

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *The PROJECT*

As part of the Ivorian government's Access to Electricity policy and in response to Côte d'Ivoire's growing electricity needs (hereafter "CI"), the company ERANOVE plans to increase the electricity production capacity it owns through its company CIPREL by the construction of a new power station located near the village of Taboth, in the prefecture of Jacqueville (Figure 1.1).

The Project, named CIPREL 5, includes the installation of a gas turbine (TAG), a heat recovery boiler, a steam turbine (TAV) and closed cycle, forced draft cooling towers and related auxiliary equipment. The installed additional power will be 390 MW. The production capacity of ERANOVE will therefore increase from a current total installed capacity of 543 MW (CIPREL) to more than 940 MW (CIPREL and ATINKOU).

The evacuation and transport of energy will be provided by a high-voltage transformer substation (HV) and a 400-kV power line to pylon 55 of the proposed line connecting the Azito power plant and the substation Akoupé Zeudji (construction underway by the State of Côte d'Ivoire). This Azito - Akoupé Zeudji power line has been the subject of its own dedicated ESIA. It is not treated in this study.

The project will be directed by ERANOVE, a Pan African industrial group active in the management of public services and the production of drinking water and electricity in Africa. It is stated that the construction of the line segment connecting the central pylon 55 of the Azito- Akoupé Zeudji line is also the responsibility of the State of Côte d'Ivoire.

This document is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project.

Figure 1.1 General Location of the project



1.2 *OBJECTIVES OF the ESIA*

The realization of this ESIA is conducted in accordance with the legal requirements of the Côte d'Ivoire and in consideration of environmental and social performance standards of the IFC.

According to Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 in the Environmental Code of Côte d'Ivoire, and Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 concerning the rules and procedures for environmental impact studies, the construction of a thermal power plant and its operation is subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) beforehand (Annex I, chapter 3, paragraph a of Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 on SEIT).

In addition, ERANOVE is considering financing the project with the support of International Financial Institutions (IFIs). These IFIs expect the project to meet applicable international standards of environmental and social sustainability. The most commonly accepted international standards are the Environmental and Social Sustainability Performance Standards (2012) or PS of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The PS 1 in particular requires conducting an ESIA for this type of development project. The Project will also conform to the Integrated Safeguards System (IMS) of the African Development Bank (ADB) consisting of five Operational Safeguards and Sector Directives including the Energy / Electricity Sector: Transmission Lines and Interconnection Systems and Sector. Energy / Electricity: Thermal Energy Projects.

1.3 *JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT*

Since 1984, the dry climate and subsequent hydropower deficiency in Côte d'Ivoire has revealed the vulnerability of electricity production from hydroelectric facilities, and raised Government awareness of the need to identify and direct a broad and coherent energy policy

In this context, the project will increase electricity production in Côte d'Ivoire over the long term and contribute to the development of more effective energy supply in the country.

1.4 *PRESENTATION of the CONSULTANT*

To achieve the project ESIA, ERANOVE engaged international sustainability consulting company Environmental Resources Management (ERM). ERM is a leading expert in the field of environmental consulting, health, safety, and social risks; the company assists industrial clients in public and private sectors around the world and has extensive experience in Côte d'Ivoire projects and more generally in Africa.

The ESIA was conducted in partnership with ENVAL, an environmental studies firm approved by the Ministry for the Environment of Côte d'Ivoire. ENVAL notably exercised its expertise on aspects relating to the methodology of impact studies specific to Côte d'Ivoire, knowledge of environmental and social issues specific to the project area, the stakeholder consultation, studies on biodiversity, and studies of air quality and noise in the project area.

1.5 *STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT*

The remainder of this report is organized as follows (Table 1.1).

Board 1.1 Structure of ESIA

chapters	Description
Non Technical Summary	
Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Regulatory framework
chapter 3	Project description
chapter 4	Project Area
chapter 5	Methodology
chapter 6	Baseline
chapter 7	Assessment of impacts
chapter 8	Management and monitoring of impacts
Annex A	Modeling air quality
Appendix B	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)