

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA17240

Date Prepared/Updated: 16-May-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Cote d'Ivoire	Project ID:	P156253
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P124715
Project Name:	Infrastructure Renewal and Urban Management Project Additional Financing (P156253)		
Parent Project Name:	Cote d'Ivoire - Emergency Infrastructure Renewal Project (P124715)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	23-May-2016	Estimated Board Date:	28-Jul-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Urban Transport (40%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (30%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (5%), S ub-national government administration (20%), General public administration sector (5%)		
Theme(s):	City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (50%), Urban services and housing for the poor (25%), Municipal governance and institu tion building (15%), Urban planning and housing policy (10%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Economic Infrastructure		
Implementing Agency:	PRICI PCU-Abidjan		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			60.00
International Development Association (IDA)			60.00
Total Project Cost			120.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		

Decision (from Decision Note):	
Other Decision:	
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Cote d'Ivoire has made an impressive transition from crisis to relative stability and economic growth in recent years, but has not yet fully tapped its development potential to reduce poverty, boost shared prosperity, and achieve the 'Emergent Country' status it aspires to. The lower middle-income country is one of the largest economies in West Africa relying on a strong agricultural base, important natural resources, and a relatively competitive manufacturing sector. Yet, rehabilitation of public infrastructure and reestablishment of public services is still critical to help domestic and external trade, and to kick-start nontraditional higher value-added exports, particularly in the agricultural processing industries. With nearly half of its 22.7 million inhabitants living in cities (2014), Cote d'Ivoire is also among the most urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and its urban areas continue to grow rapidly at an estimated 3.8 percent average per year. The largely unplanned expansion of Ivoirian cities presents significant challenges for the provision of adequate infrastructure and basic services, thus undermining the quality of life of their inhabitants and the productivity of these urban areas. However, the country benefits from a good spatial distribution of cities and the Urbanization Review (concluded in 2015) confirms the importance of inducing diversified urbanization along different economic corridors to support the structural transformation of the national economy.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Despite encouraging and timely signs of post-conflict recovery in recent years, the impact of the political crisis on the provision and quality of basic services remains visible and an obstacle to growth. During the political crises in 2002-2003 and 2010-2011 economic and social infrastructure was heavily damaged and investments (both public and private) in service provision and infrastructure maintenance was dramatically reduced. One third of the country's road network had not been maintained in the last fifteen years, resulting in a significant backlog and connectivity issues. Domestic transport costs in Cote d'Ivoire are among the highest in the world, partly due to poor road conditions. Though substantial progress in access to basic services has been realized through the parent project, much work remains to be done. For example, according to the 2015 Country Environmental Analysis by the World Bank, more than 40 percent of households still have difficulties accessing basic urban services including drinkable water, electricity and solid waste collection. While 70 percent of households live in electrified areas, only 20 percent are connected to the grid. During the crisis, water coverage in Abidjan fell from 75 percent to 56 percent, and the city struggled to provide basic services to 1 million displaced people. Storm water drainage has also received little investment since the 1990s. Recurrent flooding is a growing challenge, especially in Abidjan and San Pedro, where rain events are becoming more severe and unpredictable. It is estimated that only 11 percent of the Abobo area, a large and populated neighborhood of Abidjan, is served by drainage.

The urgent need for further investments to complete the rehabilitation of the deteriorated infrastructure in cities and resume services coincides with an ongoing and inconsistent

implementation of an ambitious decentralization reform agenda. The decentralization process, initiated in 1980 with the creation of the first communes, was strengthened in the early 2000s when five levels of decentralized local authorities were established (law no. 2001-476) and responsibilities in 16 areas, including development planning, water, sanitation, and electricity, urbanization and housing, and promotion of economic development, were transferred from the state to local authorities (law no. 2003-208). Faced with several shortcomings, however, the Government enacted a new decentralization law in 2012 that simplified the institutional framework maintaining only two levels of decentralized entities (197 communes and 31 regions) and the autonomous districts of Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, but did not adjust the division of responsibilities that remains based on the old organization of local government. As a result of inconsistencies in the legal and institutional framework and its rollout, including the failure to adopt enabling decrees on devolving functions and finances, local governments continue to suffer from limited fiscal resources, weak technical and human capacity, and low accountability. There is also widespread noncompliance with laws and conflicts of responsibility between decentralized entities and other public bodies.

Now that the opportunity to increase the pace of reforms for decentralization and urban development is being offered, timely and progressive interventions should be designed to maximize contribution to growth through a more balanced and diversified urbanization. The rehabilitation of critical public infrastructure, together with strengthening capacity for urban planning and infrastructure maintenance at the local level, will improve living conditions of the population, increase market opportunities for agricultural production, unleash potential for private investment, stimulate domestic and foreign trade, and boost regional integration.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The objective of the project is to improve access to basic infrastructure in targeted urban and rural areas

Key Results

The PDO would be achieved through the combined implementation of infrastructure investments in selected areas and activities to strengthen urban and municipal management in project cities, with a focus on maintenance of physical investments. This objective would be expanded to additional urban areas with the AF. The results framework for the AF would also be updated to reflect the additional component on urban and municipal management. Specifically, it is proposed to add a PDO indicator measuring the number of local governments that reach their target objectives as specified in their results-based city contracts in order to monitor outcomes of the new Component D supporting urban and municipal management. In addition, end of project target values for the existing PDO indicators would be increased to reflect the additional physical investments to be financed under the AF. The wording of four existing PDO indicators would also be fine-tuned to align with core sector indicators: (i) direct project beneficiaries; (ii) people in urban areas with access to an all-season road; (iii) people in urban areas with access to electricity; and (iv) people in urban areas with improved water sources. Similarly, the end of project target values for relevant intermediate results indicators would be adjusted to account for the additional activities and new intermediate results indicators would be added for Component D. These would include: (a) percentage of municipal budget allocated to maintenance in the Municipal Maintenance Account; (b) number of cities that have adopted citizen participation through a consultative approach for their budgeting process; and (c) number of cities with an efficient and

transparent citizen feedback and grievance redress mechanisms in place. Finally, the wording of three intermediate indicators would be fine-tuned to align with core sector indicators: (i) new piped household water connections that are resulting from the project intervention; (ii) rural roads rehabilitated; and (iii) non-rural roads rehabilitated.

D. Project Description

The approach developed under the parent project to provide a package of essential services around rehabilitation of urban infrastructure, such as roads, public lighting, drinking water and drainage network, flood protection, social infrastructure and public buildings, as well as infrastructure to support agricultural production market and local economic development will continue to be pursued under the Additional Financing. The project concept is structured around a multi-sectoral and integrated approach in order to spark transformation and create a leveraging effect. The approach developed for the parent project in an emergency context favoring the reconstruction of infrastructure will be supplemented by an effort to revitalize municipal functions to allow cities to contribute to the Government's efforts to improve living conditions of the population and to involve citizens in municipal management. The proposed activities of the Additional Financing, which will consolidate and expand the PRICI, will be included under the existing project components. In addition, a new component would be added to support urban and municipal management.

Component A: Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation. This component will continue to support the following, inter alia: (i) rehabilitation of urban roads including drainage, road furniture and shoulders, and street lighting; (ii) rehabilitation of schools, health centers, and public spaces and buildings; (iii) rehabilitation of urban water supply infrastructure to increase access and improve the quality of water supply services for residents in peri-urban areas; (iv) rehabilitation of sanitation, drainage, and flood prevention infrastructure to reduce the number of people affected by periodic flooding; and (v) rehabilitation of electricity and public lighting infrastructure to improve security along the roads and in neighborhoods. The proposed investments under the AF would cover activities that could not be financed under the parent project in the areas of roads rehabilitation, drainage and flood prevention, public lighting, and water supply. In addition, the AF would finance specific local infrastructure and facilities and low-impact urban upgrading using the existing right of ways and public spaces to provide improved services. The priority will be given to underserved areas and those identified in the newly completed Urban Development Plans and Communal Investments Programs (CIP) in original and new beneficiary cities.

Component B: Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation. This component will finance the rehabilitation of economic and basic social infrastructure along the San Pedro-Daloa-Seguela-Boundiali-Mali corridor with the construction of a logistics platform in Soubre, which represents an important transit point and market for agricultural products such as coffee, cocoa, and rubber. With the realization of the platform, the AF also aims to strengthen rural-urban linkages and to consolidate achievements from rural infrastructure investments under the parent project.

Component C: Project Management and Coordination. This component will include provision of technical advisory services, consultants, goods, training, workshops, study tours and operating costs to support the management and coordination of the project, including safeguards supervision, M&E, technical and financial audits and to reinforce the capacity of selected institutions that are critical to the implementation of the project and to the policy dialog on

infrastructure and urban development.

Component D: Urban and Municipal Management. This component will finance the following, inter alia: (a) technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of results-based city contracts (contrats d'objectifs) (including the communal investment program implemented under Component A, a communal maintenance program and account with performance targets for O&M, and a communal management support program with assistance to improve budgeting and financial management) for selected beneficiary municipalities based on urban audits carried out under the PUIUR and currently being updated; (b) implementation of capacity building programs identified in these urban audits; (c) technical assistance for the preparation of urban and municipal audits in the other municipalities; (d) targeted capacity building activities for these municipalities; and (e) institutional support and just-in-time technical assistance for national agencies and relevant institutions to support deeper engagement in the area of urban and municipal development, decentralization, intergovernmental transfers, and municipal finance, on an as-needed basis.

Component E: Contingency Emergency Response. This contingent emergency response component (CERC) is included under the project in accordance with OP/BP 10.00, paragraphs 12 and 13, for situations of urgent need of assistance. This will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact.

Component Name

Component A: Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component B: Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component C: Project Management and Coordination

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component D: Urban and Municipal Management

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component E: Contingency Emergency Response

Comments (optional)

E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed AF would:

- (i) Consolidate and scale up project activities in selected cities and areas that have already benefited under the parent project (Abidjan, Abengourou, San Pedro, Bouake, and Soubre) in order to address the continued strong demand for economic and social infrastructure in these areas;
- (ii) Extend the investments to other district capitals and cities to ensure better geographical coverage and reduce spatial disparities targeting lagging areas and 'connector' cities identified by the Cote d'Ivoire Urbanization Review. The investments in physical infrastructure will include the same interventions as in the parent project, namely roads rehabilitation, street lighting for improved security, drainage, storm water management and flood prevention, water supply, and public spaces. In addition and based on recommendations from the Urbanization Review (completed in July 2015), the AF would increase focus on strategic economic corridors and help finance investments to link rural areas to markets, such as a new logistics platform for agricultural products. Based on their economic development potential and the need for re-balancing spatial disparities and complementarity with other ongoing operations, the following cities and localities were identified for inclusion under the AF, inter alia: Adzope, Bondoukou, Bouna, Daloa, Man, and Seguela;
- (iii) Provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen urban and municipal management for better service delivery and adequate operation and maintenance of municipal assets. As part of the AF, a new component for urban and municipal management will be added with the objective to support the expansion of responsibilities devolved to communes and strengthen their capacity to plan, finance, and manage local basic services. The proposed activities would target some municipalities within the city of Abidjan (Koumassi, Port Bouet, and eventually Yopougon) and four regional capitals (Bouake, Korhogo, Daloa, and San Pedro), capitalizing on urban audits conducted under the Cote d'Ivoire Emergency Urban Infrastructure Project (PUIUR, P110020). In addition, it would provide targeted support to national agencies to support transversal studies and deeper engagement in the area of urban and municipal development, on an as needed basis. Finally, a portion of the components financing would be reserved to support other relevant institutional actors in their respective roles promoting local and regional development.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Peter F. B. A. Lafere (GSU01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

No substantial changes in the institutional arrangements are planned compared to the parent project. Implementation arrangements will capitalize on existing structures. The Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Economic Infrastructure will continue the overall supervision and provide strategic direction for the project. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will continue to be responsible for project coordination, fiduciary activities, monitoring and evaluation, communication activities, as well as safeguards supervision. It will sign a delegated management contract with all implementing agencies for the Additional Financing activities. The PCU will also manage the new

Component D, in particular the Municipal Maintenance Fund account for the participating municipalities. A number of activities under the proposed Component D will fall under municipal responsibility. Municipal contributions to the maintenance account will be carefully and realistically defined in the results-based city contracts, given that this is the first time the project is working directly with communes since the end of the crisis. These contributions will be identified through the urban audits carried out under the PUIUR and being updated during preparation. They will be valued in terms of effort to maintain the proposed investments.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project aims to fund the rehabilitation of urban infrastructure such as: (i) rehabilitation of urban roads including drainage, road furniture, and street lighting; (ii) rehabilitation of schools, health centers, and public buildings; (iii) rehabilitation of urban water supply infrastructure; (iv) rehabilitation of sanitation, drainage, and flood prevention infrastructure; and (v) rehabilitation of electricity and public lighting infrastructure (see Component A). Component B is focused on the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and intends to finance the rehabilitation of key rural roads, and economic and basic social infrastructure such as the construction of a logistics platform in Soubre.</p> <p>As the scope of some investments is still being determined, and not all environmental impacts have been assessed, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the parent project was updated by the client, approved by the World Bank, disclosed in the country on May 7, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on May 12, 2016. In addition to the ESMF, ESIA's for three known sites locations and investments characteristics (sanitation works in San Pedro and Daloa, roads rehabilitation in Abengorou), were prepared, reviewed, disclosed during consultation within Cote d'Ivoire and particularly in project-targeted areas on March 22, 24, 29, 2016, and then at the Infoshop on May 18, 2016. As part of these ESIA's, ESMP's were developed, including mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset the related adverse impacts. Furthermore, institutional arrangements, budgets and environmental monitoring programs were also developed to be implemented during works to ensure that all adverse impacts were adequately addressed.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project does not involve or affect natural habitats.

Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project does not involve or affect forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not involve pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The rehabilitation of rural roads and other urban infrastructures will induce excavations with potential discoveries of physical cultural resources. That is why the policy on physical cultural resources has been triggered. As due diligence regarding heritage properties, the ESMF includes a chapter outlining how to handle any chance finds or cultural assets within the project area during excavation works.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous groups in the project area that meet the characteristics as defined in the policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The rehabilitation of urban infrastructure and rural roads will result in limited land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and imposition of easements, and temporary negative impacts on livelihoods during the works. The combined scope of resettlement impacts across the different project locations is not yet fully known but expected to include several hundreds of permanent and semi-permanent structures that are used as residences and for commercial purposes.</p> <p>As the scope of some investments is still being determined and not all resettlement impacts have been assessed, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the original project was updated by the client, approved by the World Bank, disclosed in the country on May 7, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on May 12, 2016.</p> <p>The RPF provides a detailed overview of all the activities that will be financed, including the likelihood that these will result in involuntary resettlement, and a plan for when the detailed impacts will be assessed and mitigated in Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). For the activities in Abobo-Akekoi (Abidjan), the scope of works and resettlement impacts have already been assessed, and abbreviated RAPs were developed, consulted and disclosed on May 18, 2016 in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the RPF.</p> <p>As in the parent project, the PCU and the implementing agencies will be responsible for the implementation of social safeguards under the AF. The capacity of the PCU and implementing agencies in applying the World Bank's safeguards procedures is considered high; as was proven during the</p>

		implementation of the parent project (satisfactory rating throughout the original project implementation period).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam or dam-related investments.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not expected to affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This project is not being implemented in any disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>There are no significant or irreversible adverse impacts that are expected from the implementation of activities that will be financed under this AF. Most of the adverse environmental and social impacts associated with these investments are expected to be moderate, site specific, and manageable to an acceptable level.</p> <p>The proposed AF is expected to have significant positive impacts by improving living conditions of targeted populations, enhancing access to potable water and sanitation facilities as well as to social services and markets, facilitating trade, and strengthening institutional and technical capacity of municipal governments. The use of the high intensity labor-based method (HILM) during construction will create jobs and revenues to local populations.</p> <p>The AF has been re-categorized as a Category B project as the proposed new activities are not expected to have significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts. The original project's categorization A was due to the construction of the Serebou (Bassawa) bridge, which was implemented in a satisfactory manner and fully disbursed.</p> <p>The proposed AF triggers three safeguards policies: OP/BP 4.01 on environmental assessment, OP/BP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, and OP/BP 4.11 on physical cultural resources to address potential issues related to cultural properties discoveries during construction. As for safeguard instruments, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the parent project were updated by the client, approved by the World Bank, disclosed in the country on May 7, 2016, and in the Bank's InfoShop on May 12, 2016.</p> <p>When the exact location of the investments is known, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) / Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as well as a Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and/or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared, depending on the findings of the preliminary technical studies and the activities screening as per the ESMF and the RPF. All documents will be disclosed in-country and at the World Bank Infoshop prior to any civil works being initiated.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The potential adverse impacts associated with projected activities are anticipated to be moderate, site specific, and manageable to an acceptable level. As for the rehabilitation of road sections, potential long-term indirect and cumulative impacts of improved mobility could be an increased rate of accidents due to increased motorized traffic, and higher respiratory health hazards for the populations living along the roads due to dust in the air generated by fast moving vehicles during</p>

the dry season.

It is expected that the proposed project will contribute to improved socioeconomic condition of people living in the project impact areas through: (a) increased revenue through direct and indirect jobs created by the project activities; (b) improved accessibility in rural areas by opening up areas of production and its impact on poverty reduction; (c) improvement of living conditions with better access to rehabilitated social infrastructure; (d) improved access and quality of water and sanitation services and electricity to disadvantaged segments of the population; (f) improved road safety and overall public safety through a better lighting of targeted urban centers; and (g) strengthened capacity of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), implementing agencies, and the Municipalities to plan and maintain assets.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Road rehabilitation will be contained within the existing right of way; no roads will be widened under this financing thus minimizing potential social and environmental adverse impacts. The only alternative is the absence of road rehabilitation and this option does not make sense as people need roads to go to health centers, markets for selling and buying, schools to learn, etc.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

During the implementation of the parent project, screening of activities was undertaken to ensure proper identification and mitigation of any adverse impacts. In addition, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) were regularly developed before the commencement of works on the ground. During the works phase, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and RAP were monitored regularly by the PCU which hosts two safeguard staff (environmental specialist and social development specialist). Partners executing agencies, such as AGEROUTE and CIE, also maintained environment and social focal points. Moreover, World Bank's safeguard specialists were part of implementation support missions in the field to make sure that the project was implemented in full compliance with triggered safeguard policies (OP/PB 4.01 and OP/PB 4.12). These practices will continue during the AF.

On the procedural level, as the exact location of future investments are not yet known and activities are diversified, the client has updated the existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). That safeguard instrument contains standards, methods, and procedures specifying how future activities whose location, number, and scale are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues. It includes: (i) a systematic environmental and social impact assessment for all activities before selection and implementation; (ii) procedures for conducting activity-specific ESIA, Limited Environmental Impact Assessment (LEIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); (iii) capacity strengthening and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at relevant stakeholder groups for better implementation and monitoring of project safeguard measures; and (iv) establishment and implementation of a consultation framework for environmental control and monitoring. Activities financed under the project will be screened using a standardized approach based on the tools developed under the original project. ESMPs will be prepared as needed for the civil works expected to be undertaken under this AF. For works with negligible impacts, environmental measures, national laws, and regulations will apply.

To manage land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or loss of livelihoods induced by the implementation of activities, the client has also updated the existing RPF. That safeguard instrument clarifies the principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to investments to be prepared during AF implementation. Investment-specific RAPs will be prepared, as necessary, in line with the RPF and submitted to the Bank for approval.

<p>All the above safeguard documents provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with Cote d'Ivoire's regulations and legislations, as well as with the World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies.</p> <p>As indicated previously, the PCU currently has two environmental and social specialists who have been benefiting from safeguards training during Bank implementation support missions or specific trainings on safeguard policies and procedures. Both will continue in being responsible for safeguards implementation within this AF.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>Stakeholders concerned by this AF are constituted by populations living in municipalities covered by the project and those established along the concerned sections of rural road. More specifically, there are farmers who are settled along road sections, transporters, habitants of villages and urban neighborhoods crossed by road sections, water supply, drainage and sanitation networks, municipalities, NGOs, ministries and agencies in charge of transport, roads, urban development, agriculture, social affairs, livestock development, environment, etc. During the update of the safeguards instruments (ESMF and RPF) and preparation of feasibility and technical studies as well as the ESIA's and the Abbreviated RAP, these various stakeholder groups have been consulted. Further consultations will be organized, and comments, suggestions, and recommendations made during these consultations will be taken into account in the finalization of pending safeguards documents. The latest versions and their summaries will also be made available in municipalities.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Apr-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-May-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Cote d'Ivoire	07-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	21-Apr-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-May-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Cote d'Ivoire	07-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

the project legal documents?	
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V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Sylvie Debomy
 Title: Lead Urban Development Special

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Contact: Ibou Diouf
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Sylvie Debomy,Hatem Chahbani,Ibou Diouf	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Idrissa Dia (PMGR)	Date: 16-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: Cheick Fantamady Kante (CD)	Date: 19-May-2016