, part of the population will not be able to fully access the program's messages. Côte d'Ivoire currently has more than 70 languages spoken, and French is the language of instruction in the majority of primary schools. However, there are studies that show that only about 53% of young people aged 15 to 24 are literate.

Fifth, as mentioned above, the programme will be implemented in areas associated with existing conflicts in land use and management. If the implementation strategy is not appropriate, programme implementation can exacerbate existing conflicts between villages and individuals. Land tenure security within the framework of PRESFOR can awaken latent conflicts between livestock farmers due to the anarchic occupations currently observed on land by communities in transhumance corridors formerly reserved by the former SODEPRA (Société de Développement de la Production Animale); the delimitation of terroirs could trigger community conflicts or uprisings of attempts to possess land formerly ceded to the erection of state structures (example of the sites of the National Center for Agricultural Research (CNRA)). The delimitation of village terroirs where the practice of illegal gold panning is established and/or settled is a source of community conflict. Indeed, the control of the land rent generated by the gold panning activity is at the center of socio-economic issues and powers related to the control of land between members of the same family, between families or between different villages. In this context, the operation of demarcating the boundaries of the territories of villages whose subsoil is potentially rich in minerals is an important issue for villages. Each neighboring village uses strategies to extend its zone of influence and territory over the coveted gold zones. Finally, the systematic registration of land rights could lead to intra/inter-family conflicts and affect cohesion within the locality concerned. These conflicts could increase the risk of intimate partner violence or other types of violence and discrimination at the community level.

3.2.3. Contextual risks

Although the physical impacts of PRESFOR activities are negligible, risks related to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire may impede the successful implementation of the program.

Rural land conflicts are pervasive with several types (land grabbing by the State and multinationals, illegal sale of land by indigenous peoples and irregular settlement of foreigners on rural land lands) and are of great diversity:

- Intra-family disputes related to the individualization of land rights and their transmission between generations are particularly frequent.
- Younger generations often question land surrenders granted by older generations, either because they dispute the right to cede that elders have exercised, or because the exact nature of the provision is reclassified as a land loan.
- Socio-political crises have led to the displacement of populations who find people living on their land on their return.
- Land conflicts between communities are often very violent.
- The development of industrial mining on the one hand and illegal gold panning on the other leads to increased competition for land control.

- Disputes may arise between rural communities and the State over the status or boundaries of certain lands.

These conflicts and disputes create tensions on the rural customary land domain and are likely to weaken the social fabric because they are at the origin of the multiplication of inter-village and family tensions and disputes for the social control of gold mining areas as well as the rent generated. As for political risks, they could come into play in the run-up to the elections during which some politicians could surf on the sensitivity of land issues. However, these risks can be controlled by a strong involvement of the territorial administration inspired by the positive experience of PAMOFOR.

SECTION IV. ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS PROGRAM

4.1. Laws, Regulations, procedures

Trouble	Laws, regulations, procedures
Waste and WEEE generation	<p>The management is entrusted to ANAGED, CIAPOL and the Town Halls which authorize collection operators. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code art: 26,35,39; • DECREE No. 2017-217 of 5 April 2017 on the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment.
Possible exclusion of certain vulnerable groups from access to rural land	<p>Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the Rural Land Domain, amended in Article 26 by Law 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, which recognizes property rights acquired before 23 December 1998 by foreigners or legal persons.</p> <p>Decree No. 2019-265 of 27 March 2019 setting the procedure for consolidating the rights of provisional concessionaires of land in the rural land domain. And it is implemented by AFOR and other actors (committees, operators, surveyors, DR agriculture agents).</p>
Greenhouse gas management	<p>The CIAPOL conducts verification campaigns on construction sites and ICPEs to verify compliance with discharge standards. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2012-1047 of 24 October 2012 setting the terms of application of the polluter-pays principle as defined by Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code; • Order No. 01164/MINEEF/CIAPOL/SDIIC of 4 November 2008 regulating discharges and emissions of ICPEs
Biodiversity (vegetation cover, Disturbance of wildlife biodiversity)	<p>AFOR integrates into the contractual clauses the responsibility for the preservation of biodiversity to the actors (subcontractors its decentralized structures and operators). Its State Land Heritage Department, composed of foresters, conducts awareness-raising sessions during its field missions. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 65-255 of 4 August 1965 on the protection of wildlife and the exercise of hunting;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on Sustainable Development (SD); • Law No. 2019-675 of 23 July 2019 amending Law No. 2014-427 of 14 July 2014 on the Forest Code; Decree No. 66-122 of 31 March 1966 determining the so-called protected forest species;
Occupational Health and Safety (Accidents and injuries to the workforce and surrounding community) related to construction activities	<p>Côte d'Ivoire's social security system covers employees in the public and private sectors. AFOR and its contractors ensure the protection of workers through the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labour Code Art 42. I, Art 41.2, Art41.3; Decree No. 98-40 of 28 January 1998 on the technical advisory committee for the study of questions concerning the health and safety of workers • Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labor Code Art 1 • Law No. 99-477 of 2 August 1999 on the Social Security Code as amended by Ordinance No. 2012-03 of 11 January 2012, amended by Ordinance No. 17-107 of 15 February 2017: Art 66
Health and safety related to the spread of STDs / Covid19	<p>The Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage conducts awareness-raising campaigns with NGOs. It conducts free COVID vaccination sessions. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labour Code Art 42. I, Art 41.2, Art41.3; Decree No. 98-40 of 28 January 1998 on the technical advisory committee for the study of questions concerning the health and safety of workers • Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labor Code Art 1 • Law No. 99-477 of 2 August 1999 on the Social Security Code as amended by Ordinance No. 2012-03 of 11 January 2012, amended by Ordinance No. 17-107 of 15 February 2017: Art 66
Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV)	<p>AFOR has developed a Code of Conduct and a Policy on Harassment that it uses to address GBV/EAS/HS; Also, local GBV platforms. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Penal Code: Art 138, Art 354; Art 355; Act No. 98-756 of 23 December 1998; • Law No . 2021-894 of 21 December 2021on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and non-domestic sexual violence; • National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence (SNVBG).

<p>Conflict-related loss of property and access to property</p>	<p>AFOR relies on the national system, which provides a battery for the acquisition and consolidation of rural land. A test phase has already been carried out through PAMOFOR (2018-2023) in six regions. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the Rural Land Domain, amended in Article 26 by Law 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, which recognizes property rights acquired before 23 December 1998 by foreigners or legal persons. • Law No. 2019-868 of 14 October 2019 amending Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, as amended by Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 and No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013. • Decree No. 99-593 of 13 October 1999 on the organization and powers of the land and rural management committees (CGF.R); • DECREE No. 2019-265 of 27 March 2019 setting the procedure for consolidating the rights of provisional concessionaires of land in the rural land domain. • +Decree of 5 April 2023 • + decree of 3 May 2023
<p>Potential conflicts (between villages; between herders and farmers; between individuals, between communities).</p>	<p>AFOR relies on the national system, which provides a battery for the acquisition and consolidation of rural land. A test phase has already been carried out through PAMOFOR (2018-2023) in six regions. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the Rural Land Domain, amended in Article 26 by Law 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, which recognizes property rights acquired before 23 December 1998 by foreigners or legal persons. • Law No. 2019-868 of 14 October 2019 amending Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, as amended by Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 and No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013. • Decree No. 99-593 of 13 October 1999 on the organization and powers of the land and rural management committees (C.G.F.R) • DECREE No. 2019-265 of 27 March 2019 setting the procedure for consolidating the rights of provisional concessionaires of land in the rural land domain. <p>Also on the following actors:</p>

	<p>+ CVGFR & CSPGFR</p> <p>+ pre-operation clarification phase</p> <p>+ use of NGOs to support the implementation of inter-community charters within the framework of PRESFOR</p>
Clash with local habits and customs	<p>AFOR relies on customary authorities through Village Rural Land Management Committees (VGFR) to manage breaches of customs and customs. Also, on the CSPGFR and a clarification phase prior to operations. For cases of destruction of property and culture, it refers to legislation based on the MGP. The legal framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 98-757 of 23 December 1998 on the punishment of certain forms of violence against women. • Law No. 2021-894 of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and violence
Loss of personal data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2013-451 of 19 June 2013 on the fight against cybercrime; • Law No. 2013-450 of 19 June 2013 on the protection of personal data.

4.2. Institutional provisions

Issues	Institutional arrangements
Waste and WEEE management	AFOR integrates into the contractual clauses the responsibility for waste management to the actors (subcontractors, its decentralized structures and operators).
Possible exclusion of certain vulnerable groups from access to rural land	AFOR and its decentralized structures implement activities in an inclusive manner on behalf of beneficiaries by involving local administrative authorities (Prefects and S/Prefects) and customary authorities (villages).
Greenhouse gas management	AFOR and its contractors will be responsible for internal control of releases from their activities. The CIAPOL carries out the external control of discharges.
Biodiversity (vegetation cover, Disturbance of wildlife biodiversity)	The ANDE integrates the consideration of biodiversity protection into the RDTs of HEIs. AFOR and its contractors ensure the protection of biodiversity through the awareness of all stakeholders by their E&S safeguards.
Occupational Health and Safety (Accidents and injuries to the workforce and surrounding	The National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS) and the Labour Inspectorate are responsible for ensuring the application of relevant legislation.

community) related to construction activities	
Health and safety related to the spread of STDs / Covid19	MSHP-CMU and AFOR will conduct awareness campaigns under the programme with the support of NGOs.
Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV)	The Ministry of Women, Family and Children is the primary body in charge of coordinating the fight against gender-based violence. All other ministries have the responsibility, through their focal points, to combat gender-based violence. The institutional framework consists of five key bodies: (i) The National GBV Committee; (ii) The Central Supervisory Committee; (iii) The GBV Unit; (iv) Regional committees; (v) the VGB platform.
Conflict-related loss of property and access to property	AFOR, the territorial administration (prefectural body) and customary authority rely on local and national conflict management mechanisms.
Potential conflicts (between villages; between herders and farmers; between individuals, between communities).	AFOR and the territorial administration (prefectural body) rely on local and national conflict management mechanisms. a backup team and a PMM is in place; Gender mainstreaming in communications and NGO involvement.
Clash with local habits and customs	The National Human Rights Council (CNDH) participates in raising awareness on texts punishing gender-based violence (GBV) , AFOR, local platforms led by the prefectural body, customary authorities and CVGFR also participate in raising awareness and for the settlement of clashes with local habits and customs.
Loss of personal data	The Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) ensures the protection of personal data; And the judicial police carry out investigations into the violations found.

The review of program documents shows that environmental and social factors have been considered to some extent. The logic of the PNSFR is also marked by the consideration of several related issues (part 3.3): (i) the fight against deforestation and global warming; (ii) coexistence between farmers and herders; (iii) equity and gender issues (outcome indicators; awareness-raising, information and training; information messages) and (iv) digital governance.

To strengthen social cohesion and restore trust, SNSFR plans to make greater use of social engineering. For each village, it is planned that the operations conducted by AFOR begin with a phase of creating favourable conditions for rural land tenure security, including actions to clarify rights and actions to consolidate local land management mechanisms. Increased use of civil society organizations is also planned to strengthen the promotion of contracting and to provide mediation functions in the management of land disputes.

The PNSFR was also developed to radically address rural land disputes, a central issue in land management in VIC. The current mechanism is carried out at several levels, depending on the degree of difficulties to be overcome at the village level (chiefdom, CVGFR, council of notables), at the administrative level (prefects or sub-prefects) or at the judicial level (courts). However, these mechanisms do not always

resolve land disputes. The consultation framework for dispute management must therefore be developed and strengthened through strengthening AFOR's capacity; training of CVGFR and the prefectural corps; studies carried out by AFOR, DFR or the technical secretariat of the PNSFR steering body; and a framework for consultation and reflection on conflict prevention and management.

4.3. Performance

Issues	Performance
Waste and WEEE management	AFOR and its decentralized structures implement activities in an inclusive manner on behalf of beneficiaries by involving local administrative authorities (Prefects and S/Prefects) and customary authorities (villages).
Possible exclusion of certain vulnerable groups from access to rural land	The DFR Act has binding deadlines; (ii) the mechanism and procedures for implementing the law are still insufficiently developed, thus creating additional uncertainties among local populations; (iii) the law and the procedures for its application are unknown not only by the populations concerned, but also by the personnel involved in the implementation of the law; (iv) the weakness of the system for the prevention and resolution of land conflicts (legitimacy of village rural land management committees, reliability of arbitration at the local level, efficiency of the judicial system)
Greenhouse gas management	On the basis of this order, AFOR and its contractors carry out regular technical inspections of their machinery and vehicles in order to avoid polluting emissions.
Biodiversity (vegetation cover, Disturbance of wildlife biodiversity)	The terms of reference of environmental assessments incorporate these aspects at the level of the ANDE. Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse effects on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the program.
Landscape modification (antenna)	A technical note on the implementation of GNSS stations has been prepared. The stations are installed in the courtyards or on everything, on the roofs of the prefectures.
Occupational Health and Safety (Accidents and injuries to the workforce and surrounding community) related to construction activities	The existence of texts on working conditions (of the Labour Code) demonstrates the interest of the employer for the protection of workers and the definition of a healthy working environment. The national system has a legal framework that addresses and promotes safety in the workplace. The borrower has regulations in place to help protect officers from violence, harassment, GBV or other negative interactions with each other and with the public. The borrower has specific regulations to avoid the use of children and forced labor in the implementation of program activities.

Health and safety related to the spread of STDs / Covid19	<p>The country has a legal framework that deals with and promotes safety at work and there are mandatory measures that allow in a way that protects individuals from working.</p> <p>Lack of competent personnel on occupational health and safety issues. AFOR has set up the handwashing system in application of the barrier measures enacted for the fight against COVID.</p> <p>Awareness-raising on STDs / STIs, COVID-19 and malaria were carried out for the construction work of rural land offices</p>
Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV)	<p>AFOR has developed a code of conduct incorporating VBG/AES/HS aspects. It formed and trained village, sub-prefectural and departmental committees. It has not yet systematized in all its operations.</p>
Conflict-related loss of property and access to property	<p>Social safeguards tools are developed and implemented. AFOR has experience in managing this type of topic. Constraints have been identified for the future. Nevertheless, unknowns remain as some areas with land conflicts have not yet been visited.</p>
Potential conflicts (between villages; between herders and farmers; between individuals, between communities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFOR has experience in managing this type of topic. Constraints have been identified for the future. Nevertheless, unknowns remain as some regions with particular land conflicts have not yet been visited. • Insufficient human resources (three specialists for the whole project) at AFOR level to manage the backup aspects in a global manner. • the current PMM does not receive all complaints from current Program activities.
Clash with local habits and customs	<p>The country system perfectly manages the awareness on these aspects VBG/SEA/SH and AFOR has the experience of managing this type of theme with a dedicated service. Constraints have been identified for the future. Nevertheless, unknowns remain as some regions with particular land conflicts have not yet been visited.</p> <p>AFOR has a communications directorate; And a GBV specialist who will need to be strengthened to run the Outreach Programme. The system can therefore handle these aspects.</p>
Loss of personal data	<p>The Cybercrime Platform (PLCC) handles between 4,500 and 5,000 complaints per year. These complaints are usually 50% resolved.</p> <p>AFOR through the initial Program has a team at SIFOR level, which is equipped to deal with this problem.</p>

4.3.1. Performance of national actors

At the national level, the National Environment Agency (ANDE) is a National Public Institution, of an administrative nature created by Decree No. 97-393 of 9 July 1997, a structure under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), to ensure the protection and preservation of the environment for sustainable development in Côte d'Ivoire. The mission of ANDE:

- Ensure the coordination of the execution of development projects of an environmental nature;
- Build and manage a portfolio of environmental investment projects;
- Ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account in development projects and programs;
- Ensure the establishment and management of a national environmental information system;
- Implement the impact assessment procedure as well as the environmental impact assessment of macro-economic projects;
- Establish an ongoing relationship with networks of Non-Governmental Organizations;
- Develop environmental profiles and management plans of local authorities;
- Carry out the environmental audit of works and companies;
- Educate, inform, raise awareness/communicate about environmental protection.

It therefore ensures that environmental concerns are taken into account in policies, plans, programmes (PPPs) and development projects initiated in Côte d'Ivoire. It oversees the establishment and management of a national environmental information system. In the implementation of PRESFOR, ANDE is responsible for the development of ToR evaluations and monitoring the implementation of ESMPs. ANDE collaborates with a hundred Approved Design Offices (BEA).

It has insufficient capacity (staff: no social specialist, equipment and financial resources), there is a lack of decentralized services within the country to monitor the implementation of the Programme's Action Plan. The agency does not have financial autonomy to streamline the activities of the ANDE; The deadlines indicated in Decree No. 96-894 and Decree No. 97-393 for the implementation of the various stages of the environmental and social process are practically not met and the monitoring of E&S aspects is not systematic;

Incomplete implementation of the overall management of environmental and social safeguards. Not all state projects are subject to ESIA. The agency's digital platform is not yet operational. There are currently no pricing texts for environmental and social assessments; ANDE does not have a PGM applicable to all activities. Despite these difficulties, the agency managed in 2020 to achieve 150 ToR out of a target of 200 and 220 in 2021 out of a target of 200. It has received several forms of support from the World Bank, including capacity building.

4.3.2. Performance of the actors of the programme and completions of the previous project (PAMAFOR)

At the program level, AFOR, which is the structure in charge of implementing PRESFOR, has 3 specialists who are at the level of its central administration to take into account the risks identified. At the logistics level, the 3 specialists have a pool vehicle to carry out their missions of implementation of E&S measures. It will have to reinforce the staff of E&S-gender specialists, especially at the level of its decentralized

services and the logistical means for a better management of the environmental and social risks of PREFOR. The service in management of the backup aspects is not in a transversal situation, which reduces the dynamism of its interaction with other departments (communication and legal), no synchronization of activities. The service does not have a global view of the management of the E&S aspects of the entire Program (interaction with the rural facilitators (RMAs) of the OFs is not fusional).

AFOR also has some experience in implementing World Bank-funded projects. The Rural Land Policy Improvement and Implementation Project (PAMOFOR) for Côte d'Ivoire was approved in 2018 (as part of the operational policies (OP)). The main social risks identified during the assessment included the risk of undermining the land rights of vulnerable people, including the poor, women, migrants and ethnic/religious minorities. These risks have been mitigated through the development and implementation of an enhanced land registration process that includes a comprehensive community outreach and consultation process prior to land registration; a more inclusive process of systematic recognition of existing customary land rights (individual and collective) through Village Rural Land Management Committees (VGFRs) that include representatives of all social groups; and the formalization of land use agreements.

PAMOFOR has a well-staffed E&S team at AFOR level and in the pilot regions. AFOR has an environmental specialist and a social and gender specialist. The capacity of social and gender specialists was strengthened following the receipt of an EAS/HS complaint and she is now responsible for the implementation of the EAS/HS Action Plan which was developed as a corrective action in response to this complaint. This action plan is currently being implemented by AFOR. There have been delays in implementation related to the time it took to build the institutional capacity of PMU staff and to raise awareness among AFOR that the WB requires them to implement this action plan. In the regions, there are also E&S assistants who assist the PMU in implementing management measures, including E&S follow-up and complaint management. Land operators who have been mandated to issue land certificates also have E&S specialists within their teams. This institutional structure has adequate capacity to address environmental and social impacts, provide capacity building and training, and deal with routine and sensitive complaints.

On gender-related results, about 20% of all land certificates were issued to women (or have at least one woman on the certificate if these plots are registered to multiple users) in PAMOFOR pilot areas. The project also helps families to obtain the necessary documents (birth certificates/marriage certificates) to enable women to be registered as part of the land and beneficiary certificates of the project. There have also been very few conflicts or complaints related to the registration of land certificates for non-indigenous communities. This is a risk that was identified during the preparation of the project. The UPG and land operators have been able to avoid these types of conflicts through appropriate stakeholder engagement, information dissemination and training. This led to a revision of the overall social risk from high to substantial risk, making possible a P4R funding modality for the second phase of the project.

An outstanding complaint to be resolved by PAMOFOR, in collaboration with the ministries concerned, is related to the geographical scope of the declaration of public utility (DUP) relating to the Abidjan-Yamoussoukro highway. Currently, there are 128 complainants linked to the DUP. One of these complaints came from a group of people from the village of Gomon, who filed their complaints directly with the World

Bank. In order to prevent the escalation of these complaints, the World Bank has worked with the PMU to develop a communication strategy with all complainants to inform them of ongoing activities to formally reduce the DUP area, which will increase the number of plots eligible for land certificate, along the highway. The PMU has made satisfactory efforts to resolve this complaint. Overall, the PAM O FOR project is considered satisfactory in terms of social aspects.

4.3. Coherence between the principles of PforR and the environmental and social system of the program.

Core Principle 1: The Program's E&S management systems are designed to (a) promote E&S sustainability in Program design; (b) avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts; and (c) promote informed decision-making regarding the E&S effects of a Program. This principle is applicable because activities under the PRESFOR Program could result in low to moderate risk adverse impacts on the environment and humans. The consistency analysis is presented in the table below.

Key elements	Requirements of the national system	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of certain activities (sub-components) requires an adequate legal and regulatory framework to guide the assessment, mitigation, management and monitoring of E&S impacts at the level of the PforR PRESFOR Program. - Integrate recognized elements of good practice into E&S assessment and management, including: - Early detection of potential impacts. - Identification of measures to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 2016-886 of 8 November 2016 on the Ivorian Constitution Art 27 and 40 - Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code, Art: 26,35,39 - Law No. 2014-247 of 14 July 2014 on the Forest Code Art:2; - Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to environmental impact studies of development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws, regulations, procedures, decrees and other legal instruments that are mandatory and relevant to the management of E&S aspects applicable to the activities of the Program exist. - Incomplete implementation of the overall management of environmental and social safeguards; - Insufficient resources at ANDE level for the examination of files and environmental and social monitoring. - AFOR has a (limited) policy and resources dedicated to E&S management, but not a global view of the E&S impacts of all activities. - The contracts of AFOR operators include the consideration of E&S aspects. - AFOR does not have a global view of the management of

<p>mitigate risks and negative E&O impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (iii) Responsiveness and accountability through stakeholder consultation, timely dissemination of PforR information and responsive MRCs. 		<p>the I&O aspects in PAMOFOR;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient human resources at the AFOR level to manage the backup aspects holistically. - the current Program's PMM does not receive all complaints. - the activities of the backup service are not transversal, as they are included in a directorate of AFOR. - Insufficient coordination between other services and the backup service.
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Core Principle 2: The Program's I&O management systems are designed to avoid, minimize or mitigate negative impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the Program. Programme activities that involve the conversion or significant degradation of critical natural habitats or critical physical cultural heritage are not eligible for PforR funding. This principle is applicable because the work of PforR could lead to the degradation (violation) of critical natural habitats or critical physical cultural heritage. However, the Program will not support investments that could affect or convert critical natural habitats and will avoid the conversion of natural habitats. The consistency analysis is presented in the table below.

Key elements	Requirements of the national system	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provisions of Core Principle 2 are taken into account as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA) process. - Implementation of boundary activities (walking, erecting boundaries) could affect natural habitat and result in incidental discoveries of physical cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code Art 51, 53 and 54, - Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to environmental impact studies of development projects; - Law No. 2014-247 of 14 July 2014 on the Forest Code Art:2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The terms of reference of environmental assessments integrate these aspects at the level of the ANDE - Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse effects on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the program - Lack of a formalized management plan for natural habitats and RCPs. - Lack of expertise and enforcement mechanisms, Non-existent resources to implement incidental discovery procedures.

Core Principle 3: The Program's I&O 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 under the Program; and (c) the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas prone to natural hazards. This principle is applicable because the activities under the Program could create risks to the health and safety of the public and workers. And it is also planned the construction (antenna), or rehabilitation of infrastructures (WCR) located in areas that may be subject to natural hazards. The consistency analysis is presented in the table below.

Key elements	Requirements of the national system	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote measures to combat child labour and forced labour, given the (rural) area in which the activities are carried out. - Promote the use of recognised good practices in the use and disposal of wastepaper and WEEE under the PforR. - Promote the use of screen exposure practices to manage or reduce the adverse effects of these exposures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code art: 26,35,39; - Decree No. 98-40 of 28 January 1998 on the technical advisory committee for the study of issues concerning the health and safety of workers; - Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labor Code Art 1; - Law No. 99-477 of 2 August 1999 on the Social Security Code as amended by Ordinance No. 2012-03 of 11 January 2012, amended by Ordinance No. 17-107 of 15 February 2017: Art 66; - Decree No. 2017-217 of 5 April 2017 on the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment. 	<p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of texts on working conditions (Labour Code) demonstrates the interest. The national system has a legal framework that addresses and promotes safety in the workplace. - The borrower has regulations in place to help protect officers from violence, harassment, GBV or other negative interactions with each other and with the public. - The borrower has specific regulations to avoid the use of children and forced labour in the implementation of program activities <p>Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of awareness on public health and safety issues, particularly with regard to exposure to toxic and hazardous materials or occupational safety aspects despite the existence of regulations - Afor does not have an internal complaints procedure

Core Principle 4: The program's E&S systems manage land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement and helps affected people improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards. The programme will have no impact on land acquisition and

involuntary resettlement. The various activities under the Programme are not likely to result in land acquisitions and loss of access to natural resources, nor to cause physical and/or economic displacement. As a result, no activities requiring resettlement will be eligible and every effort will be made to avoid resettlement.

Core Principle 5 : Program E&S systems shall give due consideration to cultural relevance and equitable access to programme benefits, with particular attention to the rights and interests of indigenous peoples/local traditional communities in historically underserved Africa in sub-Saharan Africa, and to the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups. This principle is applicable. The implementation area of the Programme is with local traditional communities in Africa historically underserved in sub-Saharan Africa; But in this case, the focus will be on the needs and concerns of women and non-women as a vulnerable group. The consistency analysis is presented in the table below.

Key elements	Requirements of the national system	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the way in which women and non-natives access land in different regions are accessed. strengthening local land management mechanisms. the contractualisation of rural leases between owners (indigenous) and farmers (non-natives); - Also, although they are equal in law with men, women can only temporarily benefit from small plots for the practice of food crops because of socio-cultural constraints. This difficult access of women to land negatively influences their socio-economic conditions and increases their vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the Rural Land Domain, amended in Article 26 by Law 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, which recognizes property rights acquired before 23 December 1998 by foreigners or legal persons. - Decree No. 2019-265 of 27 March 2019 setting the - Procedure for consolidating the rights of temporary concessionaires of rural land estate. - Law 64-379 of 7 October 1964 on inheritance requires patrilineal filiation and in its article 22 grants the right of succession to the girl in the same way as to the boy; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite Law No. 98-750, women's access to land remains difficult; However, the implementation of the law and its implementing decrees faces the following obstacles: (i) Law 98-750 on the DFR has binding deadlines; (ii) the mechanism and procedures for implementing the law are still insufficiently developed, thus creating additional uncertainties among local populations; (iii) the law and the procedures for its application are unknown not only by the populations concerned, but also by the personnel involved in the implementation of the law; (iv) the weakness of the system for the prevention and resolution of land conflicts (legitimacy of village rural land management committees, reliability of arbitration at the local level, efficiency of the judicial system)

Core Principle 6: The program's E&S systems avoid exacerbating social conflicts, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas or areas prone to territorial conflicts. This principle is applicable. The programme is being implemented in a fragile state, but which is post-conflict and social conflicts over land aspects are latent. The consistency analysis is presented in the table below.

Key elements	Requirements of the national system	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the sensitivity of rural land issues in Côte d'Ivoire, potential risks may include negative impacts on populations (indigenous and non-native) living in villages. The resurgence of conflict simmering as a result of delimitation activities. - The lack of well-defined customary rural land rights and increasing competition for land due to population growth and migration contribute to land conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on the Rural Land Domain, amended in Article 26 by Law 2004-412 of 14 August 2004, which recognizes property rights acquired before 23 December 1998 by foreigners or legal persons. - Law No. 2019-868 of 14 October 2019 amending Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land, as amended by Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 and No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013. - Decree No. 99-593 of 13 October 1999 on the organization and powers of the land and rural management committees (C.G.F.R) - DECREE No. 2019-265 of 27 March 2019 setting the procedure for consolidating the rights of provisional concessionaires of land in the rural land domain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national system provides for a whole battery for the acquisition and consolidation of rural land. - A test phase has already been carried out through PAMOFOR (2018-2023) in six regions. Virtually conflict-free - Social safeguarding tools are developed and implemented. - AFOR has experience in managing this type of topic. - Constraints have been identified for the future. - Nevertheless, unknowns remain as some regions with land conflicts have not yet been visited.

SECTION V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

5.1. Conclusion

Although the environmental and social effects of activities under this Programme trigger five (5) of the six principles of the WBG, and are classified as low to moderate, the Programme provides an opportunity both to reinforce the shortcomings in the procedures mentioned above in order to mitigate these effects and to strengthen the system as a whole in three areas: (i) strengthen the environmental and social management system of the initial Programme through the accountability (better positioning) of implementing actors throughout the process; (ii) strengthening the collaboration of implementation teams (E&S, communication, legal, OF and NGOs) with the aim of intensifying local communication and boosting social engineering; and (iii) ensure capacity building of actors and community awareness-raising.

Thus, in order to fill the gaps identified in the EHS, the Programme will support specific measures to strengthen the performance of the Programme's environmental and social management system. The measures identified in the ESSA will be implemented along two main axes, namely the implementation of safeguarding tools (code of good administrative practices, E&S management manual, an awareness program and a clear and precise MGP) and capacity building at the level of social engineering and good coordination of all teams.

The Program will formulate specific measures to improve the performance conditions of the environmental and social management system in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme's activities. All these measures are recorded in the ESSA Action Plan, which guides the overall formulation of the Programme. The implementation of some of these measures will be strengthened by their integration into the Programme's Comprehensive Plan of Action, with the agreement of Goci, and/or legally incorporated into the Program's financing agreement.

5.2. Recommendations

5.2.1. Exclusions

Although the environmental and social impacts/risks are not significant, as the program is implemented in a sensitive area and addresses sensitive issues, the following activities will be excluded from the World Bank-funded PRESFOR program.

- PRESFOR will not support activities that require the acquisition of land (regardless of size), resulting in physical or economic displacement of households. Consideration of the impacts of land acquisition will be incorporated into the program's implementation guidelines.
- World Bank funding will not be used to support land titling due to high social risks (non-Ivorian nationals are not eligible for land titles under the rural land law).

- The World Bank will not support land titling or certificate-to-title procedures, given (i) the risks of frustration and dispossession of customary rights of non-Ivorian nationals who are not eligible for titles under the Rural Land Law and (ii) titling procedures that remain unaffordable for the vast majority of Ivorian citizens, while the official land certificate offers a sufficient level of land security and remains a marketable document.
- The World Bank will only support systematic land registration operations and will not support registration on demand.
- The World Bank will not support any activities related to: (i) procedures/decrees that reduce access to land use contracts; (ii) land titling, including for public lands (e.g., classified forests, protected areas); (iii) identification of "non-master" lands as well as any support for regulation and enforcement of "non-master" lands; (iv) activities that would substantially degrade or convert natural habitat and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible).

5.2.2. Contribution to the PAP

Recommendation 1. AFOR is responsible for translating the environmental and social requirements into the implementation manual (Operations Manual). This document should include selection requirements (ensuring program exclusion criteria) and other recommendations in the ESSA to strengthen the socio-environmental management of the program. Other contents may include: (i) management of all waste generated; (ii) procedures for managing health and safety aspects; (iii) management and conservation of natural habitats and physical cultural resources; (iv) provisions for reducing the visual impact of the antennas on the environment; (v) measures for reducing the energy consumption of the computer system; (vi) provisions for preserving the environment including the landscape in the technical note for the installation of GNSS/CORS antennas.

Recommendation 2. Ensure the proper functioning of the complaint management mechanism so that people can submit questions at any time. Encourage the application of information technology in recording, tracking, and processing people's complaints. Publicize the program's GRM system. Enhance the program description (in the Operations Manual) to clarify basic GRM requirements such as registration, processing, evaluation, response, resolution/closure, follow-up, closure, reporting, archiving.

Recommendation 3. AFOR should develop clear regulations on the functions and tasks of AFOR's functional units, with particular emphasis on the coordination mechanism and the ability to participate/contribute to interdisciplinary units such as media, E&S, monitoring and evaluation. AFOR ensures that activities related to environmental and social impact management are allocated with sufficient resources (human, financial) throughout the implementation of the program (including enhanced AFOR presence for outreach in the region, department, sub-prefecture, and villages).

Recommendation 4. AFOR ensures that environmental and social requirements are met throughout the program, particularly in units outside AFOR. Screening requirements, gender sensitivity, etc. should be implemented at all stages by OF, CEs, NGOs, sub-prefectures, villages. AFOR is responsible for written communication of these requirements and regular training. One of the contents of the training should be to strengthen the SIFOR team with specialties and tools to fight cybercrime.

Recommendation 5. AFOR is responsible for conducting program communication and consultation activities that take into account cultural differences of populations in program, especially

marginalized/vulnerable groups. This includes the use of other spoken languages to ensure maximum access to program activities.

ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1 : PRÉOCCUPATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES

Date des rencontres : Du 12-20 Avril 2023

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
<p>Autorités Préfectorales : Avis favorable Projet salubre car les territoires des villages ont été délimités dans le cadre d'autres projets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du PRESFOR et son mode de financement (PforR). • Enjeux environnementaux et sociaux • Suivi de la mise en œuvre • Problèmes fonciers • Problèmes VBG, EAS/HS • Accessibilité des femmes au foncier • L'expérience des Préfectures sur le sujet de délimitation et de délivrance de CF ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque de personnel qualifié • Besoin en logistique (véhicules et carburant) pour le déplacement dans les sites de délimitation des territoires et des parcelles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence d'implication des autorités préfectorales ; • Remise en cause des accords antérieurs. • Résurgence des conflits latents ; • L'accès au foncier de la femme encore difficile ; • L'influence des cadres absents ; • Refus des allochtones de délimiter les parcelles car ils ne sont plus dans les limites contractuelles ; • Vente de terres à l'insu des autres membres de la famille ; • Les désaccords sur les limites des territoires des villages et les familles ; • Problème sur les limites ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associer et responsabiliser les autorités préfectorales à la mise en œuvre du projet PRESFOR par l'AFOR notamment dans la sensibilisation des communautés et l'arbitrage sur les limites des parcelles (négociation); • Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles des autorités préfectorales • Sensibiliser les acquéreurs de terre sur le respect des superficies de terre à exploiter contenues dans les contrats ; • Organiser des formations et des sensibilisations de proximité des communautés au niveau local ; • Accélérer la procédure de délivrance des certificats • Gratuité de la délivrance du certificat foncier ou autres

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence de formalisation des transactions dans le foncier rural ; • Les conflits fonciers sont récurrents au niveau des familles • Remise en cause des contrats de cession des terres ; • Mauvaise interprétation de la notion de travailler-partager entre propriétaires terriens et acquéreurs • Mauvaise interprétation du processus opérationnel du PRESFOR en rendant la nullité des précédemment passé sur les terres ; • Opposition des autochtones aux décisions de justice sur le foncier ; • Difficultés liées à la mobilité des autorités préfectorales pour régler les arbitrages lors des délimitations • Difficultés dans l'application des décisions de justice ; • Les ménages polygames ; 	<p>contrats dans le cadre du PRESFOR ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accorder suffisamment de temps à l'étape de préparatoire pour mieux expliquer le PRESFOR aux communautés locales afin d'éviter les improvisations qui pourraient bloquer l'atteinte des objectifs du projet ; • Plus de présence de l'AFOR(sensibilisation de proximité) ; • Plus de communication, donner du temps à la mise en œuvre du processus; • Accentuer l'ingénierie sociale avec les ONG ayant fait leurs preuves sur le terrain en association avec les sensibilisations faites par les autorités préfectorales ; • Eviter de traduire les litiges fonciers devant le tribunal ; • Prioriser la certification des parcelles non litigieuses. • Octroyer des moyens logistiques aux autorités

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession de terre aux ayants-droits par les tuteurs ; • Notion de « vendre la terre » dans les contrats ; • Coût onéreux des CF ; • Harcèlement de la veuve ; • Le MGP existe mais pas suffisamment diffusé ; • La cible majoritairement analphabète, ne croit pas en la loi et peuvent ne pas apprécier la valeur du CF ; • La disposition des moyens (véhicules, motos et carburants) pour les campagnes de sensibilisations et de gestion des litiges ; 	<p>préfecturales afin de pouvoir assurer efficacement leur responsabilité dans la mise en œuvre du PRESFOR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivre le schéma ancestral, favoriser en la délivrance de certificat collectif ; • Diffuser le mécanisme de gestion des plaintes aux communautés ; • Mettre à disposition des moyens (véhicules, motos et carburants) pour les campagnes de sensibilisations et de gestion des litiges. • Associer les acteurs qui sont, DR agriculture, Eaux & forêt, les communautés, les chefs de villages.
<p>Services techniques et administratifs : DR, DD (agriculture, social) : Avis favorable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du PRESFOR et son mode de financement (PforR) • Enjeux environnementaux et sociaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insuffisance de personnel qualifié pour une gestion efficiente des problèmes environnementaux dû aux projets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le processus reste limité aux nantis (coût élevé) ; • Les litiges sont réglés par les comités, mais ceux-ci manque de crédibilité auprès de la population ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensibiliser au préalable les populations ; • Renforcer le travail des comités ; • Saisir les services des eaux et forêts pour indiquer les limites des forêts classées ;

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi de la mise en œuvre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque de moyens de locomotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrats existants pas bien défini dans son contenu. • Non saisine des services des eaux et forêts par l'AFOR pour montrer les limites des forêts classées • Difficultés budgétaires pour l'accompagnement efficace du PRESFOR car ce projet n'est pas pris en compte dans le budget octroyé par l'état ; • La loi foncière pas suffisamment diffusée ; • Difficile collaboration entre les acteurs de la chaîne de délivrance des certificats fonciers ; • Énormément de blocages dans le processus dû aux conflits ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impliquer effectivement les services administratifs et techniques ayant un lien étroit avec le PRESFOR lors de sa mise en œuvre ; • Appui budgétaire des services administratifs et techniques impliqués dans le PRESFOR afin de mieux suivre la mise en œuvre du projet • Sensibilisation et responsabilisation des acteurs de la chaîne de délivrance des CF par la clarification des responsabilités ; • Formation des commissaires enquêteurs ; • La consultation des services du comité sous préfectoral se fasse avant la réunion de validation ; • La délimitation devra tenir compte des voies d'accès ; • Adopter la méthodologie de faire les CF collectif (famille) prioritairement, puis

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
				individuel (pour ceux qui ne souffre pas d'aucun litige). Cela permettra de régler l'accès des femmes à la terre.
<p>Femmes : Avènement du projet est salubre car règlera les conflits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du PRESFOR et son mode de financement (PforR) • Problèmes fonciers • Problèmes VBG, EAS/HS • Accessibilité des femmes au foncier 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficultés faites aux femmes pour obtenir les CF car traditionnellement elles ne sont pas propriétaires de terre ; • Difficulté d'héritage, malgré l'existence de la loi ; • Résistance forte de certaine famille pour l'accès à la terre de la femme ; • La veuve subi la pression des beaux parents (proposition de ménage avec un autre membre de la famille) pour continuer à exploiter la terre du défunt ; • Non-respect des limites par les hommes ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensibiliser les autorités coutumières afin de permettre aux femmes d'obtenir la délivrance des CF aux femmes ; • Expliquer la loi foncière et le programme de sécurisation aux communautés ; • Renforcer les comités villageois ;

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comité villageois non fonctionnel, même informé des litiges ; • Pas consulté pendant les réunions ; 	
<p>Autorités coutumières et Populations, : Avènement du projet est salulaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation du PRESFOR et son mode de financement (PforR) • Problèmes fonciers • Problèmes VBG, EAS/HS • Accessibilité des femmes au foncier 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation clandestine des allochtones sur les parcelles des autochtones ; • Non connaissance de la superficie exacte des terres acquises et/ou cédées ; • Querelles de familles ; • Le nom a mettre sur les CF pour les familles? • Le coût des CF ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Préparer l'arrivée des équipes en informant les villages 1 à 2 mois d'avance (cela permettra de préparer les limites avec les voisins); • Régulariser les preuves d'achat ou de location de terre auprès des chefferies reconnues par l'administration préfectorales ; • Prendre en charge les frais de signature des documents par les chefferies ; • Sensibiliser les acquéreurs de terre sans document, à régulariser leur situation ; • Expliquer la loi foncière et le programme de sécurisation aux communautés ; • Renforcer les comités villageois ;

Institutions/ Services & Avis et perception sur le projet	Points discutés	Capacités en gestion environnementale et sociale et en réinstallation	Préoccupations et craintes	Suggestions et recommandations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rencontre avec les OF et libation avant le travail ;

Annexe 2 : Photos de séance de consultation



Annexe 3 : Liste des personnes rencontrées



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: TONKPI

DEPARTEMENT: DANANE

SOUS-PREFECTURE: DANANE

VILLAGE: GOUAGLEU

DATE: 19/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	BAILLY FELICITE	Fille du village	05-44-76 60 79	Bes
02	KPAN Loh Claude	Fils du village	0710 330051	cb
03	Konaté Abdoul - Racir	SSI AFOR	0747525712	



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION : TONKPI

DEPARTEMENT : DANANE

SOUS-PREFECTURE : DANANE

VILLAGE : BOUAGLEU

DATE : 19/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	BAILLY FELICITE	Fille du village	05-44-76 40 79	Bes
02	KPAN Loh Claude	Fils du village	0710 330051	ok
03	Konaté Ahlou - Racir	SSE AFOR	074252592	



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: TOH KPI

DEPARTEMENT: DANANKE

SOUS-PREFECTURE: DANANKE

VILLAGE: SOUAGLEU

DATE: 19/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01				
02	Flan Frédéric	chef du village	07 09 49 29 90	
03	GONDO Luc	Pres. CGFR	07 48 85 52 48	











DANANE / BOUAKOU

04	MASSOUEU HUBERT	NOTABLE	01 71 18 96 44	↑
05	BOUAYENE BERTIN	NOTABLE	05 44 53 72 03	B
06	ZINGBEU EUGENE	Secrétaire général du chef	05 85 40 9 31	Kaf
07	Kouye Charles Tieu	chef de Tieu		Stu
08	Kpea Tieu Paul	La Doyen du village		→
09	TIEU JUCELLIN	Notable	07 88 20 64 75	S
10	GOUANOU TIEU ERNEST	Notable	07 05 77 07 04	Stu
11	Zingbé M. Paul	Membre du village	07 07 91 63 72	F
12	FANY KABENGO	Membre	07 87 48 61 40	Stu
13	DASSIE ANICET	Membre	07 58 33 30 71	S








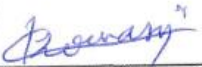


DANANIEL BOUAGLEU

14	SAGNON SALIF	Membre	0102667043	
15	SOKOUA Akye cécile	Fille du Village		
16	Guen ^{Koukande} Kou Lyoni	Fille du village	07 88 137082	g
17	Kpea Tieu Toatessee	" "	07 47477900	g
18	GBATO Philippe	Benicien en éléage	0554921768	Amu
19	Lah Tieu EZEKIEL		07 09.003020	g
20	KOUJE TINKEN DONATIEN	Filles du VILLAGE	07-07-16-06-49	g
21	TROH GOATO ERINOR	FILLS du VILLAGE	09-03-88-15-64	g
22	GALO CHARLOTTE	MEMBRE		g
23	ZRANGO KASTIR	FILLS du VILLAGE	07-07-71-44-30	g

DANANE / BOUAGLEU

24	KPAE KOUAPLEU ERVE	FILLS du VILLAGE	07-03-473131	
25	KOULIBALY FOLMAN		01-42-835472	
26	WALIN ABOU		07-57-944308	
27	KONE YAKOU	CHIEF PA-LE	07-58-801731	
28	GNIN SANSSAN	CHIEF PA-LE	05-02-822111	
29	TROH KASTIR	FILLS du VILLAGE	07-17-215153	
30	OUANH FIN ANDRE	FILLS du VILLAGE	07-89-848690	
31	BRADULEU LYDIE		07-49-580403	
32	KOUI PRAMPEU SILVIE		07-88-111354	
33	TIEU MANKEULEU SARA			

ANNUEL BOUAGLEU

34	GUEU ELIE	FILLS du VILLAGE	07-10-31-45-62	
35	SUTUN ELENE			
36	HANKEULEU ANRIETTE		07-58-44-87-63	
37	YAKE BINJAMIN		07-49-26-53-80	
38	TAN THIERY		05-04-05-42-05	
39	SOKOUA SOSTENE	FILS du VILLAGE		
40	SOKOUA MEYASSEU ANTOINE	FILS du VILLAGE	07-9887-97-38	
41	KONAN KOUASSI MEDARD		07-07-23-77-08	
42	KOUAKOU KOFI FERDINA		07-47-1787-89	
43	N'GESSA KOUAKOU CHRISTIAN		05-95-35-30-11	



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION : TONKPI

DEPARTEMENT : DANANE / Bouk GUEU

DATE : 19/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	ADRESSE E-MAIL	EMARGEMENT
01	YEO Mamadou	Spécialiste Services foncière	0707150192	mamadou.yeo@afor.ci	
02	ALPO Sylvain	Consultant Env. Banque mondiale	0707502188	kalpo@worldbank.org	
03	NICK AZAIA	Consultant Dev Soc BM	0707800204	cazah@worldbank.org	
04					



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

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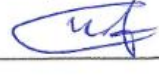
REGION: TOMKPI

DEPARTEMENT: DANANE

DATE: 19/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	ADRESSE E-MAIL	EMARGEMENT
01	BENE Kouakou Jean Louis	S.G. Prefecture DANANE	074863 70 99	prefecture.danane@goiv.civ	
02	NICK AYAH	Concil BM Dev	074 60 02 04	cezein@worldlink.org	
03	Konate Abdoul-Kaw	SSE AFOR	0747525717	konate.abdoul@afor.ci	
04	YEO Mamadou	Spécialiste Soutien technique	0707152112	mamadou.yeo@afor.ci	

BANANE

05	KOFFI N'DRIN ARMAND	DD Banques, Fonds Banane	0709571705	abiforeni@yahoo.fr	
06	KENAN Kouadio Pascal	Responsable centre Social Banane	0707574814	pascalkekenan@yahoo.fr	
07	FERSTIA Stephane	Représentant DD DD Agriculture	07-08-85-60 08	teriatofpauldel@gmail.com	
08	Quattara Bogahienne Fran	Agent Agriculture Banane	0759592533	quattara bogahienne@gmail.com	
09	Akpo Sylvain	Consultant Env. Banque mondiale	0707502188	kakpo@worldbank.org	
10	Biéri Z. Gladys	Agent Agriculture Banane	0743633520	biérigladys062@gmail.com	
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION : GUEMON

DEPARTEMENT : BUEKOUÉ

SOUS-PREFECTURE : BUEKOUÉ

VILLAGE : NUAMBLY

DATE : 15/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	NOHO BI MICHEL	CHEF du VILLAGE DE NIAMBLY	05-66-09-18-24 07-58-18-89 71	
02	SOSSIE BECKSON HONORE	Secrétaire Général Adjoint du chef du village et membre du CSEFR	05-45-04-85-60 07-59-06-06-17	
03	GBOHOU GERTRUDE	TRESORIERE Adjointes	0555608253	

DUEKOLLE / NUAMBLY

04	GUEI KOULAI AMOS	Membre CVGFR	0545989756	- Signature
05	TEHE EMMANUEL	Membre CVGFR	0575420167	Signature
06	TIENOU FRANCK		0544555758	Signature
07	TIENOU M. Armel		05-55-10-81-66	Signature
08	Taha Modeste Roméo		05 98 90 29 00	Signature
09	Gohi innocent		05 46 28 50 45	Signature
10	LITO LÉBLEH SEVERIN		05-75 03 72 81	Signature
11	GOTTO JEAN PAUL	Président des Jeunes	05 76 10 08 19	Signature
12	Knate Abdoul Racir Yeo nama-Jou	ASSE AFOR SSS AFOR	0747525117 0707150172	Signature Signature
13	AKPO Sylvain	Consultant ENV, Banque mondiale	0707502188	Signature



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DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: CAVALLY

DEPARTEMENT: BLEHOUAN

DATE: 13/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	ADRESSE E-MAIL	EMARGEMENT
01	GBAGBEU GUE GILBERT	Préfet	0707442472	gggbagbeu@gmail.com	
02	BREGA Djély Brice	Chef de Cabinet	0709435338	bregabrice@gmail.com	
03	AKPO Kouakou Sylvain	Environnementaliste B07	0707502188	kakpo@worldbank.org	
04	KONATE Abdoul - Racir	chef de service Sauvegarde Environnementale AFOR	0747525117	racir.konate@afor.ci	

Blou LEQUIN

05	YEO Mamadou	chef de service Leitregande sociale	0707150112	mamadou.yeo@aforsci	
06	COWA Jean Noÿs	Adjoint CEF Blou	0779-00-06-83		
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: CAVALLY

DEPARTEMENT: Guiklo

SOUS-PREFECTURE: Guiklo

VILLAGE: BOYA 1




DATE: 14/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	Yadé Poro Luc	Chief du Village	0758714109	
02	Grégoire Dominique	Chief de tour	0749111730	
03	Dezau Florentine	Présidente des Femmes	07-49-83-52-93	

GUYA 1

04	Boneto Andre'	1 ^{er} Notable	0706054576	BA
05	Kouode' Albert	^{1^{er}} S/G CVGFR	07-68-86-53-64	BA
06	Graname' Rasmane'	2 ^{eme} S/G CVGFR	0708794152	BA
07	Nocensio Bobbado	chef Communaute'	BF07-58-37-6181	BA
08	Mamadou Berthe'	Membr CVGFR	07-47-57-85-02	B
09	Akissi Helene	11 CVGFR	01.01-30.49-22	a
10	Koua Marie	11 CVGFR	07-57-93-79-96	0
11	Kouakou Dong Mathieu	11 CVGFR	07-09-40-17-18	BA
12	Cossingo Analole	Representant c/ Beninoise et Togolaise	01-42-25-06-40	BA
13				

GUILTO / GO 741

	Konate' Abouel - Racir	SSI AFOR	racir.konate@ afr.ci 0707525117	
	AKPO Sylvain	Consultant ENV. Banque mondiale	0707502188 akapo@worldbank.org	
	CEO Mamadou	chef de service Sauvegarde sociale	mamadou.yes @afr.ci	



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REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail
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**CONSULTATIONS PUBLIQUES POUR L'EVALUATION
DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: CAVALLY

DEPARTEMENT: CUIOLO

DATE: 14/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	ADRESSE E-MAIL	EMARGEMENT
01	YAPI N'guessan Patrick	SG2	0788875038	patyapi20@gmail.com	
02	NAKOUNOU Bè Guédi Henri S.	Sous-Prefet de Cuiolo	0777973800	henri.nakounou@gmail.com	
03	AKPO Sylvain	Consultant en environne- mentaliste Banque mondiale	0707502188	akpo@worldbank.org	
04	Konaté Abdoul - Raouf	SSE AFOR	0747525117	raouf.konate@afor.ci	

Guiglo

05	DJAN RODRIGUE	Chef de Division Prefecture Guiglo	07 58 38 12 21	roduguedjan@gmail.com
06	BRAHIMA OUAJARA	D. R. AGRICULTURE CAVALLY GUIGLO	07 07 24 63 94	brahimaouajara@yahoo.fr
07	HOUAREGA ABELIN	chef du service Foncier Agriculture	07 47 37 74 12	abelinleguiglo@gmail.com
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REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail
MINISTRE D'ETAT
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**CONSULTATIONS PUBLIQUES POUR L'EVALUATION
DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: TONKPI

DEPARTEMENT: MAN

SOUS-PREFECTURE: MAN

VILLAGE: BIGOUIN

DATE: 18/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	GUE police	chef		
02	GUEU joachim	S.G chef	01026674 10	
03	Gueuty Pierre	Notable	0749844590	

MW/ BICOVIN

04	gresh Makoura	Presidente Femme	07.59.390610	GA
05	Mo Magueritte	Notable	0708439785	GA
06	Doua Cesar Auguste	Notable	0709067892	GA
07	Coulibaly Yaya		05.05.33.3150	GA
08	Loué Henriette		0708982045	+
09	Oulati Simone		0797068738	+
10	Klan Simone		0797027339	+
11	Loué Sidonie		0797058764	+
12	Sadia Loué Ortansse		0555215878	HO
13	Doua Susanne		0797049836	HO

MAN / BAGOUIN

14	Doua Blandine		0143773573	B.B.
15	SE Hengeline		0797081932	*
16	Sai Sané Félicité			*
17	ALPO Sylvain	Consultant ENV. Banque mondiale	0707502189 karpocwoldbankoy	AS
18	KANGA DENIS	APPROPRIATION ADMINISTRATIVE (SIP MAN)	0767676262	AS
19	NICK AZAH	Conseiller Dev de BM	07801204	AS
20	YEO Mamadou	Chf de Service d'animation sociale	0707150142	AS
21	Konaté Aboul -Dacir	SSE APTR	0747525117	AS



Agence Foncière Rurale

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail
MINISTRE D'ETAT
MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL



**CONSULTATIONS PUBLIQUES POUR L'EVALUATION
DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE






REGION: GUEMON

DEPARTEMENT: BANGOLO

DATE: 17/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACTS	ADRESSE E-MAIL	EMARGEMENT
01	CAZEF Rachima	Préfet			
02	BOKA Kouassi Vincent	Préfet	05 85 19 30 86	prefecturebangolo1965@gmail.com	
03	NENE B' Foua Carimou	chef de cabinet	07 09 17 17 91	hilairefoua@gmail.com	
04	NOCK ADAM	Consultant BM	77 80 02 04	cazef@worldbank.org	

BAN GOLA

05	Konaté Abdoul - Raouf	SSE AFRI	0747525117	raouf.konate@afri.ci	
06	AUPD Sylvain	Consultant Env Banque mondiale	0707502188	kakpo@Worldbank.org	
07	YEO Mamadou	CS SF	0707150112	mamadou.yeo@afri.ci	
08	OUANTO Bertin	Assistant des PVA	0747064337	Quanto bertin 0747@gmail.com	
09	Kouame Kouffo Alphonse	Assistant des PVA	0769144244	alphonsekouame 4423 @gmail.com	
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11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



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**CONSULTATIONS PUBLIQUES POUR L'EVALUATION
DU SYSTEME ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET SOCIAL POUR LE PRESFOR**

LISTE DE PRESENCE

REGION: GUEMON

DEPARTEMENT: BANGOLO

SOUS-PREFECTURE: BANGOLO

VILLAGE: BANGOLO - KAHEN









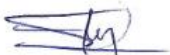
DATE: 17/04/2023

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	TITRES	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
01	DEHE FIRMIN	CHEF du village de Bangolo KAHEN	0505 63 54 89 074988 03 53	
02	TAHA DOHO	NOTABLE	05 54 60 28 76	
03	TEHEDI BAH Pierre	Président du Jeune	0544372355	

BANCOLO-KAHEN

04	YAE DOH EDITH.	Adre des Femmes.	05 56 41 5551	+
05	SOUGA DAVID	Responsable des Kotto	05 55 02 4870	SOUGA
06	MAUHAN NIZONHI EDGARD	NOTABLE	05 46 75 4732	
07	NANI BANAO TIA PHILIPP	Notable	05 06 29 7208	PHILIPP
08	YAO Eimothé	Président des jeunes	05-94-222654	YAO
09	YAO YACOUBA	chef de alogines	05-01-60-2838	YAO
10	Yowadogo Augustin		07-87-86-7767	w
11	KEI DOMODIN		05-64-39-4983 05-64-39-4983	KEI
12	Sénalo Easmir	chef Famille	05 44 09 2398	SÉNALO
13	DIO ANNE	Tresorière ADJ.	05 54 21 08 38	D

BANCOLO - KAHEN

04	KEHI KPAE ANDRÉ	NOTABLE	0546863934	
05	Wouéhé Patricia			
06	DEHO ANGE		0505434230	
07	Koulai Ange sebastien		0576360211	
08	Bahon Simone		0505517204	
09	Tehe Bertine		0575386157	
10	Taho Cecile		0702695752	
11	yno Béma		05-03-98-2485	
12	Séguéné Jacobou		05-45-63-2228	
13	Sawandogo ISSIAKA		05-84-52-3750	

BIDSON BACLAO EMANUEL	SG. DU CHEF DE VILLAGE	07 07 362174	Resum
BAH PHILIPPE			Ø
TANOU APPELINAÏKE	Vice Président des jeunes	05 965042 65	Prof
DAD MARCEL AÏMÉ		05 66307032	Yves
SAXIADOGO RÊMI		07 474633 66	Ø
COULIBALY MATHÉ		07 584659 16	LIL
TCHÉA AGATHE		07 79665172	X
GLOSSOUA COLETTE			Ø
QUIÉ GAHA FÉLIX			m
KOULAI SÉBASTIEN			CI
ZION ALAIN		05 56175406	M
KONE SEYDOU		05 84525515	m
KONE DAPANBON			a
ZBAGBÉ ZATA			X
IA MARGÉLIN			S
YEO MAMADOU	CS SS	0707 15 0112	Atyis