

AFB/PPRC.21/16 26 September 2017

Adaptation Fund Board Project and Programme Review Committee Twenty-First Meeting Bonn, Germany, 10-11 October 2017

Agenda Item 6 I)

PROPOSAL FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines (OPG) for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), state in paragraph 45 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the endorsement of the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would ultimately require the Board's approval.

2. The Templates approved by the Board (OPG, Annex 4) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

- 3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:
 - 1. Country Eligibility,
 - 2. Project Eligibility,
 - 3. Resource Availability, and
 - 4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.
- The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:
 5. Implementation Arrangements.

5. It is worth noting that since the twenty-second Board meeting, the Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy of the Fund was approved and consequently compliance with the Policy has been included in the review criteria both for concept documents and fully-developed project documents. The proposals template was revised as well, to include sections requesting demonstration of compliance of the project/programme with the E&S Policy.

6. In its seventeenth meeting, the Board decided (Decision B.17/7) to approve "Instructions for preparing a request for project or programme funding from the Adaptation Fund", contained in the Annex to document AFB/PPRC.8/4, which further outlines applicable review criteria for both concepts and fully-developed proposals. The latest version of this document was launched in conjunction with the revision of the Operational Policies and Guidelines in November 2013.

7. Based on the Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

8. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

9. The following project concept titled "Increasing local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through improving climate-smart agriculture, water and energy access in the Bandama watershed of Côte d'Ivoire" was submitted by the African Development Bank (AfDB), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

10. This is the first submission of the proposal. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirtieth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number CIV/MIE/Multi/2017/1, and completed a review sheet.

11. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with AfDB, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

12. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

Project Summary

<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> – Increasing local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through improving climate-smart agriculture, water and energy access in the Bandama watershed of Côte d'Ivoire

Implementing Entity: *African Development Bank* Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 863,922 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,093,922 Implementing Fee: USD 772,983 Financing Requested: USD 9,866,905

Project Background and Context:

The project contributes to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs by strengthening the multi-dimensional vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the populations living in the Bandama catchment area. More specifically, the project aims to: improve agricultural production techniques for vulnerable populations in the Bandama watershed; improve food security through sustainable management of water resources in the Bandama watershed; and combat poverty through access to electricity and clean energy sources; and empower women and enhance the resilience of vulnerable households.

<u>Component 1</u>: Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector (USD 3,560,000)

Component 1 of this project presents four major actions that will be carried out in the Bandama Watershed. It reinforces the framework for the implementation of the country's NDC, through developing the agro-ecological approach (practices of soil fertility management and the use of organic fertilizers and compost from household waste, the agriculture-livestock association) in the Bandama watershed.

<u>Component 2</u>: Improving access to water and resilience of vulnerable groups in Bandama (USD 2,000,000)

The second component is includes: the management plan for the Bandama Watershed, implementing smart agriculture in the face of climate with small farmers (irrigation-improved plant material-sustainable value chain); and strengthening the technical and logistical capacities of farmers and other land users, in particular women in irrigation techniques, rainwater and flood Recovery.

<u>Component 3</u>: Improving access of vulnerable populations to electricity and clean energy sources (USD 2,110,000)

The third component includes: enhancing rural energy efficiency through the introduction of a photovoltaic system for 5000 households; reinforcing agricultural waste recycling capacity for the production of thermal energy; increasing production capacity of fuel briquettes from agricultural and forestry wastes in the Bandama valley.

<u>Component 4</u>: Project management and capitalization of lessons learned and good practices in the resilience of vulnerable populations (USD 560,000).



ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Côte d'Ivoire

Project Title: Increasing local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through improving climatesmart agriculture, water and energy access in the Bandama watershed of Côte d'Ivoire

AF Project ID: CIV/MIE/Multi/2017/1

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **9,866,905** Co-reviewer(s): **Jean-Marc Sinnassamy**

Reviewer and contact person: Daouda Ndiaye

IE Contact Person: Mame Soce Sene, African Development Bank

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 23/8/18	Comments on 11/9/17
	 Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol? 	Yes, Côte d'Ivoire is a party to the Kyoto Protocol.	
Country Eligibility	 Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? 	Yes, Côte d'Ivoire is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because its economy is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive sectors.	
Project Eligibility	 Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme? 	Yes.	

2.	Does the project /	Requires clarification. The description	
	programme support	of the geographic context and sectors	
	concrete adaptation actions	has not been linked with the	
	to assist the country in	description of vulnerability to the	
	addressing adaptive	impacts of climate change. As such,	
	capacity to the adverse	the proposed project seems disjointed	
	effects of climate change	from the underlying adaptation	
	and build in climate	rationale of the project, which has not	
	resilience?	been described clearly. Recent events	
		such as flooding or drought episodes	
		in the North of the basin since 2006, as	
		well as an earlier drought in the region	
		of Korhogo have not been referenced.	
		The proposal is also lacking a situation	
		analysis and justification for why the	
		location of the project was selected.	
		CR1: Please provide additional	
		baseline information and situation	CR1: Addressed
		analysis, justifying why the project	
		chooses to address agriculture, some	
		forms of water use and energy among	
		other possible sectors.	
		CR2 : Please provide a clearer	
		description and evidence of the climate	CR2: Somewhat addressed, the
		vulnerabilities that the project aims to	information has not been provided for
		address and rationale of the adaptation	the project site/context.
		intervention.	
		CR3: Please justify why the project site	
		was chosen with respect to reducing	CR3: Addressed for concept stage.
		vulnerability to the impacts of climate	
		change.	
		CR4: Please explain how the different	
		components of the project will be	CR4: Somewhat addressed, revision
		integrated to constitute a single project	states the components will be aligned
		and not three distinct projects on	but does not describe how.
		agriculture, water, and energy. CR5:	
		Please clarify how activities are	
		organized as the components appear	CR5: Not addressed, the distinction of
		to overlap (across agriculture, water,	each component has not been justified
		and energy-related activities).	or explained.
		CR6: While clean energy may have	
		adaptation co-benefits, please explain	CR6: Somewhat addressed. The
1		how component 3 is justified as	revision describes how dependency on

3.	Does the project /	Requires clarification. The project	
	programme provide	document makes many claims about	
	economic, social and	the social, economic, and	
	environmental benefits,	environmental benefits of the project	
	particularly to vulnerable	without any justification.	
	communities, including	CR11: The review notes that the	CR11: Not addressed.
	gender considerations, while	project involves different kinds of	
	avoiding or mitigating	agriculture practices by different	
	negative impacts, in	categories of farmers (family farmers,	
	compliance with the	smallholders, employees of large agri-	
	Environmental and Social	business companies). Please clarify	
	Policy and Gender Policy of	who the intended beneficiaries of the	
	the Fund?	project are and how they will be	
		selected.	
		CR12: Please clarify the land tenure	CR12: Addressed.
		situation in the project area, as some	
		measures and principles should be	
		clearly defined in the design of project	
		to reduce risk.	
		CR13: Please justify the benefits that	CR13: Mostly addressed.
		are listed, providing the rationale and	
		basis for those claims.	
		CR14: Please clarify if gender	CR14: Addressed.
		considerations will be taken into	
		account for the entire project, and not	
		just for selected components.	
		CR15: Please clarify if any	CR15: Not addressed.
		marginalized or particularly vulnerable	
		people will be included in the project.	
		CR16 : Please provide information on	CR16: Not addressed.
		how the project will avoid or mitigate	
		potential negative impacts.	

4. Is the project / programme cost effective?	Unclear as this section has not been supplied. CAR1 : Please provide a preliminary assessment of why the selected project and activities are the most appropriate and cost-effective options for addressing climate risk relative to alternatives.	CAR1: Not addressed.
5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	Yes, the project appears to support existing policies and plans. CR17 : Please reference the National Adaptation Process which was launched this year and describe whether this project has been informed by this process.	CR17: Addressed.
6. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund??	Unclear. CR18 : Please provide a preliminary analysis of relevant standards that might apply to the three components.	CR18: Not addressed.

7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	Requires clarification. It appears as if the project does not acknowledge or borrow from lessons of past and on- going projects in the Bandama basin on agriculture, water, and energy. CR19 : Please review the portfolio of AfDB, European Union, IFAD, or any relevant bilateral funders to ensure that lessons drawn from past or existing programs in the region will be of benefit to the project in its design and/or implementation.	CR19: Not addressed.
8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	Yes, the project has a component dedicated to learning and knowledge management.	
9. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	Yes, but requires clarification. CR20 : Please elaborate on whether vulnerable groups, women, and local communities were consulted in the design of the project and how their views were integrated into the project design.	CR20: Somewhat addressed, detail of how consultations have informed project design have not been provided and communities have not been consulted to date.
10. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	Requires clarification. CR21 : Please formulate this section by comparing the baseline (no AF funding) with the expected outcomes of the project.	CR21: Not addressed.
11. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	Possibly, pending resolution of outstanding issues, and clarification of the project baseline. Most of the	

	baseline information used for this project comes from a workshop held in 2015 and the INDC, but is too generic to justify the project. Information exists in literature (Gneneyougo et al., 2017; Kouakou et al., 2013). CR22 : Please clarify the baseline situation, identify the problems,	CR22: Addressed.
	anticipate the risks, and elaborate on the strategic choices made for the project.	
12. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	Requires clarification. CR23: Please provide information on how the activities and components of the project will be sustained beyond the lifetime of the project, in particular activities that involve financing or training programs such as 1.1.3, 1.2.3, 1.3.3, 1.3.1, and 2.3.4.	CR23: Not addressed.
13. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	Partially. The project seems to suggest that all risks are low and limited. Several of the project activities (2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.2, 2.3.3, 3.2.2 and 3.3.2) consist of unidentified sub-projects (USP) or have insufficient level of detail (e.g. 3.2 and 3.3) to identify ESP risks. Nevertheless, the II.K table is completed with firm but unsubstantiated statements and conclusions about the risks and impacts, mostly without justification and in the presence of USPs. There is no justification for the USP approach, which should require to formulate and implement an effective Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).	

			All project activities should be fully developed prior to project approval and ESP risks identified and managed accordingly. Stakeholder consultation has been limited, very few ultimate beneficiaries seem to have been engaged in consultation. CR24 : Please provide a more robust assessment and overview of potential risks of the project, such as land tenure, gender considerations, ecosystem services, etc to justify the strategic choices made in the project.	CR24: Somewhat addressed, but not adequately given the USP approach to be employed.
Resource Availability	1.	Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes.	
	2.	Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	Not clear. The lines for project/programme execution cost and project/programme cycle management fee appear to not be filled out or under the wrong line item. CR25 : Please review and revise line items under 7 and 8 in the budget and ensure that the IE management fee is at or below 8.5% of the total project/programme budget before the fee.	CR25:
	3.	Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Not clear. The lines for project/programme execution cost and project/programme cycle management fee appear to not be filled out or under the wrong line item. CR26 : Please review and revise line item 6 in the budget and ensure that the execution costs are at or below 9.5% of the total project/programme	CR26:

			budget (including the fee).	
Eligibility of IE	4.	Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes, the project has been submitted by the African Development Bank, an accredited MIE.	
	1.	Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	
	2.	Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	
Implementation Arrangements	3.	Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	
	4.	Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	
	5.	Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	
	6.	Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)	

	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	N/A (not assessed at the concept stage)
Technical	The proposed project aims to	contribute to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's national climate change policies

Technical	The proposed project aims to contribute to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's national climate change policies
Summary	and plans by strengthening the multi-dimensional vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the populations living in
	the Bandama catchment area. While the project includes some relevant and unique activities, the adaptation
	rationale should be strengthened to clearly define the specific climate change impacts and risks that the project
	has been designed to address within the context of the local economy and environment. Further, the three address of the preject (agriculture, water, and energy) do not enpose to align with each other or contribute to a
	common objective. Lastly, sufficient technical details have not been included, precluding a complete technical review of the project activities.
	The technical review makes the following corrective action and clarification requests:

CAR1: Please provide a preliminary assessment of why the selected project and activities are the most appropriate and cost-effective options for addressing climate risk relative to alternatives. **CAR2**: Please ensure that the entire project document is in English and that acronyms are spelled out.

CR1: Please provide additional baseline information and situation analysis, justifying why the project chooses to address agriculture, some forms of water use and energy among other possible sectors.

CR2: Please provide a clearer description and evidence of the climate vulnerabilities that the project aims to address and rationale of the adaptation intervention.

CR3: Please justify why the project site was chosen with respect to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

CR4: Please explain how the different components of the project will be integrated to constitute a single project and not three distinct projects on agriculture, water, and energy. **CR5**: Please clarify how activities are organized as the components appear to overlap (across agriculture, water, and energy-related activities).

CR6: While clean energy may have adaptation co-benefits, please explain how component 3 is justified as adaptation-driven.

CR7: Please consider fully detailing section II. A) of the project, which should elaborate and describe the intended activities beyond a general list, and how they fit together and contribute to adaptation outcomes, including technical details.

CR8: Please note that activity 4.2, project management, falls under project execution.

CR9: Please ensure that all outputs under each activity are specific and measurable.

CR10: Please define what "resilient" agricultural practices and species include in the context of this project. **CR11**: The review notes that the project involves different kinds of agriculture practices by different categories of farmers (family farmers, smallholders, employees of large agri-business companies). Please clarify who the intended beneficiaries of the project are and how they will be selected.

CR12: Please clarify the land tenure situation in the project area, as some measures and principles should be clearly defined in the design of project to reduce risk.

CR13: Please justify the benefits that are listed, providing the rationale and basis for those claims.

CR14: Please clarify if gender considerations will be taken into account for the entire project, and not just for selected components.

CR15: Please clarify if any marginalized or particularly vulnerable people will be included in the project.

CR16: Please provide information on how the project will avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts.

CR17: Please reference the National Adaptation Process which was launched this year and describe whether this project has been informed by this process

CR18: Please provide a preliminary analysis of relevant standards that might apply to the three components.

CR19: Please review the portfolio of AfDB, European Union, IFAD, or any relevant bilateral funders to ensure that lessons drawn from past or existing programs in the region will be of benefit to the project in its design and/or

 CR20: Please elaborate on whether vulnerable groups, women, and local communities were consulted in the design of the project and how their views were integrated into the project design. CR21: Please formulate this section by comparing the baseline (no AF funding) with the expected outcomes of the project. CR22: Please clarify the baseline situation, identify the problems, anticipate the risks, and elaborate on the strategic choices made for the project. CR23: Please provide information on how the activities and components of the project will be sustained beyond the lifetime of the project, in particular activities that involve financing or training programs such as 1.1.3, 1.2.3, 1.3.3, 1.3.1, and 2.3.4. CR25: Please review and revise line items under 7 and 8 in the budget and ensure that the IE management fee i at or below 8.5% of the total project/programme budget before the fee. CR26: Please review and revise line item 6 in the budget and ensure that the execution costs are at or below 9.5% of the total project/programme budget (including the fee). The revised proposal has resolved several of the clarification requests made in the initial technical review. However, the final project review finds that the proposal fails to address most of the project align towards a common and adaptation-driven objective. (i) The proposal should provide more detail about how the components of the project align towards a common and adaptation-driven objective. (ii) The proposal should provide additional detail on the environmental and social screening, as well as an explanation of the plan to fully comply with the ESP of the AF during the fully-development proposal preparation. 	Date:	11 September 2017
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implementation		implementation. CR20 : Please elaborate on whether vulnerable groups, women, and local communities were consulted in the design of the project and how their views were integrated into the project design. CR21 : Please formulate this section by comparing the baseline (no AF funding) with the expected outcomes of the project. CR22 : Please clarify the baseline cituation identify the problems, entiring to the ricks, and elaborate on the



REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

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Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat 1818 H Street NW MSN P4-400 Washington, D.C., 20433 U.S.A Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5 Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org



PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category: Country/ies:	REGULAR PROJECT CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Title of Project/Programme:	Increasing local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through improving climate-smart agriculture, water and energy access in the Bandama watershed of Côte d'Ivoire
Type of Implementing Entity:	MIE
Implementing Entity:	African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
Executing Entity/ies:	Ministry Of Urban Sanitation, Environment And
0	Sustainable Development; Ministry of Agriculture
	and Rural Development; Ministry of Petroleum,
	Energy and Renewable Energy Development
Amount of Financing Requested:	(in U.S Dollars Equivalent) <u>9,866,905</u> 9,800,000.00

Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

Introduction

Global context

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa and shares borders with Liberia and Guinea in the West, Ghana in the East, Mali and Burkina Faso in the North, and the



Atlantic Ocean to the south. The country covers an area of 322,463 km², including 318,003 km² of land and 4,460 km² of water.

The decentralization policy organizes the national territory around 2 autonomous districts (Yamoussoukro and Abidjan), 12 districts, 30 regions, 95 departments and 498 sub-prefectures. The country's population, estimated at 15.4 million

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Figure 1: Cote d'Ivoire in Africa



Figure 21: Administrative divisions of Coo te d'Ivoire

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in 1998, increased to 22.7 million in 2014 (RGPH, 2014), with an average annual growth rate of 2.6% in 2014 (against 3.8% in 1975). The Ivorian population is young with 77% of people aged below 35 years old. Approximately half of the population (50.3%) lives in urban areas and this proportion is increasing (from 32% in 1975 42.5% in 1998). This to demographic dynamic has led to increasing pressure on the country's natural resources, especially in the forested areas, where the large majority of the population lives (75.5%) compared to 24.5% for the savannah zone).

The long political-military crisis that lasted from 2002 to 2011 has led to a very high economic

and social impact on the country. The poverty rate is estimated at 46% (INS 2015) and the country ranked 172nd (out of 188) in the UNDP's 2015 Human Development Index (HDI). Since 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a favorable GDP growth rate estimated at 8.3% in 2014.

Within the framework of the preparation of Côte d'Ivoire's nationally determined contributions (NDCs), a series of consultations and studies were made to prioritize vulnerable sectors into two categories: sectors with high vulnerability and medium or low vulnerability. Among the five sectors identified as being of high vulnerability are agriculture, water resources and energy, in order of importance. The interconnection between these three sectors in rural areas is of paramount importance in achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan for Côte d'Ivoire (2016-2020).

According to the Technology Needs assessment for Adaptation (TNA, 2013), agriculture continues to provide for over 30% of GDP, 70% of export earnings and more than 60% of jobs. Unfortunately, this sector is highly vulnerable to climate change thus leaving rural people in a precarious state.

With regards to the water resources sector, the studies carried out in the framework of the Third Nationally Communication show that the highest rainfall deficits are observed in Boundiali (21%), in the extreme north and in Grand- Lahou (24%) in the extreme south on the coast, both located in the Bandama Watershed. Moreover, the consecutive

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deficits are practically of the same order and vary from 46% at Tortiya station in the center to 56% at the station of Tiassale in the south towards the river outlet. Deficits seem to increase with the amount of annual average discharge observed and the area covered by the hydrographic network in the watershed. The dependence of agriculture on water raises the issues related to low productivity in rural areas.

Irrigated areas depend on groundwater or river runoff (through pumping systems). Lower precipitation levels have affected the quantity and quality of water available for irrigation, negatively impacting local food markets and increasing malnutrition rates in poverty-affected areas. Selecting appropriate small-scale irrigation technologies and selecting crops that are tolerant of drought and salinity are useful ways to minimize risks and improve productivity and farm incomes.

In terms of energy, the EBT (2013) report indicates that, at the level of energy sources, biomass is the most used energy source in Côte d'Ivoire. According to the prospective forestry sector study in Africa (FOSA) carried out in Côte d'Ivoire in 2000, energy biomass represented 47.90% of the energy balance. It consists of wood, coal, agricultural and agro-industrial residues.

Macroeconomic context of Côte d'Ivoire

I

With a gross domestic product (GDP) of about US \$ 31 billion and a growth rate of 9% in 2013, Côte d'Ivoire is the second largest economy in West Africa after Nigeria, and the largest economy in the West African Economic and Monetary Union¹. Despite a decline in GDP to 8.4% in 2015, economic activity continues to grow at a sustained pace, leading to strong aggregate demand and an increase in both private and public investment². About 85% of all economic activity is concentrated in the southern part of the country. Small and medium-sized enterprises represent 61% of companies in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Ivorian economy is considered to be well diversified. All export products from Côte d'Ivoire are directly or indirectly based on natural resources (either raw or processed products, from extraction and processing equipment). There are three main economic sectors which are the agriculture, forestry and mining industries.

Agriculture is the main driver of the economy, accounting for 66% of export earnings, 27% of GDP, and with agro-industry, supporting nearly two-thirds of the country's population (PNIA³, 2010). According to the latest UNEP report (2015), the principal cash crops produced and exported are: Cocoa (the world's largest producer), which currently represents 38% of the country's export value (US \$ 4.16 billion). In addition, Côte d'Ivoire is the largest producer of natural rubber in Africa and the seventh largest producer in the world with an annual production estimated at 400 000 tonnes in 2011 and expected to reach 600 000 tonnes by 2025. For palm oil, the production increased

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¹ Banque mondiale. (2011). Le pays en bref: la Côte d'Ivoire. Banque mondiale: Washington, D.C.

² Banque mondiale. (2016). Le pays en bref: la Côte d'Ivoire. Banque mondiale: Washington, D.C

³ Programme National d'Investissement Agricole 2010-2015

from 288 000 tonnes to 400 000 tonnes between 2007 and 2011. In 2011, palm oil production was valued at US \$ 174 million, almost 1% of national GDP. Cashew nuts, introduced as a reforestation tree in the early 1980s, are grown mainly in the northern part of the country. Côte d'Ivoire is the third largest producer in the world and the second largest exporter of raw cashew nuts. In 2010, cashew nuts accounted for 1.5% of total Ivorian exports, for a total of \$ 170 million. In the case of tubers, from 2002 to 2010, yams represents 49% of national food production, more than plantain and cassava, and play a particularly important role in ensuring farmers' food security and income.

In recent years, **the forestry sector** (including the timber industry) formerly the country's third largest export sector has seen its decrease in share in the country's economic growth due to the demand for agricultural land, particularly for cocoa and coffee. Exports of lumber decreased from 700,000 m³ in 2007-2009 to 315,500 m³ in 2010 (DEIF⁴), and sawing volumes decreased from 32,600 m³ in 2004 to 5,300 m³ in 2010, resulting in the closure of several processing plants, and a general decline in the sector. In 2012, the timber industry represented about 12,000 direct formal jobs and 50,000 in total with indirect jobs and 1.0% of GDP (Louppe and N'klo, 2014).

According to the Readiness Preparation Proposal (2014) under REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire, the consumption of wood energy in the form of firewood and charcoal would entail annual pressures equivalent to the loss of about 92 200 ha even if the actual loss does not seem as dramatic. Nevertheless, the pressure exerted by the demand for biomass energy contributes to deforestation and land degradation and inhibits regeneration processes on deforested or degraded lands. This increased consumption concomitant with demographic growth could have enormous consequences on the remaining forests.

Extractive industries in Côte d'Ivoire include oil and gas, gold and diamond mines, and some manganese and aggregate mines. In addition to official exploration and mining activities, there is also an unofficial artisanal extraction of gold and diamonds. In 2012, the oil and gas sector accounted for more than 20% of the country's exports which corresponds to \$ 2.36 billion. Extractive industries (gold, manganese and oil) are expanding. With the start of two new mining operations (in Agbaou and Ity), gold production reached 18 tons in 2014, after 15 tons in 2013, compared with only seven tons in 2009. In January 2015, three new research permits were granted to mining companies to increase production. In total, 140 mining research permits were issued in Côte d'Ivoire, including eight gold and three for manganese. The mining sector employs 6,640 people. It generated a turnover of approximately \$ 580 million (USD) in the first nine months of 2014.

The Ivorian climate and sectors vulnerable to climate change

Climate and agro-climatic zones

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⁴ Direction de l'Exploitation et des Industries Forestières

Regarding its climate, the country is influenced by the monsoon, wet equatorial air mass and harmattan, a dry tropical air mass with its drying wind.

According to HALLE and BRUZON (2006), climate and vegetation divide the country into two main parts. In the south, the forest area covers approximately 139 000 km², and in the north, the savanna zone is about 183 000 km². Four (4) agro-climatic zones were identified, based on the precipitation regime from 1971-2000.

-Sub-Saharan Côte d'Ivoire (zone 1): the climate is a tropical transition called "Sudanese" climate, characterized by a single rainy season (June-October), a long dry season spread out over 7 to 8 months. The annual rainfall, highly variable, is between 900 and 1400 mm, with a water deficit in excess of 500 mm / year.

- Pre-forest Cote d'Ivoire (zone 2): this zone has an attenuated transitional equatorial climate with 2 rainy seasons (May to July and October-November) and 2 dry seasons (December-April and August- September). The annual rainfall is between 1000 and 1500 mm, with a water deficit ranging from 300 mm to 500 mm / year.

- The average forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 3): here the attenuated transitional equatorial climate is marked by an annual rainfall varying from 1200 to 1600 mm and by the alternation of two rainy seasons (April to July and October- November) and two dry seasons (December to March and August to September), with a water deficit between 100 and 300 mm.

- Lower Forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 4): The climate is a pure equatorial transition type, characterized by an annual rainfall superior to 1600 mm, and by the alternation of two rainy seasons and two dry seasons (except in the mountainous area of Man where the second dry season is almost non-existent), with a water deficit less than 100 mm.



Map-Figure 12: Agro-climatic zoning zones in Côte d'Ivoire (MINAGRI, 2003; MINESUDD, 2013)

· Vulnerability to climate change

Formatted: French (France) Field Code Changed Formatted: French (France) Formatted: French (France) According to the 2015 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the main impacts of climate change in Côte d'Ivoire include floods, storms, landslides, drought-heatwaves, wildfires, declining river flows and diminishing surface water volumes, the shortening of the average length of periods of vegetative growth shortening the average length of growing seasons and the increased exposure of plants to water stress, the low growth of plant biomass, the reduction of the productive potential of ecosystems, the reduction of arable land due to their degradation, coastal erosion up to 3 meters per year reaching 6 to 12 meters during storms and the attenuation of the phenomenon of *seasonal upwelling*.

Unfortunately, Côte d'Ivoire's socio-economic activities are heavily dependent on weather conditions and highly vulnerable to climate change. The overexploitation of natural resources and the difficult socio-economic context weaken Côte d'Ivoire's adaptive capacity. The effects of climate change are reflected in particular by an increased frequency of floods, storms, landslides, drought-heatwaves, wildfires, but also through declining river flows and diminishing surface water volumes, the shortening of the average length of periods of vegetative growth shortening the average length of growing seasons and the increased exposure of plants to water stress, the low growth of plant biomass, the reduction of the productive potential of ecosystems, the reduction of arable land due to their degradation, coastal erosion and the attenuation of the phenomenon of seasonal upwelling.

Eleven sectors were identified as particularly vulnerable in the context of a perception study and participatory workshop in 2015 and validated in the CPDN: (i) Agriculture / Livestock / Aquaculture; (ii) Land use; (iii) Forests; (iv) Water resources; (v) Energy; (vi) Coastal zones; (vii) Fisheries; (viii) Infrastructure (habitats); (ix) Transport (roads); (x) Public health and (xi) gender.

• The agricultural sector

Agriculture contributes significantly to national wealth, yet the sector is highly vulnerable to climate change. Vulnerability to climate change measures the degree to which a system is likely to be affected by the adverse effects of climate change (UNFCCC 2007). It depends on two key factors. The first is the degree of exposure to climate risk and the second relates to the degree of sensitivity to risk. We therefore need to study the extent to which lvorian agriculture is affected by the adverse effects of climate change change on soils, water resources and crops.

Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire is heavily dependent on rainfall, either directly or indirectly (irrigated). It is also dependent on air temperature, heat waves, and winds, parameters needed to be significantly modified in the coming years / decades. The agricultural sector was ranked first in terms of vulnerability to climate change. It has been shown that the climate deviations observed in recent decades have affected not only rainfed agriculture, through rainfall irregularities, but also irrigated agriculture (Center régional agrhymet, 2010, Environmental Action Plan, 1995). Indeed, the late start of the rainy

season has induced late water inflows in dams, with a water deficit for irrigation during critical agricultural periods.

The expected impacts of climate change on agriculture are as follows: changes in start and end dates of the rainy season, causing a fluctuation in the length of the rainy season, resulting in delays in the installation of the season as well as premature rainfall stops; the modification, for agriculture and food, cycles of plant growth, with harmful influences on crops; changes in the distribution and area of arable land, resulting in accelerated deforestation on a large scale; decreased crop yields; food insecurity issues, which should then constitute a major constraint, with consequent worsening of poverty.

These climate disturbances impact cropping schedules and expose the agricultural sector to significant declines in food crop yields. On the other hand, the destruction of crops by floods during periods of heavy rainfall and the persistence of periods of drought that exacerbate bush fires, jeopardize the country's food security. These uncertainties also affect animal and fisheries resources by reducing breeders' incomes, the emergence of disease epidemics, the losses of productivity and the reduction of water sources, as well as the reduction in the potential of aquaculture. Climate change has several impacts on fishing activity. The rise in average temperature, a major frequency of storms, a more and more violent sea and eroding ocean coastlines, lead to a steady decline in fish production.

Besides the problems associated with reduced precipitation/water resources and high temperatures recorded, the agricultural sector faces other challenges and constraints which will be accentuated and exacerbated due to climate change such as: the impoverishment and progressive degradation of soils; annual losses of arable land reaching several tons per hectare in some areas; increased pests (depredators); strengthening of locust invasions; increasing economic cost of mobilizing water resources for irrigation (pumping for irrigation expensive because the level of the water tables is deep and the price of combustibles increasingly high); intensification of extreme events (heat waves, floods); the lack of modern agricultural equipment for plowing and pumping water; the lack of skills, knowledge, information and technological know-how.

Agriculture contributes significantly to national wealth, yet the sector is highly vulnerable to climate change. The Ivorian agricultural system is mainly pluvial and therefore highly dependent on rainfall. Climate change induce a significant rise in average temperatures and a major variability of rainfall cycles. **These climate disturbances impact cropping schedules and expose the agricultural sector to significant declines in food crop yields.** On the other hand, the destruction of crops by floods during periods of heavy rainfall and the persistence of periods of drought that exacerbate bush fires, jeopardize the country's food security. These uncertainties also affect animal and fisheries resources by reducing breeders' incomes, the emergence of disease epidemics, the losses of productivity and the reduction of water sources, as well as the reduction in the potential of aquaculture. Climate change has several impacts on fishing activity. The Formatted: Font: Not Bold

rise in average temperature, a major frequency of storms, a more and more violent sea and eroding ocean coastlines, lead to a steady decline in fish production.

Despite the fragility of the agricultural sector, the analysis of alternative sources of growth show that:

- Agriculture will remain the main source of growth and poverty reduction at both national and rural levels over the next 10-15 years⁵;

- A continuation of recent growth trends in the agricultural sector would reduce the national poverty rate by only 4.7 percentage points by 2015 compared to its 2008 level for the country (48.9%);

- Isolated growth strategies targeting yams, cassava, plantains or forestry products show significant potential for poverty reduction.

- The potential for poverty reduction could be greater if the growth strategy were broadly diversified in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Analysis of the effects of agricultural growth on other sectors of the economy shows that the contribution of agricultural growth to poverty reduction would be much higher than that due to non-agricultural growth. Thus, Figure 8 shows thatStudies have found that poverty reduction of 1% at rural and national levels can be attributed to 73% to the growth in the agricultural sector and only 27% to the growth in non-agricultural sectors. These results can be explained by the fact that a large part of the population depends directly or indirectly on agricultural activities and that poverty is mainly located in rural areas. Consequently, the effects of agricultural growth would be best felt in rural areas rather those in other sectors. In sum, agriculture is the main source of poverty reduction.



Cultivated areas in Côte d'Ivoire increased exponentially (from 5 489 778 ha in 1969 to 12 828 239 ha in 2000)⁶. On the other hand, in the savannah regions, agricultural holdings of cash crops such as cotton and cashew nuts and other crops have contributed greatly to the change in land use. Par ailleurs, dans les régions de savanes les exploitations agricoles des cultures de rentes telles que le coton et l'anacarde et les autres cultures ont grandement contribué au changement d'affectation des terres. Regarding for human settlements (road network and habitat), the annual growth rate was estimated at 1.6% with an increase of 521 ha per year in human settlements. However, there are no data on wetlands and other lands.

Forests

Côte d'Ivoire is 400 km from the equator and enjoys a generally warm and humid climate, ranging from 20 ° C to 33 ° C. The forest area of Côte d'Ivoire is part of the larger region of the Upper Guinea Forest (FHG) of West Africa, extending from Guinea to Togo. These forests are home to an exceptional variety of habitats rich in plant species- there are 2,800 forest vascular plants, of which 23% are endemic and are home to one of the largest varieties of mammals in the world. However, since 2000 the FHG region is officially one of the most sensitive areas in the world for biodiversity conservation because of the very high deforestation rate it has experienced (80% of its original size).

Precisely in Côte d'Ivoire, forest areas are subject to much pressure under the combined effect of extensive slash-and-burn agriculture, rapid urbanization linked to high population growth, infrastructure development (construction of roads, hydroelectric and agricultural dams) and climate change. The uncontrolled forest exploitation for firewood, including classified forests and, to a lesser extent, protected areas, highlights the importance of governance in the management of forest resources and mining, including gold mining and wildfires. Climate change is expected to result in prolonged periods of drought that worsen forest degradation and increase the risk of fires. All this represents a threat to biodiversity and agricultural activities.

Water resources

Water resources in Côte d'Ivoire are also highly vulnerable to climate uncertainty, through the reduction of rainfall, which results in disturbances in the availability and quality of water resources. Moreover, a study conducted by the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Water and Forests indicates a very sensitive decrease in the availability of surface water resources. The marine waters are also impacted by the increase in ocean temperature, and in particular, the rise in the level of the Atlantic Ocean, which is reflected in the sea's advance on firm land, particularly at the outfall level and especially in the department of Grand Lahou.

Côte d'Ivoire has a very diversified water resource. There is an abundance of surface water and groundwater. The <u>S</u>eurface waters consist of rivers and reservoirs spread

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⁶ Plan Investissement Forestier de la Côte d'Ivoire (PIF)

over the entire territory and lagoons located in the coastal zone. The hydrographic network of Côte d'Ivoire mainly includes:

- Four large basins distributed from west to east in the following way: the Cavally, the Sassandra, the Bandama and the Comoé;

- Small coastal rivers, the most significant of which are Tabou, San Pedro, Niouniourou, Boubo, Agneby, Me, Bia and Tanoé;

- The tributaries of the Niger, notably Gbanhala (Kouroukélé), Baoulé, Dégou, Kankélaba and Bagoué;

- A few tributaries of the Black Volta, namely the Koulda, Gbanlou, Gougoulo and Kohodio.

There are no lakes or ponds with particularly remarkable on Ivorian territory. Indeed, all the large inland water storage areas are artificial reservoirs, and Côte d'Ivoire has about 572 reserves for agro-pastoral and / or hydroelectric purposes, The storage capacity is approximately 37.2 billion cubic meters, with 36.8 billion m³ for hydroelectric power and 0.4 billion m³ for the others. Côte d'Ivoire also has several lagoon complexes covering a total area of 1,400 km², with more than 1,500 km of shoreline.

Regarding to-groundwater, they are available throughout the lvorian territory, but under very variable conditions of storage and accessibility. These underground waters are divided into the following three hydrogeological provinces:

- The granite-gneiss base whose altered zone is characterized by an average depth of 57.2 m, a thickness of 21.3 m, a static water level of 10.5 m and an average yield per drilling of 3 m3 / h;

- The former metamorphosed (predominantly schist) sedimentary for which the average depth, the thickness of the altered zone, the static water level and the average yield are respectively 63 m; 28.4 m; 17.4 m and 3.3 m3 / h;

- The coastal sedimentary basin or general aquifer is lithologically divided into clayey sand, medium sand, coarse sand and fine sand in descending order. The depth of the aquifer, the static level and the yield per borehole are respectively 50.1 m, 21.7 m and 9.6 m3 / h. The thickness of the aquifer varies from 50 to 150 m under the plateau area and more than 200 m under the Ebrié lagoon and the coastal zone.

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The groundwater resources of Côte d'Ivoire are as follows: (i) in the basement area, groundwater resources are estimated at 78 billion m³ whose 35 billion m³ are considered as renewable resources. At this level, the slices of fractures are captured by boreholes and the alterite slices by wells; (ii) in the coastal sedimentary basin, resources are estimated at 9.9 billion m³, with an annual renewal of 2.7 billion m³. Ultimately, the groundwater potential of Côte d'Ivoire is estimated at about 87.9 billion m³ of which 37.7 billion m³ is renewable.

Water is a strategic element of rural development (crops, forests, drinking water); with the sea, it is the good fishing areas, a very important activity for the food security of the country, whose population increasingly appreciates fish as animal proteins.

As shown in the map below, the river system consists of four major watersheds oriented north- south (Comoé, Bandama, Sassandra and Cavally) that drains most of the country. They are relatively powerful but are non-navigable due to many jumps and seasonal drying in the North. Two of them carry hydroelectric dams (Buyo on the Sassandra and Kossou on the Bandama).



Figure 4<u>3</u>: Map of watersheds Source : Atlas de Côte d'ivoire, JA, 1983



Figure 5-4: Hydro-pastoral water points Source : FROMAGEOT, 2006

Water is a strategic element of rural development (crops, forests, drinking water); with the sea, it is the good fishing areas, a very important activity for the food security of the country, whose population increasingly appreciates fish as animal proteins. Irrigation which consumes high quantities of fresh water is practiced, but not to its full potential (475,000 ha covered, including 175,000 ha of lowlands, 200,000 ha of plains and 100,000 ha of coastal marshes⁷), except in peri-urban crops for market gardening. Its development can have local consequences on pumped reserves and cause tension over land access between farmers, or between farmers and livestock owners. The map above shows the areas with high water deficit and densely populated areas (and therefore weakly forested) where the water points are the most numerous (V Baoulé, North of the country).

<u>The irrigation sub-sector accounts for about 7% of GDP. Apart from irrigated export</u> and industrial crops such as bananas and pineapples generally produced by private operators, irrigated food production, mainly rice and market gardening, accounts for only 3% of GDP. This low, contribution, of irrigation in the Ivorian economy is

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⁷ CERCAM, Fiches de synthèse Agriculture, 2014.

explained by the rainfall regime which favors a wide spread of rainfed crops in the	Formatted: English (United States)
forest zone and the marginalization of irrigated crops caused by the development of rain-fed rice crops that absorb human, financial and land resources. The lower the	Formatted: English (United States)
ratio of water consumption to requirements, the more the water deficit weighs on the	Formatted: English (United States)
vield of irrigated crops.	Formatted: English (United States)
In general, unlike the arid Sudano-Sahelian countries to the north, the abundance of water means that water is not a strategic constraint for the forest sector in RCI (plantations, if the species used are adapted) and for the development of the country (industrial and domestic consumption). It is not a source of conflict between the various users (hydroelectricity, industries, domestic needs, irrigation, livestock, fishing, etc.) and is likely to be no short-medium term.	
In the medium-long term, however, the development of the country, and particularly of the agricultural and forestry sector, can predict future constraints:	
 in savannah, modern large-scale farming may require irrigation of crops in dry areas and demand for supplies from groundwater whose potential may be reduced or difficult to access ; The biological pollution of drinking water through contamination by household waste is generally compensated by rapid filtration thanks to natural aquatic agents, and the water of the rivers is thus frequently consumed by the riparian populations; in the vicinity of major cities, sanitation is often failing and is a priority for urban development; Chemical pollution by contamination by agricultural inputs dissolved in the slices and which reach the waterways through the direct washing of used pesticide cans in waterways, or by the use of pesticides for catching fish, or by the effluents produced by the processing of minerals leads to the degradation of the river by aquatic plants (water hyacinth, water lettuce and fresh freshwater fern), which reduce the oxygen and light available in the water, may endanger the local fish production and promote water-borne diseases(such as malaria and bilharzia); 	
 The evacuation of rainwater plays an important role in the sustainability of road infrastructures (adequate slope of the rolling surfaces, presence of ditches with sufficient gauge and maintained, dimensioning and strength of the crossing structures and dykes, respect of rainfall barriers on dirt tracks) 	

Other studies carried out by the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Waterand Forests (TOZAN, 2014) indicate, through climate models, a very significant decrease in the availability of surface water resources confirmed by Table 1.3 below

Table 1: Decreases in river levels in 2030 using climate models

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Climate Medale	Rivers		
Climate Models	Bandama	Sassandra	

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GFD3	-22 %	-8,35 %	-6,86 %
UK89	-21 %	-6,45 %	-5,10 %
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Source: TOZAN (2014) Personal communication

Besides, projections for a reduction of groundwater recharge in the range of 7 to 14% by 2030 to 2040 and 49 to 70% in the period from 2090 to 2100, respectively, are expected in relation to climate variability, in particular due to the decline in rainfall. Thus, the combined effects of rainfall variability in volume (decrease) and frequency of precipitation, as well as the average temperature rise of 1.6 ° C (average over the last 50 years) throughout Côte d'Ivoire (Yao et al., 2013) are likely to induce disturbances in the availability and quality of water resources in the short, medium and long term. The effects of climate change will also occur in coastal areas with increasing levels of erosion.

Water resources in Côte d'Ivoire are also highly vulnerable to climate uncertainty, through the reduction of rainfall, which results in disturbances in the availability and guality of water resources. Moreover, a study conducted by the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Water and Forests indicates a very sensitive decrease in the availability of surface water resources. The marine waters are also impacted by the increase in ocean temperature, and in particular, the rise in the level of the Atlantic Ocean, which is reflected in the sea's advance on firm land, particularly at the outfall level and especially in the department of Grand Lahou. Marine waters are also impacted by climate change through increasing ocean temperatures and, in particular, the rise in the level of the Atlantic Ocean, which is reflected in the sea's advance on firm land. The phenomenon is very striking in Côte d'Ivoire and especially in the Department of Grand Lahou where the village of Lahou Kpanda has almost disappeared.

In conclusion, water is an indispensable resource for the development of the_-country,but without any challenge in the RCI if we consider only its abundance. On the other hand, considering its distribution and annual supply variations, it becomes a critical strategic resource in the marked dry season zones (northern half of the country) for plantations and for the health of populations using it as drinking water, because of the risks of pollution from biological and chemical effluents.

Energy

The energy sector is very vulnerable given its dependence on hydroelectric infrastructures. Climate projections indicate a decline in medium and long-term rainfall, which would affect the production of electricity from hydropower. However, Côte d'Ivoire has always integrated energy at the heart of its development strategy, innovating through its regulatory framework. <u>Cependant, la Côte d'Ivoire a toujours intégré</u> l'énergie au cœur de sa stratégie de développement, innovant par son cadre régulateur. As early as 1952, the State Electricity Company of Cote d'Ivoire (EECI) had the concession of an integrated monopole on the three market segments such as production, transport and distribution of electricity. With a ratio of 605-kilowatt hours

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(kWh) per agent and 105 subscribers per employee, EECI was among the best performing energy companies in sub-Saharan Africa⁸. The drought of 1983 and the public financial crisis after the oil crisis in 1979 brought to light certain limits of public electricity management.

The Law of 1985 then provided the framework for the EECI integrated concession, by providing for the entry of independent producers. In 1988, the EECI concession was sold to the Ivorian Electricity Company, a private operator with a transmission and distribution of electricity monopole. In 1994, the Ivorian Company of Electricity Production (CIPREL) signed the first agreement for the construction, operation and retrocession (BOOT) of a thermal power plant. The economic model adopted stipulates that the supply of fuel is the responsibility of the State, which must make it available to CIPREL. The latter is only responsible for its transformation into electricity. The annual production is guaranteed by a "Take or Pay" contract. The second independent producer, AZITO Energy, will enter in 1997 for the installation of a thermal power plant, with a sensibly identical economic model. The third operator, AGREKKO, will enter in the market on the load shedding of 2010, which will lead the State to contract the leasing of thermal capacities⁹.

From 1960 to 1983, the State will have deployed an installed capacity of 668 megawatts to 90% hydroelectric, then a capacity of 990 megawatts exclusively thermal from 1984 to 2012, including 890 megawatts by the independent producers of electricity, including the capacities signed in 2012. There are still 68 isolated thermal power stations totaling 7.8 megawatts.¹⁰

The starting point for an energy policy is to make a case to combat climate change, reduce hydrocarbon imports, promote employment and growth and thus provide safe and affordable energy to consumers. Essentially hydro powered originally, the electricity produced by Côte d'Ivoire is also thermal. This contributes greatly to the depletion of fossil natural resources and to an increase in greenhouse gases (GHG). Despite the efforts undertaken by the Institute for Research on New Energies (IREN), solar energy use, for which significant potential has been recognized, is very limited in Côte d'Ivoire.

According to SNCC 2010, total emissions from the energy sector in 2000 were estimated at 66.6 Mt Eq-CO2. The industrial energy sector is the largest emitter, accounting for 86.53% of emissions. Other major sectors contributing to GHG emissions are the oil and natural gas sectors (8.66%) followed by the transportation sector (3.31%). It should be noted that energy sector emissions increased by 1676% (62.84 Mt Eq-CO2) between 1990 and 2000 and 1302% (61.84 Mt Eq-CO2) between 1994 and 2000. This increase is mainly due to the operation of various natural gas-fired power plants.

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⁸ « Privatisation de l'électricité en Côte d'Ivoire : évaluation et interprétation des premiers résultats », P. Plane – Université d'Auvergne, CNRS 1997

⁹ « Production d'électricité en Côte d'Ivoire : la convention Aggreko prorogée »- Ministère des Mines

du Pétrole et de l'Energie, 15/02/2012.

¹⁰ Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie, 2009.

Infrastructure - transport - health – gender

The sectors of infrastructure (habitats), transport (roads), public health and gender sectors have also been identified as vulnerable to climate change.

Gender is an important crosscutting issue for adaptation to climate change; however, the attention given to this issue is still insufficient. It can be observed that in Côte d'Ivoire most women are involved in food production, water supply and energy for heating and cooking. As the impacts of climate change are felt, these tasks become more difficult and women are exposed to various risks. Their strategies for coping with climate variability often remain an untapped resource.

In this context, it is important for Côte d'Ivoire to integrate climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting at the national, sectoral and local government levels in order to cope with the impacts of climate change through the PNA process. Dans ce contexte, il est important pour la Côte d'Ivoire d'intégrer l'adaptation au changement climatique dans la planification et la budgétisation au niveau national, sectoriel et dans les collectivités territoriales, afin de pouvoir faire face aux impacts du changement climatique à travers le processus PNA. Thus, the objective of the PNA process will be (Decision 5 of COP 17):

- Reducing the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- Facilitate the coherent integration of adaptation to climate change into relevant policies, programs and work, new or ongoing, in particular development planning processes and strategies, in all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The PNA process in Côte d'Ivoire is designed to facilitate different approaches and fully integrate climate change-related challenges into planning and decision-making processes.

Impact of climate change on Ivorian agriculture

Vulnerability to climate change measures the degree to which a system is likely to be affected by the adverse effects of climate change (UNFCCC 2007). It depends on two key factors. The first is the degree of exposure to climate risk and the second relates to the degree of sensitivity to risk. We therefore need to study the extent to which Ivorian agriculture is affected by the adverse effects of climate change on soils, water resources and crops.

Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire is heavily dependent on rainfall, either directly or indirectly (irrigated). It is also dependent on air temperature, heat waves, and winds, parameters needed to be significantly modified in the coming years / decades. This sector is particularly vulnerable to climate change. It was ranked first in terms of vulnerability to

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climate change. It has been shown that the climate deviations observed in recent decades have affected not only rainfed agriculture, through rainfall irregularities, but also irrigated agriculture (Center régional agrhymet, 2010, Environmental Action Plan, 1995). Indeed, the late start of the rainy season has induced late water inflows in dams, with a water deficit for irrigation during critical agricultural periods. Among the expected impacts of climate change on agriculture are found in particular: changes in start and ond dates of the rainy season, causing a fluctuation in the length of the rainy season, resulting in delays in the installation of the season as well as premature rainfall stops; the modification, for agriculture and food, cycles of plant growth, with harmful influences on crops ; changes in the distribution and area of arable land, resulting in accelerated deforestation on a large scale; decreased crop yields; food insecurity issues, which should then constitute a major constraint, with consequent worsening of poverty.

Besides to the problems associated with reduced precipitation / water resources and high temperatures recorded, the agricultural sector faces several challenges and constraints, which will be accentuated and exacerbated with climate change such as: The impoverishment and progressive degradation of soils; annual losses of arable land reaching several tons per hectare in some areas; Increased pests (depredators); the strengthening of locust invasions; the increasing economic cost of mobilizing water resources for irrigation: pumping for irrigation expensive because the level of the water tables is deep and the price of combustibles increasingly high; the intensification of extreme events (heat waves, floods); the lack of modern agricultural equipment for plowing and pumping water; the lack of skills, knowledge, information and technological know-how...

Presentation of the Bandama river basin (project implementation area)

The watershed of the Bandama, entirely located in Ivorian territory, occupies an area of 97,500 km². The Bandama watershed is located between 3 ° 50 'and 7 ° West longitude and 5 ° and 10 ° 20' North latitude. In UTM coordinates (Zone 30 N), the watershed is between 0 and 400000 m West and 540000 m and 1140000 m North.





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Figure 75: Geographical location of the Bandama watershed

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The Bandama Watershed is the only national watershed. Within the framework of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs, this zone was the subject of a vulnerability study to climate change.

In terms of vegetation, the Sudanese area of the watershed is covered by clear forests and the savannahs that are derived from it. Depending on the forest stand, the savanna evolves towards to a woody, timbered, shrub or grassy type on the drained soils. Dense woodlands form forest blocks and gallery forests- (Levêque et al., 1983). The mesophilic sector (Baouléen Climate) corresponds to a pre-forest savanna zone in the north, which contrasts with a forest zone with savannas included in the south. The pre-forest zone occupies the central part of the basin while forests galleries tend to develop along the rivers. The forest zone is formed by wet dense forests, semi-deciduous and swamp forests, which grow on periodically flooded hydromorphic soils of Lower Bandama.



Figure 4: Geological Map of the watershed of Bandama

The Bandama basin is located in the Intertropical Front (FIT) swing zone, which separates the southwest humid air masses of oceanic origin (monsoon), and dry air masses from continental origin and northeastern sector (harmattan). The movements in the latitude of the Intertropical Front (FIT) lead to alternations of dry and wet seasons described in detail by Eldin (1971). Three main climate zones are distinguished according to the latitude. The characteristics of the climate zones are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Characteristics of the chinate regimes of the Danualita watersheu			
Climate type	Annual precipitations (mm/an)	Seasons	
Soudanien	1000 - 1700	2 seasons (dry, rainy)	
Baouléen	1500 - 2200	4 seasons (2 dry, 2 rainy)	
Attiéen	1300 - 2400	4 seasons (2 dry, 2 rainy)	

Table 2: Characteristics of the climate regimes of the Bandama watersh	shed
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Source: SODEXAM

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Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

As part of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Côte d'Ivoire aims to reduceits development's carbon footprint by favoring mitigation options with high "co-benefits"; strengthen the country's resilience to climate change; to harmonize its sectoral policies and to strengthen its implementation mechanisms and tools to facilitate the attainment of these objectives; and to mobilize resources to this end, in particular national and international financing.

The project contributes to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs by strengthening the multi-dimensional vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the populations living in the Bandama catchment area. This project also serves as a first phase in the national adaptation plan process, the results of which will serve as pilot projects to be capitalized on a national scale.

More specifically, the project aims to: (i) improve agricultural production techniques for vulnerable populations in the Bandama watershed; (li) improve food security through sustainable management of water resources in the Bandama watershed; (lii) combat poverty through access to electricity and clean energy sources; and (iv) empower women and enhance the resilience of vulnerable households.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific subsets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well defined interventions / projects. Formatted: Justified

Project/Programme Components	Actions	Activities	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector	1.1. Developing the agro-ecological approach in the Bandama watershed	 1.1.1. Identify and train farmers in good agro-ecological practices 1.1.2. Train producers in the management of soil fertility and the use of organic manure 1.1.3. Set up a fertilizer subsidy system for agricultural cooperatives while ensuring the sustainability of the means of acquiring fertilizer by the end of the project 1.1.4. Encouraging agropastoralism in cashew production 	 Rural populations are equipped with new agricultural techniques and good practices Agricultural yields are higher through access to fertilizers 	Agricultural techniques are more effective and responsive to climate change	3,5 <u>60</u> 59,000 USD
	1.2. Improving agricultural production techniques	 1.2.1. Develop and disseminate a manual on agricultural techniques 1.2.2. Train farmers to use and adopt good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change 1.2.3. Support farmers in the use of mycorrhizae to increase the resilience of species to abiotic and biotic stresses 	 the production techniques are improved Mycorrhizal fungi are used to increase resilience in agriculture 	70% of agricultural producers in the project area adopt new climate-friendly techniques	
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1.3.1.Establish a training idel for the learning and initiation of young people and women in the cultivation of improved species resilient to climate changeFarmers adopt new agricultural techniques1.3.2.Organize awareness sessions on the use of climate resilient species- Young and vulnerable people have access to sustainable and climate-resilient production technologies- Young and vulnerable people have access to sustainable and climate-resilient production technologies- Agriculture is resilient to climate adjricultural seeds adjricultural seedsAgriculture is resilient to climate adjricultural seeds adjricultural seeds adjricultu		. =0.0
	1.3.1Establish a training field for the learning and initiation of young people and women in the cultivation of improved species resilient to climate change-Farmers adopt new agricultural techniques1.3.2Organize awareness sessions on the use of climate resilient species- Young and vulnerable people have access to sustainable and climate-resilient production technologies1.3.3Subsidize the acquisition of seeds of resilient species- Agricultural cooperatives in the use of species through their application on test areas in the cultivation of resilient species- Agricultural cooperatives in the use of species and agricultural speciesAgriculture is resilient to climate and contributes to poverty alleviation adapted to the effects of climate changeAgriculture is resilient to climate and contributes to poverty alleviation adapted to the effects of climate changeAgriculture is resilient to climate and food security	

						Amended	n November 2013
		1.4. Develop seasonal forecasts that enhance the climate change resilience of cropping practices	1.4.1.	Propose a detailed agricultural calendar using climate modeling based on in situ and satellite data, use of remote sensing drones and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the framework of scientific research Establish and disseminate periodically a cultural calendar for the rural populations of the Bandama watershed	 -A study on climate modeling is available and capitalized in other activities related to access to climate information -Farmers have climate information 	Agriculture no longer suffers from the vagaries of the climate leading to the modification of the agricultural calendar	
2. Improving acc water and resilie vulnerable group Bandama	ess to nce of os in	2.1. Develop and implement the management plan for the Bandama Watershed	2.1.1.2.1.2.2.1.3.2.1.4.	Create a hydrometric measurement network in the basin Implement infrastructure to meet the water needs of all users Secure drinking water and improve access to it on a sustainable basis for the center of the southern and central regions Assess the various uses of water resources in the watershed	-A hydrometric measurement network is established - Access to drinking water is guaranteed to all target households	A management plan for the watershed is implemented	<u>21,000</u> 809,000 USD

2.2. Implementing smar agriculture in the face or climate with the participation of small farmers (irrigation, improved plant material sustainable value chain	2.2.1.	Develop smart agricultural products that farmers can easily use in the face of climate change Rehabilitate and/or enhance existing water infrastructure	- Products derived from climate smart agriculture are used by the peasants in terms of access to water	Climate-smart agriculture is implemented in the water sector	
2.3. Strengthen the technical and logistical capacities of farmers and other land users, particularly women, in irrigation techniques, rainwater and flood recovery	2.3.1. 2.3.2. 2.3.3. 2.3.4.	Identify suitable irrigation techniques Organize practical training sessions on advanced irrigation techniques Installing solar-powered hydraulic pumping systems Establish a water conservation system in rural areas for off-season agriculture	 Irrigation and water conservation techniques for off-season agriculture are implemented Water pumping systems using solar energy are installed in the pilot zones 	Water is available and accessible to vulnerable populations in all seasons for consumption and agriculture Water-borne diseases are less frequent	

					Amended i	n November 2013
3. Improving access of vulnerable populations to electricity and clean energy sources	3.1. Enhancing rural energy efficiency through the introduction of a photovoltaic system for 5,000 households	3.1.1. 3.1.2. 3.1.3. 3.1.4.	Organize awareness-raising campaigns for the presentation and explanation of the advantages of using the photovoltaic system (popularizing the photovoltaic system) Installing photovoltaic lighting systems in areas of insecurity in villages Train 100 idle youth in the installation and maintenance of photovoltaic systems Subsidizing the acquisition of photovoltaic equipment for each of the 5,000 households	-the populations are sensitized on the use of photovoltaic systems -the pilot zones benefit from lighting -the young people are given adequate relevant training	Development of alternative activities to agriculture and increase in income of target populations Reduction of the rural exodus of young people	2,1 <u>1009,</u> 000 USD
	3.2. Reinforcing agricultural waste recycling capacity for the production of thermal energy	3.2.1.	3.2.1. Organize capacity building sessions for women on domestic and cooking energy alternatives Identifying and valuing agricultural waste recycling techniques for the production of thermal energy	Women are made aware of the energy alternatives for cooking -Techniques for the recovery and recycling of agricultural residues are identified and implemented	The modes of consumption of domestic energy are clean	

					Amended	in November 2013
	3.3. Increase the production capacity of fuel briquettes from agricultural and forestry waste in the Bandama valley	3.3.1. Ir and agri producti3.3.2 Bu producti cooking coopera	nvolve the various forestry icultural stakeholders in the ion process illding new briquette ion units and improved energy managed by tives	Rural cooperatives enjoy new activities and fight against deforestation and pollution	Income-generating activities are available Women are involved in the fight against degradation of forest cover	
4. Project management and capitalization of lessons learned and good practices	4.1. Capitalizing on lessons learned	4.1.1.	Conduct a full project feasibility study in agriculture, energy and water access actions for another vulnerable group Set up a system for effective communication, information and dissemination of project actions and results	-A project document to be carried out in another area of the watershed is available -Information about the project is disseminated	Lessons learned from the project are available and accessible	5 <u>6059</u> ,000 USD
in the resilience of vulnerable populations	4.2. Project management	4.2.1.	Provide effective and efficient management support for project implementation, including project management and coordination Monitoring and evaluation	- The project has a management unit	The project is managed effectively	
		6. Proje	ct/Programme Execution cost			<u>863</u> 931,922000 USD
		7. Total	Project/Programme Cost (US	D)		<u>9,093,922</u> <u>USD</u> 833,000 USD
		8. Projec applicab	ct/Programme Cycle Manage ble)	ment Fee charged by the	Implementing Entity (if	<u>772,983 USD</u>
		Amount	t of Financing Requested (U	ISD)		9, <u>866800,905</u> 000 USD

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2019
Mid-term Review (if planned)	December 2021
Project/Programme Closing	2023
Terminal Evaluation	2023

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION¹¹

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The project has three main components and one component dealing with project management and lessons learnt. These components contain overlapping activities due to the integrated and multi-sectoral nature of this project.

In the Bandama watershed, agriculture and water resources are strongly linked. The issue of energy remains a strategic issue for the conservation of forest cover and access to electricity is essential for poverty reduction. Agricultural techniques in the northern part of the basin as part of the project include irrigation and water supply techniques such as the use of photovoltaics in water pumping systems to feed vulnerable populations. The components of the project include: (i) reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the effects of climate change in the agricultural sector; (ii) improving access to water and resilience of vulnerable groups in the Bandama watershed; and (iii) improving vulnerable populations' access to electricity and clean energy sources.

The beneficiaries of the project are the people living in the Bandama Watershed. Their <u>selection was made after a first phase of consultations with relevant government</u> technical teams and research centers which already have completed several studies on population vulnerability in the watershed. Agricultural activities considered by the project

¹¹ It is important to note that this section will better be articulated into components after the consultation process during the project preparation. It is envisaged the full proposal preparation will employ a three steps process: 1. Consultations with stakeholder to determine the scope and focus of the project, including target pilot area; detailed community level consultations in the pilot areas, including with men and women groups, vulnerable groups within the communities and key community informants, as well as, national consultations in each of the target countries to obtain stakeholder support and validation of the project design

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will be target rural communities and cooperatives whose activities proven to be affected by the impacts of climate change. With regards to field-school projects for the use of new irrigation and cropping techniques, priority will be given to youth associations or cooperatives (this will help reduce the rural exodus of young people) and women groups thus improving gender-specific and socio-economic indicators.

During the consultative phases as part of full project preparation, further studies will enable the formulation of a project with components that are well-integrated. The four components of the projects are further developed here below.

Component 1: Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector

The agricultural sector plays a predominant role in the lvorian economy and in the reduction of social inequality. On this basis, the main challenge is to make lvorian agriculture more competitive and profitable for producers, while ensuring food security for all populations.

Climate change, however, due to its effects on temperature and rainfall, contributes to increasing the vulnerability of agriculture and water resources in Côte d'Ivoire. The direct effects on agriculture are a shortening of the average duration of the vegetative growth periods (a shift in the beginning of the growing season), a low biomass growth and a reduction in the productive potential of the ecosystems (degradation, increased exposure of plants to water stress and reduced surface water volume in most regions).

At the agro-climatic level, according to a study on the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change in Côte d'Ivoire (MINESUDD, 2013), the shift and shortening of rainy seasons combined with coastal erosion particularly affect the agricultural populations and fishing communities.

In response to these changes and impacts, a number of climate change adaptation initiatives are implemented by MINAGRI through various projects:

- The West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) implements climate change adaptation actions, including priority program 1 (which aims to broaden the range of adapted varieties (resistant and highly productive) in the different ecological zones of plantain cultivation through an appropriate selection scheme), and priority program 2 (which aims to develop knowledge of the biology of parasites and pests and their temporal fluctuations with a view to favoring those most appropriate methods).
- The Agricultural Sector Support Project (PSAC), through four sub-components, seeks to: (i) support sustainable cocoa productivity (ii) improve productivity through access to adapted plant material and seeds for primary producers of rubber tree and palm oil (lii) improve agricultural productivity in cotton-based production systems, and (iv) improve the productivity of cashew. Among other things, this project aims to strengthen the fight against cocoa diseases, design

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and implement an early warning system for cocoa diseases and a pest management plan (PMP), and facilitate access to improved plant material and support for the replanting of about 20,000 hectares of aging and affected orchards. It also seeks to provide agricultural research and extension services in the cotton sub-sector, provide research programs to develop and expand improved plant material (large nuts and high-yielding varieties) in the cashew sub-sector.

The Inter-professional association of the rubber tree sector (APROMAC) within the framework of the PSAC and with the financial support of the World Bank and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), has a mechanism in place for producers to access improved seeds. This is also the case of the Interprofessional Association of the Palm Oil Sector (AIPH), which, as part of the implementation of the sector development plan, also has a mechanism to mobilizing resources both internally and externally. The procedures and methods behind this mechanism will enable decision-makers to validate all the projects that will be identified before considering the mobilization of resources for their financing.

In complementarity with the above initiatives, Component 1 of this project presents four major actions that will be carried out in the Bandama Watershed. It reinforces the framework for the implementation of the roadmap of the Paris Climate Agreement, validated 8 April 2016, with all the national stakeholders but also contributes to operationalizing the NDCs at the national level.

Action 1.1. Developing the agro-ecological approach (practices of soil fertility management and the use of organic fertilizers and compost from household waste, the agriculture-livestock association) in the Bandama watershed.

Activity: 1.1.1. Identify and train farmers in good agro-ecological practices

Activity: 1.1.2. Train producers in the management of fertility and the use of organic manure

Activity: 1.1.3. Set up a fertilizer subsidy system for agricultural cooperatives while ensuring the sustainability of the means of acquiring fertilizer by the end of the project

Activity: 1.1.4. Encouraging agropastoralism in cashew production

Action 1.2. Improve production technologies through access to improved inputs adapted to the effects of climate change (drought-resistant food, fodder, silvicultural seeds, animal genes bank, quality fry, manure and compost management to improve soil fertility).

Activity: 1.2.1. Develop and disseminate a manual on agricultural techniques

Activity: 1.2.2. Train farmers to use and adopt good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change

Activity: 1.2.3. Support farmers in the use of mycorrhizae to increase the resilience of species to abiotic and biotic stresses

Action 1.3. Promoting and popularizing crops resilient to climate change

Activity: 1.3.1. Establish a training field for the learning and initiation of young people and women in the cultivation of improved species resilient to climate change

Activity: 1.3.2. Organize awareness sessions on the use of climate resilient species

Activity: 1.3.3. Subsidizing the acquisition of seeds of resilient species

Activity: 1.3.4. Supervise agricultural farmers and cooperatives in the use of species through the use of test areas for the cultivation of resilient species

Action 1.4. Develop seasonal forecasts that enhance the climate change resilience of cropping practices

Activity: 1.4.1. Propose a detailed agricultural calendar using climate modeling based on in situ and satellite data, use of remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the framework of scientific research

Activity: 1.4.2. Establish and disseminate periodically a cultural calendar for the rural populations of the Bandama watershed

Component 2: Improving access to water and resilience of vulnerable groups in the Bandama watershed

Surface water is estimated to be 39 billion cubic meters in the whole country. The influence of precipitation on surface water is so important that the hydrological regime is similar to the precipitation regime. Concerning groundwater, its total quantity corresponds to about 87.9 billion cubic meters, of which 37.7 billion cubic meters is renewed on a regular basis because of the very favorable storage conditions (national topography) combined with the existence of three (3) main hydrogeological formations.

Despite the aforementioned quantity numbers, water resources in Côte d'Ivoire are very vulnerable to climatic hazards due to changes in rainfall patterns and precipitation quantity, which result in disturbances in the availability and quality of water resources. According to Coulibaly KA and Dje KB (2009), climate change will eventually lead to a

reduction in surface water availability (between -2.10% and -22%) and a sharp drop in groundwater recharge (between 7% and 70%) due to an increase in annual precipitation and isohyet change. The combined effect of the warming of watercourses due to the impacts of climate change and the high incidence of human activities will affect the quality of surface water by decreasing its nutrient concentration in the surface layers, including prolonged oxygen depletion in the deep layers.

Access to water in rural areas is essential for the survival of vulnerable populations who depend heavily on them for both human and animal consumption and for agriculture. The fragility of the Bandama watershed means that concrete actions must be taken to improve access to agriculture and to satisfy consumer needs.

Action 2.1. Develop and implement the management plan for the Bandama Watershed

Activity 2.1.1. Create a hydrometric measurement network in the basin

Activity 2.1.2. Implementation of infrastructures to meet the water needs of all users (population, livestock breeders, farmers etc)

Activity 2.1.3. Secure drinking water and improve access to it on a sustainable basis for the center of the southern and central regions

Activity 2.1.4. To take stock of the various uses of water resources in the watershed

Action 2.2. Implementing smart agriculture in the face of climate with small farmers (irrigation-improved plant material-sustainable value chain)

Activity 2.2.1. Develop smart agricultural products that farmers can easily use in the face of climate change

Activity 2.2.2. Rehabilitate works and maintain water control works

Action 2.3. Strengthen the technical and logistical capacities of farmers and other land users, in particular women in irrigation techniques, rainwater and flood recovery

Activity 2.3.1. Identify suitable irrigation techniques

Activity 2.3.2. Organize practical training sessions on advanced irrigation techniques

Activity 2.3.3. Installation of solar powered hydraulic pumping systems

Activity 2.3.4. Establish a water conservation scheme in rural areas for off-season agriculture

Component 3: Improving Access to Electricity and Clean Energy for Vulnerable Populations

Action 3.1. Enhancing rural energy efficiency through the introduction of a photovoltaic system for 5000 households

Activity 3.1.1. Organize awareness-raising campaigns for the presentation and explanation of the advantages of using the photovoltaic system (popularizing the photovoltaic system)

Activity 3.1.2. Installing photovoltaic lighting systems in areas of insecurity in villages

Activity 3.1.3. Train 100 idle youth in the installation and maintenance of photovoltaic systems

Activity 3.1.4. Subsidizing the acquisition of photovoltaic equipment for each of the 5,000 households

Action 3.2. Reinforcing agricultural waste recycling capacity for the production of thermal energy

Activity 3.2.1. Organize capacity building sessions for women on domestic and cooking energy alternatives

Activity 3.2.2. Identify and develop techniques for the recycling of agricultural residues for the production of thermal energy

Action 3.3. Increase production capacity of fuel briquettes from agricultural and forestry wastes in the Bandama valley

Activity 3.3.1. Involve the various forestry and agricultural stakeholders in the production process

Activity 3.3.2. Building new briquette production units and improved co-operative homes

Component 4: Project management and capitalization of lessons learned and good practices in the resilience of vulnerable populations

Action 4.1. Capitalizing Lessons Learned

Activity 4.1.1. Conduct a full feasibility study of the project's main agricultural, energy and access actions for another vulnerable population group

Activity 4.1.2. Set up a system for communication, information and dissemination of project actions and results

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Action 4.2. Project Management	 Formatted: French (France)
Activity 4.2.1. Provide effective and efficient management support for project	

implementation, including project management and coordination

Activity 4.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation

B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Components	Co-benefits
	Economic :
Component 1 :	- Stimulating productivity and wealth creation
<u></u>	- Enhanced yields and farm incomes
Reducing	 Stimulating the creation of light agricultural industries in rural areas
vulnerability and	 The project will contribute to achieving food self-sufficiency through improved vields but also to increase the incomes of vulnerable populations.
increasing resilience to	In addition, it will allow for a reduction of dependency on imports and improvement of agricultural exports
agriculture	Social : The project will establish a solid foundation for the fight against poverty and maintaining social peace by improving the purchasing power of rural communities, the creation of jobs and the empowerment of women in rural areas

	Environment : The agro-ecological techniques proposed in the project are a way of designing production systems that rely on the functionalities offered by ecosystems. It amplifies them while aiming at reducing pressures on the environment (e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emissions, limiting the use of synthetic fertilizers and plant protection products as much as possible) and preserving natural resources (water, energy, mineral elements, etc.). The aim is to make the most out of nature as a factor of production by maintaining its renewal capacities. ¹² Given that agriculture is a GHG emitting sector, the project aims to contribute to achieving emission reductions as envisaged in the NDCs of Côte d'Ivoire, which is 6.82% of the level in 2012.
	Economic : The irrigation techniques of the project will increase farmers' incomes and also allow off-season agriculture, which costs farmers more.
Component 2 : Strengthen the technical and logistical capacities of farmers and other land users, especially women	Social : The availability of drinking water for rural populations is a necessity to ensure social development in rural areas. Integration techniques for solar-powered hydraulic pumps are implemented to ensure access to water through an improved village hydraulic system. By allowing pumping to access quality water, electricity reduces, for example, the time spent looking for it, but especially the prevalence of illnesses linked to unsafe water.
flood recovery techniques	Environment : The project will enable the rational management of water resources and the fight against floods in the rainy seasons.
Component 3 : Improving vulnerable populations' access to electricity and clean energy sources	 Economic: Access to electricity and clean household energy will lead to poverty reduction by generating new income-generating activities. The emergence of new opportunities to work after daylight and improve their productivity through mechanization and transformation. Electrification also makes it possible to irrigate crops and increase the number of crops, to reduce losses and increase marketing opportunities. Lastly, lighting reduces insecurity. Social: Component 3 of the project will produce benefits in the areas of education, health and commerce. It also has many advantages: improving the level of education of children, conditions of study, schooling of girls, living conditions of teachers, adult literacy during the evening. On the other hand, electricity offers families' access to the media and information, health, development, equal rights In the field of health, the lighting of dispensaries and delivery rooms makes it possible to reduce infant and perinatal mortality.
	Environment : Access to electricity and clean domestic energy generates little or no waste and polluting emissions; it allows to: - Reduce GHG emissions, including CO2 emissions - Reduce pressure on natural resources.

Accounting for two-thirds of the agricultural workforce, women are involved insubsistence agriculture and small-cattle breeding, processing and marketing of byproducts. However, the income generated by their agricultural activities is very little since its production is not always valued or accounted for as it is mainly intended for Formatted: Justified

¹² http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sites/minagri/files/concept-agroecologie.pdf

family subsistence. In addition, women's ownership and access to land remains a serious issue despite the issuance of Act No. 98 - 750 on December 23rd, 1998. This law on rural land ownership (Article 1) stipulates that all Ivorian natural persons are entitled to be landowners and therefore should ensure equal access to land between men and women of Ivorian nationality. However, in practice, Ivorian women rarely access property, particularly in rural areas because of socio-cultural perspectives arising from traditional values and practices and/or due to lack of awareness about land ownership rights and laws.

Against this backdrop, women often gain access to land through the customary lawsystem, which excludes the woman's ability to practice perennial cropping on the land transferred to them. Given these challenges, women's access to land amounts to less than 10% of the national surface, regardless of the acquisition method. Furthermore, problems linked to access to land are compounded by difficulties in accessing main factors of production (land, inputs, water, credit, capital and adapted technologies) due to lack of technical and financial means to acquire it.

The project team is aware of these problems, and will support and contribute to women empowerment at all stages of the project; this includes (i) discussing the need to integrate women into projects with village elders and other leaders; (ii) strengthening their role in the relevant institutions on climate change in the region and (iv) promoting their participation in addressing broader land and water management issues which are traditionally led by men. At the national level, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will also strive to include qualified women in the project team to ensure that women's perspectives from target communities are taken into account and addressed as much as possible. Therefore this project shall also contribute to women empowerment throughout its preparation and implementation in Ivory Coast.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

A description and analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme will be provided upon recruitment of the consultant who will assist in the development of this concept note into a full proposal. This analysis will be included in the full project proposal.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The project aims to support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions. The project also builds on national plans and strategies that seek to

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contribute to sustainable development in Côte d'Ivoire. These policies, strategies, plans or programs are entry points for the fight against climate change. They include:

- Perspective 2040: Côte d'Ivoire, through its Ministry of Planning and Development, examined the future of the country and future generations by undertaking its fourth national perspective study entitled Côte d'Ivoire 2040 (ENP CI 2040). The aim of the study is to enable the country, in all its diversity, to agree on the major problems for which Côte d'Ivoire will have to provide long-term solutions in order to ensure its sustainable development. This project addresses these problems.

- National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2015 and 2016-2020: The National Development Plan 2016-2020 seeks to accelerate the country's march towards emergence by 2020. In addition, the NDP ensures intergenerational equity through the promotion of environmentally sound resource management consistent with the needs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Plan takes into account the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063, and ECOWAS' Vision 2020 as outlined in the Community Development Program (CDP) and the Regional Economic Program (REP 2012-2016) of the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA).

- The Business Plan for Climate in Africa (BPCA): the plan aims to raise awareness and accelerate resource mobilization for priority initiatives that promote resistance to climate change and low carbon emission in Africa. It includes initiatives promoted by the International Development Association (IDA), which will capitalize, to the extent possible, the support that it receives from of other parts of the World Bank Group, IFC and MIGA, in particular.

- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2012-2015: The objective of the strategy is to identify measures and to agree on means to integrate the principles of sustainable development into policies and programs and reverse the current trend of loss of environmental resources while taking into account national realities. The strategy seeks to achieve socially equitable economic progress while preserving the resource base and the environment for future generations. This project will contribute to ensuring the sustainability of the objectives of the NSDS.

- National Strategy for Combating Climate Change 2015-2020: the objective of this strategy is to put in place by 2020 a framework for sustainable socio-economic development that integrates the challenges of climate change in all the sectors in Côte d'Ivoire while contributing to improving both the living conditions of the populations and their resilience. The Strategy, adopted in November 2014, (i) reviews the state of the climate at global and national scales and the sectors most vulnerable to climate change in Côte d'Ivoire, (ii) presents Côte d'Ivoire's major challenges in the face of climate change, (iii) proposes broad strategic orientations and government priorities according to the main risks faced by the various components of society in the face of climate change and (iv) proposes government actions to increase the resilience of Ivorian society to climate change.

- Nationally Determined Contributions for the post-2020 climate agreement: Through its NDCs, Côte d'Ivoire, intends to: (i) demonstrate its will to reduce the carbon footprint of its development by favoring mitigation options with high "co-benefits"; (li) strengthen the country's resilience to climate change, (iii) align its sectoral policies and strengthen the implementation of both its mechanisms and tools to facilitate the achievement of these objectives; lastly, (iv) mobilize all relevant means, including both national and international funding. NDCs are therefore a relevant framework for taking adaptation into account because they clearly identify several sectors vulnerable to climate change and propose adaptation actions. The main objective of the project is to accompany the implementation of the NDCs.

In addition, Côte d'Ivoire, as part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement on-Climate and the NDCs, then adopted a Post-COP21 roadmap for the period 2016-2020 with a component called climate and environmental governance. Activities under this component include the development and implementation of an NAP. In 2016, the government of Côte d'Ivoire organized a workshop where stakeholders prioritized vulnerable sectors. A census report was prepared to identify the technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into national planning in the short, medium and long term. In line with the priorities identified as part of this process and the development of the full project proposal, emphasis will be placed on maintaining synergy of action between the project and the NAP process.

E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Article 27 of the Ivorian Constitution stipulates that "the right to a healthy environment is universally recognized throughout the national territory." Article 40 states that "the protection of the environment and the promotion of quality of Life is a duty for the community and for each natural or legal person." Finally, Law No. 96-766 of 3rd October 1996 on the Environment Code, determining the rules and procedures applicable to the environmental and social impact studies (ESIA) for development projects and environmental audits, constitute a framework which requires development actors to carry out an ESIA of projects before they are carried out. Most internationally funded projects are also subject to an ESIA prior to the disbursement of funds. It must be recognized today that the practice of the ESIA has become the norm. Several ESIA for development programs and environmental profiles are available. An environmental and social impact study will be completed as part of this project and added to the full proposal. This study will focus on both the texts in force in Côte d'Ivoire and the safeguard principles of the Adaptation Fund.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

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Formatted: English (United States) Formatted: English (United States) At this stage, the consultations and secondary resources do not indicate any duplication of this project/programme with other funding sources. However, a more in-depth analysis in the field will be undertaken to support this assertion and will show in more detail how this project complements other initiatives in the country.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

In order to build on the lessons learned from the project, a communication plan will be developed in the full proposal. The plan will include information on the techniques that will be used to disseminate the results of the project. In addition, the project implementation unit (PIU) will identify and participate, as appropriate, in the activities of other ministries or national or international technical structures, with a view to sharing information and to replacing or reframing certain of the project's activities. This could be beneficial for the implementation of the project. The PIU will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that could be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar projects in the future. Lastly, the following two important actions will be carried out by the end of the project:

First action: The development of feasibility study for a similar project in another area of the country. The aim is to prepare the country to develop a second project using the present project as an example. This should facilitate the mobilization of funding from other windows.

Second action: A document or report on lessons learned will be produced by a consultant. This report should include:

- A review of the project financing document with a view to understanding the objectives of the project and the expected results of activities;

- An analysis of annual activity reports, field mission reports, workshop reports, meeting minutes, project evaluation reports and the various studies undertaken by the project;

- The identification and analysis of the achievement, constraints, weaknesses, strengths and lessons learned from the project in the field;

- An analysis of the viability, sustainability and feasibility of pilot demonstration projects and micro-projects;

- A synthesis report of the lessons learned from the implementation of the project. The report will be presented at a national workshop organized by the project during the last month of the consultation.

The Consultant will also support the team in the organization and facilitation of the workshop in view of drawing on lessons learned for the report. He/she will produce a final report taking into account the comments and suggestions made at the workshop.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable

groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.	
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A first phase of consultations was held with stakeholders from relevant government	Formatted: English (United States)
ministries, research centers and representatives of the Association of Regions of Côte	Formatted: English (United States)
d'Ivoire. This first phase made it possible to identify the problem and the level of	Formatted: English (United States)
ownership of these by national stakeholders.	Formatted: English (United States)
As part of the formulation of this concept note, three types of consultations ¹³ were carried out: - Consultations between the AfDB and the PIU: two consultations were held to understand the templates provided by the Adaptation Fund and the Environmental and Social Policy principles of the Fund; - Meetings with designated focal points: two meetings were held with the focal points in order to develop this concept note. Future activities for the focal points were determined by key stakeholders (ministries, NGOs, local and regional authorities); - The provision of a digital questionnaire filled out by the focal points. The answers to the questionnaire helped enrich this note (please see in Annex of this document). A database of documents provided by the focal points is available.	
Consultations with vulnerable groups, women and local communities are planned. A+	Formatted: English (United States)
firm will be recruited with the financial support of the Africa Climate Change Fund to fully	Formatted: Justified, Tab stops: 3", Centered + 6", Right
prepare this concept note into a full project proposal. This firm will be responsible for	
conducting the complete formulation of the project and the related studies. The firm will	
also be responsible for providing a comprehensive and detailed study of compliance	
with and consideration of the Adaptation Fund principles.	
 Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning. 	
The funding requested will finance activities that will respond to the needs of the rural	
vulnerable groups established in the Bandama watershed. More specifically, the project	

¹³ A report and pictures of these consultations can be found at Annex 1 to 3.

in the face of climate-related hazards.

aims to: (i) improve agricultural production techniques for vulnerable populations in the Bandama watershed; (li) improve food security through sustainable management of water resources in the Bandama watershed; (lii) combat poverty through access to electricity and clean energy sources; and (iv)-empower women and enhance the

resilience of vulnerable households. The combination of these activities will therefore improve the target households' natural, social, financial and physical capital which contributes to increasing livelihood sustainability in the face of existing and future climate-related threats. In turn, the strengthening of households' livelihoods will help lower the risk of them falling back into poverty due to climate-related shocks or stresses. These activities focus on building up people's ability to adapt and become more resilient J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

The sustainability of the project covers three areas:

Ecological sustainability: given that the overall objective is to contribute to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs, which is an essential strategy in the fight against climate change, ecological sustainability will be promoted through: the conservation and management of the ecological environments for the different sectors of activity in the implementation area: soil improvement and conservation, rational management of natural resources, sustainability of coastal areas etc. The conservation of ecological environments through responsible agriculture and environmentally friendly consumption methods will contribute to the preservation of the fauna and flora that are not only essential to maintaining the local "know- how" but can also be used for research in certain areas that require fairly representative ecological spaces. The project should also help farmers practice sustainable agriculture, which while avoiding diseases or the use of certain pesticides, helps to optimize productivity. Mastering the use of adapted techniques and agricultural schedules will increase both food security and incomes.

Institutional Sustainability: This is important at both local and national governance levels. At the local level, institutional sustainability is ensured through: training activities for local populations; income generating activities; using existing consultations and decision-making structures as a basis for all project planning; and integrating all actions into existing and approved local development plans.

The sine qua non of institutional sustainability in the implementation of the project necessarily requires the involvement of the project's stakeholders (as early as the planning stage). The role of the stakeholders will of course need to be clarified. On this basis, the design of the project needs to be undertaken in a consultative process. Special provisions have been made by the National Climate Change Program the PIU to facilitate this process. The PNCC will sign agreements with the National Climate Change Program, technical structures, communities and NGOs involved in the project to enable the actions of all the stakeholders to be consolidated during the execution of the activities.

Economic sustainability: This is particularly important at the local level. This project will require significant funding; however, sustainability strategies are required in order for that investment to create wealth and be durable. The economic sustainability of the project's activities also requires that the needs of the local private sector and the informal rural sector are met. The implementation of a report on lessons learned in good practices could contribute to the sustainability of project benefits. In addition, the project should influence policymaking towards a greater mobilization of resources during the budgetary planning to address climatic challenges, especially adaptation.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

The table below constitutes of a preliminary assessment of environmental and social risks relevant to the project. Note: all items marked as "potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance" will be integrated in the project's results-framework, and compliance with Adaptation Fund's regulations – including the Environmental and Social Policy – will be monitored and evaluated (M&E) during project duration using specific, verifiable and time-bound indicators. For the Full Proposal a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be designed and carried out in order to identify potential impacts and risks to the relevant standards in the areas relevant to the proposed project, such as agri-culture, water and natural resources management, and small infrastructure, as well as environmental and social standards, as well as the 15 principles below more precisely, as well as to identify potential management solutions to these risks.

The preparation and ilmplementation of the project will have takes into account both environmental and social impacts. The table below shows the results of a preliminary assessment of these risks. As part of the development of the full proposal, a firm will be recruited with the financial support of the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) and will be responsible for conducting a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to identify potential risks and impacts as relevant to the project's fields of intervention (agriculture, water, energy), environmental and social standards and the 15 principles (listed in the table below) of the Adaptation Fund. The firm will therefore be responsible for providing a comprehensive and detailed review of compliance with and consideration of the Adaptation Fund principles by refining the information provided in the table of safeguard principles below. This identification will be complemented with a list of mitigation activities to be integrated in the project and managed to address the potential risks and impactsA complementary study for the identification of these impacts will be carried out. To this end, a firm will be recruited with the financial support of the Fund for Climate Change in Africa-funded Preparing Côte d'Ivoire to Access Climate Finance Project. This firm will be responsible for conducting identified the complete formulation of the project and the related studies. The firm will also be responsible for providing a comprehensive and detailed review of compliance with and consideration of the Adaptation Fund principles by refining the information provided in the table of safeguard principles below.

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Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks further assessment and management required for compliance	Formatted: Left
Compliance with the Law	The project will comply with all international and national laws and regulations currently in force in Côte	Very weak. The ESIA will ascertain whether there are any conflicts with other sectoral laws	Formatted: Left

Access and Equity	<u>d'Ivoire. For the Full Proposal an</u> <u>Environmental and Social Impact</u> <u>Assessment (ESIA) will be carried</u> <u>out in order to identify any potential</u> <u>risks related to compliance with the</u> <u>law</u> and international laws	or policies. The PIU will rely on the legal department of the Ministry of the Environment to ensure that the project's implementation does not violate the Ivorian regulatory framework.	
Access and Equity	The project will not have a negative impact on access to health, drinking water, education, energy, housing, and the good working conditions of all sections of the population. Notwithstanding, a study on ways to increase domestic energy and water resources will be undertaken to ensure equitable access to the project's benefits.	<u>weak.</u> An additional <u>assessmentThe ESIA and the</u> <u>identification of mitigation</u> <u>activities</u> will be undertaken to mitigate <u>prevent</u> discrimination and inequalities in access to domestic energy and water resources, using a study on gender inequalities. in the <u>project area.</u>	Formatted: Lett
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	The project will not have a disproportionately negative impact on marginalized populations and vulnerable people_because it seeks to improve the adaptive capacity and resilience of marginalized and vulnerable households including: children, women and girls_and, the elderly, indigenous peoples, tribal groups, displaced persons, refugees, and people with disabilities. Through this project. The the poor, women, young, old will have the opportunity to improve their incomes and living conditions. through the project.	<u>Very weak.</u> These aspects will ← be taken into account <u>during-in</u> the <u>full</u> project formulation phase through focus groups discussions and interviews with beneficiary populations. <u>The</u> <u>project will also comply with the</u> <u>AfDB's Integrated Safeguards</u> <u>System.</u>	Formatted: Left
Human Rights	The project has no potential human rights risks.	Weak. Target village and <u>community head will be</u> <u>consulted and p</u> Particular attention will be paid <u>to human</u> <u>rights</u> during <u>the</u> implementation <u>of the project and especially</u> <u>regarding on conflict</u> management (e. <u>g.*</u> : conflicts between farmers).	Formatted: Left
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	Women and men will be able to participate fully and equitably in the project and both will receive comparable social and economic benefits. <u>Given the challenges</u> <u>currently experienced by women in</u> <u>agricultural production, they will be</u> <u>empowered by benefiting from</u>	Weak. As indicated in Part 2. Bt of this concept note, this project The project will promote vulnerable populations and address gender issues. Since the project design is inclusive and participatory, these issues will be dealt with at the	Formatted: Left

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	training on soil fertility management,	beginning.	
	use of organic manure, climate-		
	smart agriculture, and use of resilient		
	species and will acquire climate-		
	adapted seeds.		Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Core Labour Rights	The project will be managed in	Very weak. Additional studies	
	accordance with the Ivorian Labor	will not be necessary.	
	Law, which prohibits forced labor,	Monitoring on core labor rights	
	child labor, and discrimination and	will be undertaken throughout	
	allows freedom of association.	the project.	Formatted: English (United States)
Indigenous Peoples	The project should will not create	Strong positive social impact.	
	any negative impact on the the	The study on lessons learned	
	indigenouspopulations. However, it	will make it possible to more	
	may be necessary to carry out Aan	precisely identify these positive	
	assessment of the social impacts of	impacts. This study will be	
	the project will be carried out, e-	carried out during and after the	
	Especially in terms of changing	project. The study will be an	
	habits and patterns of consumption.	essential element in the ex-post	
	Conflicts may arise as a result of	evaluation of the project.	
	access to the benefits of the project.		
	This can be mediated by ensuring		
	that the demands of all stakeholders		
	are taken into account through		
	mediation and by ensuring that the		
	project conforms to the country's		
	regulatory framework.		
Involuntary	There will be no involuntary	Very weak. Even though an	
Resettlement	resettlement as a result of the	ESIA will be conducted as part	
	project.	of the preparation of the project,	
		it is strongly expected that No	
		study needed as this aspect will	
		<u>not be an issue does not fall</u>	
		withingiven the objectives and	
		activities of- the project.	-
Protection of Natural	The potential of the project to affect	N/AWeak. It is expected that	
Habitats	natural habitats is low because the	this project will be	
	project area is located in an area	environmental friendly and will	
	already affected by and vulnerable to	not negatively affect both the	
	climate change (the Bandama	tauna and flora already existing	
	watersned) <u>.</u>	in the project area. The ESIA	
		and corresponding ESMP (as	
		relevant) will ensure that project	
		activities do not negatively	
Concervation of	The project will not comprehies	Von low pogotive impact or	Formatted: English (United States)
Biological Diversity	nogatively impact biodiversity To Op	biodivorsity However	Formatted: Left
Biological Diversity	the contrary the services (supply	consultations with local	
	service cultural service regulatory	nonulations as part of the full	
	service, cultural service, regulatory	formulation of the project will	
	area's biodiversity will be prosoned	need to highlight the ecosystem	
	area's blouiversity will be preserved	need to mynnynt the ecosystem	

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	and amplified.	of biodiversity services available]	
		for beneficiary populations in		
		rural areas to ensure that there		
		are not compromised		
Climate Change	Project activities will not result in a	Very limited impact and/or risk.	-	Formatted: English (United States)
	significant or unjustified increase in	The project foresees		Formatted: Left
	greenhouse gas emissions or other	adaptation and mitigation to be	\square	Formatted: English (United States)
	The project will minimize the	project's activities. The project	\backslash	Formatted: Font: 11 pt, English (United States)
	production of areenhouse gases by	will minimize the production of	ľΎ	Formatted: Font: 11 pt, English (United States)
	adopting solar energy, climate-	greenhouse gases by adopting		
	friendly agriculture. Through its	solar energy, climate-friendly		
	implementation of the Côte d'Ivoire	agriculture. Through its		
	NDCs, the project is part of the fight	implementation of the Côte		
	against climate change.	<u>d'Ivoire NDCs. The project is</u>		
		part of the fight against climate	6	
Pollution Provention	The project sime to compate dimeter	Change, Wook The ESIA will to be	-	Formatted: English (United States)
and Resource	change through the reduction of	carried out during full proposal	\bigtriangledown	Formatted: English (United States)
Efficiency	GHG emissions particularly from	preparation will identify	N	Formatted: Left
Emolonoy	polluting farming practices and	potentially adverse risks and	ĹĬ	Formatted: English (United States)
	consumption patterns. The project	impacts in this area.N/A	\neg	Formatted: English (United States)
	will promote the use of less polluting			
	agricultural inputs.			
Public Health	Some potential impacts on health	<u>Weak.</u> An environmental and	-(Formatted: Left
	could arise during the	social management plan will be		
	implementation of the project	drawn up to mitigate these		
	Including hoise, dust and, water-	potential impacts. The plan will		
	project will promote organic fertilizer	recruited to draw up the full		
	use and sustainable practices that	proposal The project also plans		
	are expected to be beneficial to	to build capacity and improve		
	human health	access to safe drinking water to		
	<u>maman noami</u> , oto.	reduce waterborne diseases		
		and improve hygiene. The		
		irrigation system will limit the		
		development of parasites in the		
		water.		
Physical and Cultural	The project and its components will	Very weak. Potential impacts	-(Formatted: Left
Heritage	not be implemented in an area	will be assessed throughout		
	known for having physical cultural	Implementation of the	C	
	with unique natural values. If cultural		-1	Formatted: English (United States)
	resources are discovered the			
	relevant technical ministry will be			
	notified.			
Lands and Soil	The project will be based on best	Limited impactand risk. These		Formatted: English (United States)
Conservation	practices and lessons learned from	will be monitored during the	\searrow	Formatted: Left
	the management of the Management	implementation of the project.		Formatted: English (United States)
	of Obsolete Pesticides and			

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Associated Waste in Côte d'Ivoire	
Project (PROGEP-CI). In addition,	
the project is expected to yield	
positive impacts on the land and soil	
through environmentally friendly and	
climate-smart agriculture.	
	Associated Waste in Côte d'Ivoire Project (PROGEP-CI). In addition, the project is expected to yield positive impacts on the land and soil through environmentally friendly and climate-smart agriculture.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

Action 4.2. Project Management

Activity 4.2.1. Provide effective and efficient management support for project implementation, including project management and coordination

- B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.
- **C.** Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.
- **D.** Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Activity 4.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation

- E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.
- F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ¹⁴	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)

- **G.** Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.
- H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

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¹⁴ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE **IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹⁵ Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Jean Douglas Anaman	Date: August, 04, 2017
Head of Adaptation Unit	-
National Climate Change Programme	
Ministry of Urban Sanitation	
Environment, and Sustainable	
Development	
Côte d'Ivoire	

B. Implementing Entity certification Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

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 and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Ayanleh DAHER ADEN

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: August, 06, 2017

Tel. and email: (+225) 20 26 43 47; a.daheraden@afdb.org Project Contact Person: Mame Soce Sene Tel. And Email: (+225) 20 26 27 79; m.sene@afdb.org

^{6.} Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.







ANNEX 1: Report on the different consultations for the AF Concept Note

REPORT OF THE DIFFERENT CONSULTATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPTUAL NOTE OF THE PROJECT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

The Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development through the National Climate Change Program (NCCP) is funded by the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) administered by the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the implementation of the project "Preparation of Côte d'Ivoire for access to climate finance for a transition to a green economy resilient to climate change".

This project is structured into three (3) components: (i) developing two (2) climate change programs to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, (ii) Design, project management and mobilization of funding; (iii) explore options for the establishment of a national fund-raising mechanism.

In the implementation of component 1 of this project, a concept note of the project should be submitted to the Adaptation Fund for endorsement by the Fund Secretariat. It was in this context that several consultations and working sessions were held with the various stakeholders from the Public Administration, the Private Sector, Territorial Collectivities, Civil Society Organizations and the implementing agency (African Development Bank).

2. Consultations

2.1. Working sessions with AfDB

Two working sessions with the AfDB experts provided sufficient information on the Adaptation Fund for the ACCF Project Team to develop the concept note.

2.1.1. First working session

This session, which took place on Thursday, June 08, 2017, in the premises of the AfDB, was aimed at presenting the draft preparation of Côte d'Ivoire for access to climate finance (ACCF project) and to get information on the Adaptation Fund. The attendance list of the meeting can be found at the end of the section.

At the end of the meeting, the following recommendations were made:

- The AfDB Focal Point should learn about the mandatory criteria to be followed, in particular with regard to the consultation of the stakeholders for the preparation of a concept note and the South-South cooperation funds, despite the current absence of the call for proposals on the Adaptation Fund's website. In view of the delayed reception of the project and the work to be done in its preparation, it would be

expedient to start preparing a concept note for submission with the AF Designated Authority's endorsement letter (Mr. Anaman Jean Douglas) from Côte d'Ivoire to the Adaptation Fund, by the end of July 2017;

- It would be valuable to see the possibilities of starting the recruitment process of the firm as soon as possible so that it can begin the work necessary to develop the full proposal of the project. A summary of TORs would be sufficient before they are comprehensively developed;

- It would also be beneficial to begin discussions on the request for the extension of the project by the ACCF, which should be submitted 6 months before the end of the project;

- The ACCF project team should share the revised Annual Budget Work Plan (AWP) at the appropriate time;

- The transmission of the Template of the Concept Note to the Project Team by the AfDB Adaptation Focal Point (as indicated, Part 3, which deals with implementation arrangements, does not require information for submission and the endorsement of the concept by the Board of the Fund) and the link for all documents required for project submission is: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/project-proposal-materials/

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Attendance list of the participants to the 1st working session with the AfDB

2.1.2. Second working session

This meeting was held at the AfDB's premises on Wednesday, 05 July 2017, with the participation of the National Director of the Airport, Aeronautical and weather Operations and Development Company (SODEXAM) (see attendance list) with the goal of analysing the possibility of the submission of a regional project carried out by the SODEXAM and to report on the progress made on the concept note for the

project to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. Thus the main points addressed were:

- The complementarity between the national project carried out by the Ministry of the Environment and the sub-regional project carried out by SODEXAM to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund: There seems to be no overlap / duplication and beneficial connections between the two projects;

- AfDB's assistance on the SODEXAM Project: AfDB colleagues in charge of project follow-up will examine the project and send comments / corrections, if necessary

- Stakeholder consultations: In view of the short time remaining before submission of the concept note for the national project (7 August), it would be necessary to prioritize a consultation (Physical, if possible or, failing that, online) with stakeholders based in Abidjan, to collect and document this in the concept note, and to obtain relevant information for the analysis of the environmental and social safeguards. A mission should nevertheless be considered in order to continue the preparation of the concept note;

- The timetable of activities for the submission of the concept note: We will attempt to target an initial submission of a draft to the AfDB on July 21, a second draft on July 28, 2017 for review, translation and a final submission to the Adaptation Fund (AF) on 6 August 2017.

5 Jullet 2017 Reunion Peger CI - AF Titre Non Prenon 4) Lucy Debrion ACCF- BAD BAKE Agnon Avene Coordonnateur Rayt Foca 3) Daasde Kovalt Directeur de la Mekorsbore 4 SANDGO Mohemed Assistent Tech. PNCC 5/ MALAN AKA J.D. 7/FODJD Marcol Ignace Assistant Tech PNCC 8) MNAMAN Jean Bougles Ennt Food Fudy & Adaptah.

Attendance list of the participants in the 2nd working session with the AfDB

2.2. Consultation with stakeholders

2.2.1. Objectives of the meeting

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The overall objective of the meeting was to increase the level of ownership of the project by stakeholders.

Specifically, there was talk of (i) presenting the draft preparation of Cote d'ivoire for access to climate finance; (li) present the draft concept note with a view to collecting stakeholder input; and (iii) prepare the next steps for the formulation of the full project proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.

2.2.2. Agenda

2.2.2.1. Opening

Mr. AKE Arsène, Coordinator of the Côte d'Ivoire Climate Finance Preparation Project, thanked all the participants for their presence at this first meeting. He presented the general context of the project and the various components before presenting the goal of this meeting. According to his remarks, this meeting was aimed at taking the stakeholders' views into account in the project formulation process. This process should be inclusive and participatory.

He also invited the participants to introduce themselves and presented the program of the meeting.

2.2.2.2. Presentation of the Côte d'Ivoire Climate's Finance Preparation Project - Presentation N ° 1

Mr. ANDE Jean Yves, Technical Assistant for studies and projects in the National Climate Change Program, gave a general presentation of the AF project to prepare Côte d'Ivoire for access to climate finance, which spans a period of 12 month.

2.2.2.3. Discussions and contributions on presentation N ° 1

Mr AKOUSSI K. Jacob (Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy Development) stressed the importance for Côte d'Ivoire and for Africa in general to seek internal financing mechanisms before turning to external partners.

Colonel KODJO AHUATCHY Alain Project Coordinator, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, thanked the project team for their willingness to involve all the stakeholders at the design stage of the project and made it clear that the Framework for future activities was to establish a fairly clear agenda.

Mr. ANAMAN Jean Douglas, Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund for Côte d'Ivoire, made a final presentation of the project and explained the expectations of the Ministry in charge of the environment in particular on component 1. He insisted on the fact that the project to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund is intended to accompany the implementation of the NDCs at the national level in Côte d'Ivoire.

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Mr LOKOU Koffi Jules, PCA of the Federation of Networks and Associations of the Environment and Sustainable Development (FEREADD) asked about the identification of themes in the framework of capacity building?

Responding to this question, the Project Coordinator ACCF recalled that the training modules had already been pre-identified and covered the Capacity building in the context of mobilizing climate finance at existing international windows.

2.2.2.4. Presentation of the concept note - Presentation N ° 2

Mr FODJO Marcel, Junior Consultant on the development of the concept note, presented the draft concept note to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. In his presentation he supported the remarks of the Focal Point for Adaptation of Côte d'Ivoire by stating that the project to be submitted should accompany the implementation of the NDCs of Côte d'Ivoire. The actions identified in the NDCs require a range of practical, measurable activities which should make it possible to operationalize the (NDC), which has been at the heart of several consensus, particularly in the three vulnerable sectors of agriculture, water resources and energy.

In his presentation, he presented the implementation area of the project which is the watershed of the Bandama. At this level, Mr FODJO insisted that this was only a proposal. He also presented the two (02) approaches concerning the final choice of a localized zone of the project namely:

- Approach 1: identify and implement the project on three (03) distinct areas in the Bandama catchment by implementing in only one sector (agriculture, water resources or energy) in each zone;

- Approach 2: concentrate the three (03) on an identified area.

These approaches were presented to the participants and an explanation session was held on how to complete the matrix of the project components and the safeguarding principles of the Adaptation Fund.

2.2.2.5. Discussions on presentation N°2

Doctor GAGNE DOEL Eugénie of the Ministry in charge of Health asked the consultant about what motivated the choice of the Bandama catchment area for the implementation area of the project.

Answer: The Bandama watershed is the only national watershed (consultant). This response was complemented by the focal point of the Adaptation Fund, who highlighted that there is already a study on the vulnerability of the Bandama watershed to climate change (Focal Point).

Professor Koné Daouda (WASCAL) advocated the implementation of the project in three (03) zones rather than a watershed area. He also called for the integration of crop production in the framework of the implementation of the Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs.

WASCAL is also willing to support the project, especially in the area of stakeholder capacity building.

Mr. LOUKOU Jules (FEREADD): How does the project involve youth? Are they taken into account as vulnerable people? Are natural resources part of the project, especially in the area of mangrove restoration?

Answer: We expect from you, the stakeholders, concrete proposals based on the actions of the NDCs, it is up to you to propose actions that take into account the areas that you consider indispensable. You can also Integrate targets according to your activities (Consultant, Coordinator ACCF Project and Focal Point Adaptation of Côte d'Ivoire).

The project can also be a pilot phase from which the lessons learned can be used to extend it to a larger scale (participating contribution).

Colonel APATA of the Ministry of Water and Forests proposed that the project could take into account forests especially for component 1 which deals with agriculture. He also discussed the link between agriculture and forestry in Côte d'Ivoire.

At the level of the project implementation area, the representative of the Ministry in charge of energy stressed the importance of taking into account transboundary watersheds. In the worst case scenario, it is necessary to find other more convincing arguments justifying the wish to implement the project in the Bandama watershed.

Colonel KODJO of the Ministry of Animal and Fish Resources (MIRAH): It is desirable to propose a demonstration project (of small size) and be based on the results before implementing a larger project. In addition, the choice of the area must be related to clear objectives. This way of proceeding will lead to the choice of an implementation zone which allows the clearly identified objectives to be reached.

The contribution of Mr. AKOUSSI Jacob on the question of the choice of the zone of implementation specified the need to identify the activities first as a whole, before choosing the zone.

Doctor GAGNE Eugénie of the Ministry of Health recalled that the provision of project design tools was a prerequisite for the formulation of a complete proposal.

Mr. AKOUSSI Jacob: It should be remembered that the project has to be submitted back to the INDC

Col KODJO of MIRAH also pointed out the importance of establishing a (very important) reference situation in the chosen area.

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Miss GBO Amin, Head of the Climate Change Division of the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER), would like to see the specific objective 1 of the concept note revisited because the concept of agricultural technology is quite broad. Moreover, in this agricultural component of the project, proposals should be made for agricultural seeds and be able to demonstrate their adaptability to climate change.

Mr. KONE Mohamed of the National Office of Drinking Water (ONEP) proposed to carry out integrated actions within the framework of the project.

2.2.2.6. Closing

The meeting ended with the thanks from the Coordinator of the Côte d'Ivoire Climate Finance Preparation Project. He also stressed that the focal points should take ownership of the project and submit their proposed activities according to the project components by Friday 28 July 2017.

Finally, he recalled that the Climate Change Fund in Africa had launched a call for project submission and that all ministries could also propose projects.

A family photo was taken and the meeting ended at 10:40.

ANNEXE 2 : Pictures of the consultation meeting



Picture 1 : Participants (1)

Picture 2 : Participants (2)



Picture 3 : Presentation of the drafted Concept Note by the Junior Consultant



t **Picture 4** : Presentation of the ACCF project by Project Development Specialist

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Picture 5 : Family photo of participants to the consultation meeting

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Annexe 3 : Attendance list of the participants to the stakeholders meeting

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PROGRAMME NATIONAL CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE





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IQUE DE COTE D'IVOI

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N*	NOM ET PRENOMS (LAST NAME AND FIRST NAMES)	STRUCTURE	FONCTION (POST)	PROVENANCE (FROM)	CONTACTS (CONTACTS)	EMARGEMENT (SIGNATURE)
17.	MALAN AKA JACOULOS OLIVIER	PACC/ SEP-KENST	AT	Abrilyon	Cél.: 43753776 Email: malon - major e voluci	R AT
18.	LT COL APATA Yano Nicolas	NETWER/ Lospit and Edu The de F	chef de tropf	VEDODAN	Cél.: 79 303552 Email: n. 2623. apala Byre	I.a. The
19.	SAND60 Mohamed	PNCC	4.7	Abidjen	Cel.: 08808146 Email: mssnog24200000	Stat
20,	Konan Andé Jean - Yves	PINCE	T.A	Abriljan	Cél.: 07 . 13 55 74 Email: andy sh 15 @ grad (m	et>
21.	Djougba Dénise Mariette Chinan	MENSEDD	AT	Abidjam	Cell: 47 21 51 5 6 Email: Jewise dipudbalag	mail.con
22.	FOLSO Marcel Ignale	PNCC	Gncuttart A.T	Polyam	Cél.: 49 118332 Email: march & joc Cu.fr	Del

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

> NATIONAL CLIMATE **CHANGE PROGRAMME**

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIR

Union – Discipline – Travail



Abidjan, le 0 4 AOUT 2017

- - No. 224/MINSEDD/CAB1 /PNCC/jda

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 project title: Increasing local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through improving climate-smart agriculture, water and energy access in the Bandama watershed of Côte d'Ivoire.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in *Côte d'Ivoire*, I confirm that the above national project 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 project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and executed by Ministry Of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy Development.

Sincerely,

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

MINSEDD – Cité administrative – Tour D – 10^{ème} / Tél. : 20 22 07 01 – Fax : 20 21 08 76