



PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Improved Resilience of Coastal Communities in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana.
Countries:	Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana.
Thematic Focal Area:	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	MIE
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).
Executing Entities:	<p>Government of Ghana: <i>Leading:</i> Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. <i>Supporting:</i> Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI); and Local planning departments¹.</p> <p>Government of Cote d' Ivoire. <i>Leading:</i> Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development. <i>Supporting:</i> Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning, and Local planning departments².</p>
Amount of Financing Requested:	US\$ 14 million.
Project duration:	4 years

Project / Programme Background and Context:

The Governments of Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire have requested UN-Habitat to support coastal communities and cities to adapt to Climate Change and build resilience to coastal erosion. This project proposal is the result of these requests to ensure the continuation of the long engagement of UN-Habitat in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire.

Urban Communities in West-Africa are growing at unprecedented rates and it is estimated that 40% of the people living in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire are settled in coastal zones, totalling more than 20 million people³. Therefore, the multiple climate change impacts on the coastal zone represents a significant risk to economy and people, especially to the most vulnerable whose livelihood relies mainly on natural resource-based activities. More specifically, climate related hazards include a projected one-meter rise⁴ in sea level that will result in regional land loss of 18,000 km² along the West African coast⁵. The combination of unplanned/unsustainable urban development patterns and the changing climate represents an added challenge with increased effects on the assets and livelihoods of urban residents. Due to the increasing population pressure in coastal areas, national and local governments need to plan in advance and strengthen their capacities to shift to a more sustainable development and governance of the territory.

The present project proposes to plan and implement spatial climate adaptation strategies to address the challenges posed by natural hazards (erosion, floods and sea level rise), in selected unplanned and inadequate coastal urban expansion areas that lack infrastructure and service provision in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire (in 3 districts and 3 departments respectively). The project promotes a specific focus on resilient infrastructure planning, increased resilience for women and vulnerable populations, and land use efficiency for environmental preservation. Given the regional similarity of the climate hazards and vulnerabilities, working at the regional scale will allow an approach towards addressing the macro and micro dynamics of climate change impacts on the coastal communities.

This regional scope will allow sufficient experience and conclusions for replication of successful solutions for climate change adaptation, in other coastal countries in West Africa.

¹ Accra Metropolitan District, Tema Metropolitan District, Ningo-Prampam District (lead partner).

² Abidjan, Grand-Bassam, Grand – Lahou.

³ World Bank. (2012) and Country Fact Sheets prepared for West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning Workshop

⁴ IPCC AR5.

⁵ WACA.(2016) Building Climate Resilience of Coastal Areas in West Africa. Journalists Workshop.

Project / Programme Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of coastal communities and settlements in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire.

The sub-objectives of the project, which are in line with the project component below and AF outcomes, are:

1. Increase technical capacity to define/enhance adaptation strategies and planning at the regional level
2. Strengthen local institutional and community capacities to anticipate and respond to climate change related hazards.
3. Increase resilience of the built environment and ecosystems through infrastructure projects at district scale and increase community capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.
4. Increase resilience of urban and ecosystems community-based interventions and strengthen municipal staff and community capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.
5. Support the systematic transformation in the institutional and regulatory framework to implement climate change adaptation strategies and projects in coastal areas.

Project / Programme Components and Financing

All interventions will take place in both Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire. **Project Duration:** 4 years

Project/Programme components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Amount
1. Climate change adaptation planning at the regional level	Increased technical capacity to define/enhance adaptation strategies at the regional and municipal levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Regional Strategy for sustainable and climate resilient development of coastal areas. - Resilience of Coastal communities as part of 2 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) - Technical assistance and training of National Government and regional decision makers. At least 25 staff. - Data and knowledge management platform. 	1,167,742
2. Climate change adaptation planning at the i) district / department, ii) city and iii) community level	Reduce the exposure to climate change related hazards of 1 Million people, in 6 districts or departments, in 6 cities and in 6 communities. Strengthen institutional and community capacities to anticipate and respond to climate change related hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of 6 City Resilience Assessments and Action Plans - Workshops and trainings of city leaders and municipal technical teams, at least 25 staff, to understand and implement climate resilient strategies and projects - 1 Report of collected spatial data, related to urban planning and climate change adaptation strategies, its analysis and prioritisation - Resilience Framework for Action for each of the selected cities - Peer-to-peer city learning and exchange workshops. - Workshops and trainings for the technical staff in municipalities and communities (at least 25 people), with special interest in innovative and successful technologies and approaches to address floods, erosion, develop drainage networks, public space development and service provision 	1,167,742
3. Transformative projects at district / department level	Increased adaptation and resilience of the built environment and ecosystems through infrastructure projects, at district scale. Increased community resilience. Staff and communities will have acquired the capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented transformative projects identified in the Resilience Framework for Action. 	3,503,226

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented territorial planning projects built upon ecosystem-based solutions to improve human settlements resilience through the restoration of key natural systems, such as lagoons (Ébrié Lagoon in Cote d'Ivoire) and river deltas (Volta river in Ghana), which have direct impact on coastal erosion. Example of approximately 30 km strategic plan for delta preservation (drainage, sand removing, replantation, control of amount of water used for agriculture) then addressed locally by communities. - Implementation through participatory planning and involvement of main actors. 	
4. Catalytic projects at community level	<p>Increased adaptation and resilience through urban and ecosystems community-based interventions. Increased socio-economic development. Municipal staff and communities will have acquired the capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented catalytic urban planning projects for coastal protection and flood risk management, hybrid engineering and green infrastructure resulting in concrete interventions such as sand motors, sea grass plantation, foreshore solutions, mangrove protection, shellfish reefs, coral reefs restoration, underwater gardens and tropical "rich levee". - Implementation through municipal and community involvement with contribution of private sector and NGO. (number of projects and prioritization according to stakeholders' requirements) 	4,670,968
5. Climate change adaptation: legal and financial component	<p>At national and regional level legal framework's objectives and strategies will be reviewed and related in order to establish coordination between countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national regulations on climate change adaptation and resilience and exchange of best practices. - Review of land use planning and infrastructure regulations, environmental impact assessment and building codes. - Development of proposals for institutional and legal change to support implementation, ensuring long term sustainability. - Development of financial mechanisms for municipal finance and implementation of strategic and catalytic projects, linking projects to number of jobs and productivity increase. - Initial phase for development of land tenure and land readjustment for climate change adaptation. 	1,167,742
- Total components			11,677,420
- Project/Programme Execution cost			1,225,806
- Total Project/Programme cost			12,903,226
- Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			1,096,774
Amount of Financing Requested			14,000,000

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Project components: regional scale of the project

In order to target the root causes of the previously mentioned challenges and to provide long term sustainable solutions, interventions need to respond to climate change originated hazards, which can only be properly understood and tackled at a regional scale. In particular, coastal erosion dynamics are transboundary and need to be understood both at the regional and at the national scales.

Consequently, this regional perspective is necessary not only during the studying and analysis stages, but also during the implementation of the transformative and catalytic interventions. Through this exercise the project will aim at having a joined approach for the two countries allowing further identification of common hazards and risks and measures to address these from a regional perspective. Averting the negative effects and maximizing the positive effects that interventions may have in neighbouring countries will be ensured by the regional approach, as the implementation of transnational interventions is expected to result in impacts larger than the scale of a single country. This exercise will set an example for the bigger region by establishing an observatory in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire as a starting point that could later be scaled up.

Ultimately, international, national and local coordination will be enhanced through knowledge sharing and cross-national activities such as workshops, rapid planning studios, resilience action plans etc. that will generate the international understanding and expertise on coastal resilience for the region. In order to also provide inter-ministerial and inter-municipal coordination, the designation of focal points in key ministries and municipalities will be facilitated by supporting on contracts funding. This will assure appropriation, participation and ownership of the project at the different scales and within the different actors involved.

Promotion of new and innovative solutions

Territorial and urban planning and design is a very powerful tool to analyze, understand and propose concrete strategies and projects and innovative technical solutions to address climate change challenges in an integrative manner. Furthermore, the development of planning frameworks through transformative projects (urban scale) and catalytic projects (community scale) ensures that transformative interventions are implemented within short and medium-term timeframes.

Population growth, coastal erosion, spatial development, watershed management, biodiversity and waste management are inherent layers of urban planning processes. Localization of climate change challenges through urban planning is an innovative methodology to promote sustainable and resilient development that has been successfully applied by UN-Habitat in a number of projects. The following innovative tools developed by UN-Habitat will be applied in the project (further information will be included at the concept note stage): the City Resilience Action Plan tool (City RAP), the Planned City Extensions (PCE) and the Planned City Infills (PCI), the transformative and catalytic projects, the Participatory and inclusive land readjustment (PILAR), and the Urban Planning and Design Lab.

Cost-effectiveness

Urban Planning is the most cost-effective urban development and adaptation strategy as it is significantly less costly to apply a forward looking approach rather than to react after natural hazards and informal development have occurred. Cost-effectiveness will be achieved through the engagement of community groups as well as through the development of community-based income-generating activities. Management cost-effectiveness is ensured by the existing presence of UN-Habitat staff, the ongoing projects, and a close work with ministries. Ultimately, the development of coastal planning initiatives requires the mobilization of resources and stakeholders across different scales. In this sense, long-term sustainable and feasible solutions will only be possible by developing a resource mobilization strategy that benefits from economies of scale.

Consistency with national or sub-national strategies

(i)Ghana: the project will help achieving the goals of the *Ghana's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)* which is based on *Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II, the 40-year socio-economic transformational plan* and *the National Climate Change Policy*. The project will tackle building climate resilient strategic infrastructure, which is identified as an strategic area for policy action in the INDC. More specifically, it addresses the objectives, strategies, and priority actions specified by the *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*. The different components will focus on the areas prioritised by the *National Climate Change Policy*, also supporting and giving continuation to *Ghana's Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (2011/2015)*. The components of the proposed project will support activities of the plan such as: ensuring disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; ensure regional, national and local coordination; identification and assessment of disaster risks; use knowledge, innovation and education to build culture of safety and resilience; and reinforcing land-use planning and other technical measures to build resilience. Ultimately, the project will leverage the achievements of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process established under the UNFCCC.

(ii) Cote d' Ivoire: the project will work on several of the most relevant national challenges and will be aligned with strategies from the *INDC, the National Adaptation Plan, the National Environment Action Plan, the National du Developpement durable en Cote d'Ivoire dans la perspective de Rio+20, the National Development Plan 2012-2015, and the Programme National Changement Climatique 2015-2020*. Regarding risk reduction the main document the project will be aligned with is the *Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes & Plan d'Action*. The project will support initiatives from these plans such as: improvement of disaster risk reduction and coastal areas management, elaboration of a coastal adaptation strategy, build active protection structures, ecosystems restoration, better management of natural resources, and consolidation of co-operation links between Cote d' Ivoire, the West African region and the international community. The project will also leverage the achievements of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process established under the UNFCCC.

Learning and knowledge management

Through platforms such as the Abidjan Convention, it is expected that the project and its inputs to regional and national frameworks will be actively shared with other governments, as well as the lessons learnt. For the specific project, a number of technical workshops, trainings, town hall meetings, working sessions, charrettes and peer-to-peer learning activities will be organized at the regional, national, local and community scales. The project also envisions the creation of a data management and knowledge sharing platform to serve as a tool for capacity development and networking.

The consultative process

The previous work developed by UN-Habitat in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire follows the participatory approach methodology. In Ghana, the ongoing National Priority Planned City Extension in the Greater Accra Region has managed to mobilize national and local governments as well as private sector and communities. UN-Habitat, in a partnership with the Creative Industries Fund of the Netherlands developed a plan for the coastal area of the Ningo-Prampam District. The plan included initial adaptation strategies related to sea level rise, temperature increase, floods and draughts and environmental preservation. In Ivory Coast, initial consultations for the participatory process already took place following the Government requests in July 2016. Meetings were held with different Ministries, municipalities, communities and international organizations to define the scope of the intervention to promote participative urban planning and environmental protection in coastal cities.

For the concept note stage, consultations in both Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana will be held with National and local governments, local communities, NGO's UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders. Regarding the full proposal, consultations will focus on identifying and selecting the specific interventions needed. This will take into consideration their adaptation benefits, their cost effectiveness, and its environmental and social impacts and risks, especially for the most vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, disabled people, indigenous groups, etc.).

Sustainability of the project/programme

The sustainability of the project is linked to the creation of competitive capacity to provide quality environmental services such as mangrove restoration or seashell reefs protection. These services will be demanded by the government, at national and municipal level, the private sector and also communities, given the value of land for example at the touristic sector. They also gain value as means of revenue generation for communities. Revenue generating activities such as sea weed production, sea shell production, sub-aquatic activities etc. is directly linked to the restoration and preservation of natural ecosystems that are also the natural tools to improve coastal resilience. These income generating activities are key for the sustainability of the project beyond the project period.

The sustainability of the project is linked to the involvement and capacity building of national and municipal governments, local communities and other stakeholders during the processes. It is also ensured given the alignment of the project with regional and national priorities, building on existing governmental allocations, on international funds for urban development and resilience, and on the development of bankable projects that are ready to be funded by lending institutions. In addition, the project is conceived as an articulation of different revenue-generating activities to be developed and adopted by communities and in collaboration partnership with the private sector. The establishment of required management and maintenance mechanisms in the developed projects at the different levels will ensure that human and financial resources are allocated to the projects until they are able to reach a break-even point.

Economic, social and environmental benefits

The project will promote socio-economic development, linking to the regional and national priorities to mobilize resources for implementation, but also at the municipal and community levels, by developing transformative and catalytic projects that are revenue-generating and that have the potential to act as catalysers for the creation of jobs and economic activities. In addition, the sustainable development of coastal zones will protect these economic hubs that host major ports and industrial facilities accounting for more than 150\$ billion annually in trade⁶, and fisheries accounting for more than 600\$ million in exports⁷. This will contribute to food security, supporting the most vulnerable communities who have natural resource-based livelihoods.

Environmental benefits appear also at different levels. At the national scale, the project will deduct specific recommendations for climate change adaptation frameworks and at the municipal and community scales, the urban planning process will define adaptation strategies and concrete projects that will positively impact biodiversity, preservation of agricultural and environmental areas, coastal protection against erosion and floods and sea level rise adaptation through anticipation and construction of infrastructure. Other additional environmental benefits would be the adequate management of watersheds through a drainage network, the establishment of areas and systems for waste collection and the reforestation of coastal areas linked to a more efficient and compact use of urban land.

Compliance with Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social policy

The proposed project seeks to fully align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). For the concept note, the entire project, project components and activities will be screened to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts using the 15 Adaptation Fund Principles. For the potential risks and impacts identified, mitigation measures will be proposed. For the full proposal, management and monitoring arrangements for dealing with risks will be included. An ESMP will be included if required at that stage. With the information available at this stage the project is expected to fall into medium risk category B and aims to plan and design larger interventions in a way that they will not trigger principles leading to a category A classification. Information required to further assess this classification will be provided at the concept stage.

For the concept note proposal, risks and impacts related to compliance with the law, human rights and core labour rights will be screened and assessed because these are core principles. Besides that, risks related to participation in planning processes and access to project benefits for marginalized and vulnerable groups, indigenous people and women/gender will be initially screened and assessed because of the 'inclusive' approach, as well as a focus on involuntary resettlement, protection of natural habitats, conservation of biodiversity, pollution and resource efficiency and land and soil conservation, from which risks could arise due to especially larger interventions. Climate change, public health and physical and cultural heritage will also be considered.

Overlap with other funding sources

The project will avoid overlap with the following projects/programmes: the World Bank's Africa Climate Business Plan, "Stepping up Support for Africa's Climate-Resilient and Low-Carbon Development.2015-18."; the West Africa Coastal Management Programme (WACA) from the World Bank; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and the Abidjan Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West. The project will be actively seeking learning and synergy from these previous programmes and will complement them by addressing the challenge of coastal erosion in West Africa.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UN Habitat will be the implementing partner for the project providing specific technical support in urban development and resilience related areas such as rules and regulations, land tenure, economic and financial urban development, social assessments and basic service provision. In addition, UN Habitat staff and projects are currently under development both in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana. UN Habitat would leverage the existing networks and resources available in the countries, and would reinforce the existing team by hiring further staff that would be in charge of the coordination of the project in each of the countries.

One executing partner will be designated in each of the countries (Ministries) that will count with the support of the municipal governments for the activities that are district and city based. There are existing working linkages between UN Habitat and the main Ministries, Agencies and local institutions of both Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire that would ensure the soft implementation of the project and the support of local experts and political leaders.

For the implementation of community projects, a local partner in each of countries will be designated to develop the community coordination and technical support work.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A.

Mr. Fredua Agyeman Director for Environment Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI). Ghana	Date: 31-August-2017
Mr. Jean Douglas Anaman Head of Adaptation Unit at National Climate Change Programme, Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development. Cote d'Ivoire	Date: 02-August-2017

B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans of Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Rafael Tuts Director, Programme Division UN-Habitat	
Date: 02-August-2017	Tel. and email: +254 20 762326 Raf.Tuts@unhabitat.org
Project Contact Person: Javier Torner	
Tel. And Email: +254 20 761 24160 – Javier.torner@unhabitat.org	

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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August 31, 2017

THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

% ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT

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FAX: 202 522 3240/5

ENDORSEMENT FOR IMPROVED RESILIENCE OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN COTE D'IVORE AND GHANA

In my capacity as the Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund in Ghana, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Ghana.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and executed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), with the co-lead of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)


FRED AAGYEMAN

DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT

**MINISTRY OF URBAN SANITATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

**NATIONAL CLIMATE
CHANGE PROGRAMME**

N° 1222 /MINSEDD/CAB1 /PNCC/jda

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

Union – Discipline – Travail



Abidjan, le

02 AOUT 2017

Letter of Endorsement by Government of Côte d'Ivoire

To: **The Adaptation Fund Board**
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Improved Resilience of Coastal Communities
in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana Programme

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Côte d'Ivoire, I confirm that the above regional programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the programme will be implemented by United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and executed Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning and Local planning departments of Abidjan, Grand-Bassam and Grand – Lahou.

Sincerely,

Jean Douglas ANAMAN
Head of Adaptation Unit at
National Climate Change Programme