



ADAPTATION FUND

**REQUEST FOR PROJECT
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.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

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PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

A.	PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	7
1.1.	Geography and Environmental context	7
1.2.	Economy, Population and Agriculture	9
1.3.	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	12
1.4.	Climate change	15
B.	PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	35
C.	PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING	39
D.	PROJECTED CALENDAR	41
	PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION	42
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	42
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.....	50
C.	Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme	52
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.....	61
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	62
F.	If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned	70
G.	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	70
H.	Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning	73

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	82
A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.....	82
B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management	90
C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund	92
D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan 106	
E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators	109
F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.....	112
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	115
H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.....	132
PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	133
Rationale and Objectives of the ESMF	138
Approach, Scope and Methodology Used for the ESMF	139
Stakeholder Consultations	139
Disclosure of ESMF	139
Report Outline	140
Project Area and Target Group.....	140
Goal, Objectives and Impact Indicators	142
Project Implementation Structure	142
Lessons on Social and Environmental Management	143
Environmental and Social Category	143
Institutional Framework	143
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)	143
IFAD Safeguard Policies	144
IFAD SECAP Procedure	144
The IFAD Climate Change Strategy (2010)	145
The IFAD Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM, 2011) Policy	146
Country Background	147
Climate change.....	150
Environmental, Climate and Social Management Plan	157

Introduction: Key Activities, Responsibilities and Outline.....	158
Key Activities.....	158
Management Responsibilities	158
Outline of the Management Plans	158
Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan of the IFAD baseline investment	159
Stakeholder Engagement, Community Sensitization and Expectation Management	175
6.5 Grievance Management.....	175
Analysis of Alternatives.....	182
Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects.....	183
Introduction: Screening and Review	183
Screening for Eligibility	183
Screening for Environmental and Social Impacts	184
Screening for Climate Impacts.....	184
Impact Significance Rating	184
Monitoring of Environmental, Climate and Social Impacts	186
Introduction.....	186
Key Performance Indicators	186
Baseline Study.....	188
Capacity Building and Training for Environmental and Social Management	189
Existing Capacity	189
Training Topics	189
Target Audience	190
Training Approach	190
Capacity Building Costs (Estimate).....	191
Annex 1 – Eligibility Screening Form	192
Annex 2 - Environmental and Social Screening Forms.....	194
Annex 3 - Environmental and Social Guidelines for contractors	201
Annex 4 - Checklist of Environmental and Social Impacts from Construction Works (Apply national construction standard and regulation)	204
Annex 5 - Social Inclusion Strategy will be developed and used as leverage for other projects and agricultural initiatives	204
Annex 7 – Outline of FPIC Implementation Plan	205
Annex 8 – Abbreviated Process for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).....	208
Annex 9 – List of Organizations met during the national consultations.....	209
Annex 10 – List of Stakeholder Consultation Participants	211

Annex 11 – Pictures of Field Survey and Consulation Participants 213

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AF- Adaptation Fund
AFD- French Development Agency
AfDB- African Development Bank
AFOR- Rural Land Agency
AWPB- annual work plan and budgets
CAADP - Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD- Climate Adaptation in Rural Development Assessment Tool
CBO- Community Based Organizations
CCAC- The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
CCC- Coffee and Cocoa Council
CIAT- The International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIEWS- Climate Information And Robust Early Warning Systems
CIV- Côte d'Ivoire
CMIP5- Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 5
CNRA- Agricultural Research Centre
COSOP- IFAD Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
CSA- Climate Smart Agriculture
DGDDL- General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development
DGDRME- General Directorate of Rural Development and Water Control in the agricultural sector

DLCC- Directorate for the Fight against Climate Change
ENRM- Environment And Natural Resource Management
ESD- Environmental Significance Declaration Permit
ESIA- Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP- Environment and Social Management Plan
ESS- Environmental And Social Standards
EWS- Early Warning Systems
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO- Farmers Business Organisation
FFS- Farmers' Field Schools
FIRCA- Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice
FO- Farmers' Organization
FOLUR- Food Systems, Land Use and Land Restauration
GCM- Global Climate Models
GDP- Gross Domestic Product
GEF- Global Environmental Fund
GHG- Green House Gases
GIS- Geographic Information System
GoCI- Government of Côte d'Ivoire
IFAD- International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO- International Labour Organization

IPCC- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

LOA CI- Agricultural Orientation Law of Cote d'Ivoire

LULUCF- land use, land-use change, and forestry

M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation

MINADER- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINEDD- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

NCCSA- National Communication on Climate Smart Agriculture

NDC- Nationally Determined Contributions

NDP- National Development Plan

NGO- Non- Governmental Organization

NPCU- National Country Programme Unit

NRM- Natural Resources Management

NSC- National Steering Committee

OPA- Professional Agricultural Organizations

PACIPIL- Support Programme for the Development of Inclusive Value Chains and the Promotion of Local Initiatives

PADFA- Agricultural Development: Commodity Value-Chain Development Support Project

PDR- Project Design Report

PF-RRC- the National Platform for Risk Reduction and Disaster Management

PMU- Program Management Unit

PNAE CI- National Environment Action Plan

PNCC- National Climate Change Program

PND- Plan National de Développement

PNIA II- National Agricultural Investment Programme 2

PROPACOM OUEST- Projet d'Appui à la Production Agricole et à la Commercialisation Extension Ouest

PRORIL- Projet de promotion du riz local en république de CI

RCP- Representative Concentration Pathway

REDD+- reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

SDG- Sustainable Development Goals

SECAP- Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures

SEP- stakeholder engagement plan

SEP-REDD+- Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat

SLCP- Cote d'Ivoire's National Short-Lived Climate Pollutant

SNGRC- the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management

SODEXAM- Société d'Exploitation et de Développement Aéroportuaire, Aéronautique et Météorologique de Côte d'Ivoire

SRI- System of Rice Intensification

TOC- Theory of Change

UNDP- United Nations Development Program

WAM- West Africa Monsoon

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

PROJECT CATEGORY:	REGULAR
COUNTRY:	CÔTE D'IVOIRE
TITLE OF PROJECT:	INCREASING RURAL COMMUNITIES' ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN BANDAMA BASIN IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE
TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY:	MULTILATERAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY
IMPLEMENTING ENTITY:	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)
EXECUTING ENTITIES:	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOCIÉTÉ D'EXPLOITATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AÉROPORTUAIRE AÉRONAUTIQUE MÉTÉO (SODEXAM)
AMOUNT OF FINANCING REQUESTED:	US\$ 6,000,000
MAIN UN PARTNER:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) AND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

A. PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1. Geography and Environmental context

1. 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 country's population, estimated at 15.4 million in 1998, increased to 25.07 million in 2018, with an average annual growth rate of 2.6% in 2018 (against 3.8% in 1975). The estimated population on Côte d'Ivoire is about 26.38 million with an annual growth rate of 2.57%. This demographic dynamic has led to an 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).
2. Côte d'Ivoire has four agro-climatic zones, such as Sub-Saharan Côte d'Ivoire (zone 1), pre-forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 2), average forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 3) and lower forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 4) (Table 1, Figure 1). The forest and Guinean climate south have two rainy seasons such as May to mid-July and October to November with an annual rainfall between 1200 and 2400 mm. In the north, the climate is Sudano-Guinean with a single rainy season from July to November and an annual rainfall between 1100 and 1600 mm. The climate is tropical along the coast, semi-arid in the far north and there are three seasons: warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to

October). Historical annual precipitation (1971-2000) shows a deficit of 300 – 500 mm/year in the first and second zones.

Table 1: Historical annual precipitation (1971-2000) of the four agro-climatic zones

Agro-Climatic Zones	Rainy Season Characteristics	Dry Season	Annual Rainfall (mm/year)	Water Deficit (mm/year)
Sub-Saharan Côte d'Ivoire (zone 1)	1 rainy reason (June-October)	1 dry season (7 – 8 Months)	900 - 1400	500
Pre-forest Cote d'Ivoire (zone 2)	2 rainy seasons (May to July and October-November)	2 dry seasons (December-April and August- September)	1000 and 1500	300 to 500
average forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 3)	2 rainy seasons (April to July and October-November)	2 dry seasons (December to March and August to September)	1200 to 1600	100 - 300
Lower Forest Côte d'Ivoire (zone 4)	2 rainy seasons (March to June and october to November)	2 dry seasons (January –February and August September)	Above 1600	Less than 100

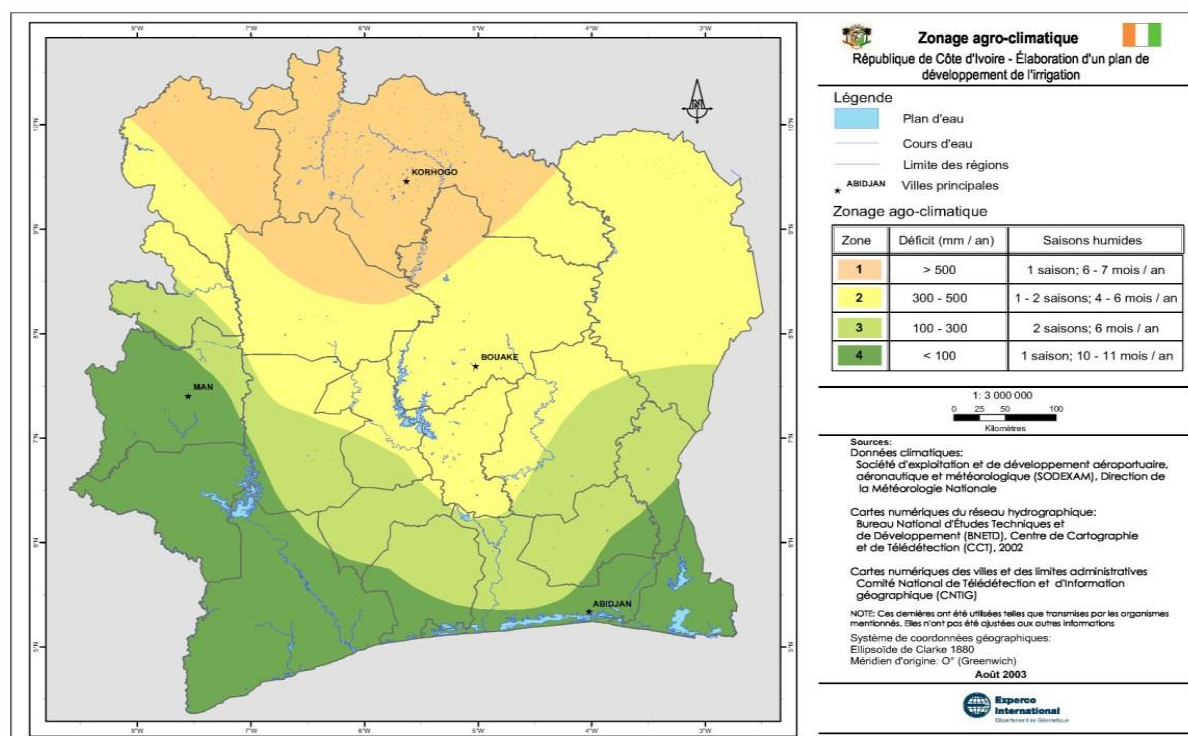


Figure 1: Agro-climatic zones in Côte d'Ivoire (MINAGRI, 2003; MINESUDD, 2013)

1.2. Economy, Population and Agriculture

3. Since 2011, the economy has expanded by an average of 8% per year, making Côte d'Ivoire one of the fastest growing countries in the world. However, the country's GDP growth has gradually declined from 10.1% in 2012 to 7.7% in 2017, and to 7.4% in 2018 and 2019. Subject to the post-pandemic global economic recovery, the IMF estimates that due to the outbreak of the COVID-19, GDP growth is expected to slow down to 2.7% in 2020 and pick up to 8.7% in 2021.
4. The country's economy is mainly based on agriculture which includes forestry, livestock, hunting, and fishing production. The economy is based on rain-fed agriculture and it has a strong dependence on river flow for the power generation and fisheries. The sector contributes about 21.2% of GDP and accounts for 47% of total exports of the country. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa (40% of the world production), one of the major three producers and exporters of cashew, and a major exporter of palm oil, coffee, and oil. The primary employs less than half of the country's active population (48%).
5. Almost half of the population is poor with a poverty rate of about 46.3%, which is 10,709,190 people. In rural areas, more than half of the population such as about 55.4% (6,549,999) are below the poverty line. At national level about 10% (2,304,858) of the population suffer from extreme poverty and hunger of which about 1,700,312 (74%) are in rural areas. In the Human Development Index (HDI), the country is ranked 172nd (out of 188) in the UNDP's 2015 (HDI). In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire ranked 170th among 189 countries with an improvement of two spots. Though the HDI has increased from 0.388 to 0.492, which is an increase of 26.9% between 1990 and 2017, Côte d'Ivoire's 2017 HDI of 0.492 is below the average of 0.504 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.537 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Income inequality remains high as reflected by the Gini index of 41.5 in 2015 (World Bank). The national poverty rate is provided in Figure 2.
6. In 2015, the national household survey revealed a reduction in poverty (46.3% against 48.9% in 2008). This decline is explained by the good economic performance recorded since the end of the socio-political crisis in April 2011. As in previous years, poverty is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas (56.8% against 35.9%, 2015). In rural areas, 5 out of 10 farmers are poor. According to the household survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic carried out in April 2020, the average annual household income fell by 47.2%. The employment of 78.8% of household heads was impacted due to cash flow tensions affecting 64.4% of informal sector enterprises which face a reduction in the level of activity by 52.8%. As a result, the number of additional households that fall below the poverty threshold is estimated at 32% (National Institute of Statistics and UNDP).

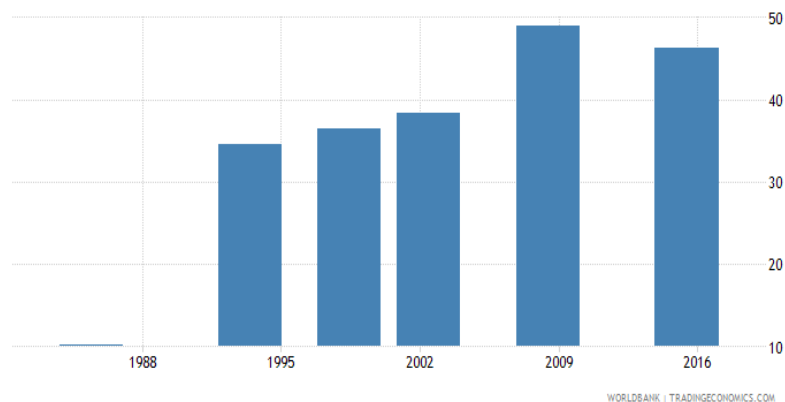


Figure 2: National Poverty Rate (2016)¹

¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/ivory-coast/poverty-headcount-ratio-at-national-poverty-lines-percent-of-population-wb-data.html>

Women and youth are particularly prone to poverty

7. A gender-based poverty analysis revealed that poverty is more prevalent among rural women (63.6 per cent) and rural youth under the age of 25 (64.6 percent) due to their limited access to assets (water, land, fertilizers and equipment) and decent employment opportunities. According to the African Development Bank (AfDB) Gender Equality Index, Cote d'Ivoire ranks 43rd out of 52 African countries, which indicates a pronounced inequalities between men and women.
8. In Cote D'Ivoire, agriculture will remain the main source of growth and poverty reduction. It is estimated that growth in the agricultural sector reduced the national poverty rate by 4.7 percentage points in 2015 compared to its 2008 level of 48.9%². However, unstable revenues and poor productivity in rural economy, especially in the agriculture sector, hinders poverty reduction – the agriculture sector is an important driver of Côte d'Ivoire's economy, accounting about 22% of GDP and more than 75% of exports. Agriculture employs close to 70 per cent of the active population³ and three out of four working adults living in rural areas are employed in the agriculture sector⁴. The rural economy is dominated by the agriculture sector, which mostly constitutes : (i) export-oriented cash crops; and (ii) food crops and animal and fish production for domestic consumption – the cash crops subsector constitutes cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm, cotton, and cashews. Rural poverty has traditionally been significantly higher in the North – where the potential for agriculture has not yet been realized – whereas the South benefits from higher and more reliable rainfall and better soils and produces most of the export crops. Nevertheless, both the North and South suffer from low agricultural productivity, high cost of inputs, considerable post-harvest losses, inadequate use of modern farming techniques, and lack of modernization and mechanization, all contributing to a decline in agricultural production⁵.
9. As agriculture sector's contribution to *poverty reduction* is much higher than non-agricultural related sectors, the combination of climate and none-climate stressors makes agriculture sensitive to climate change, affecting the most disadvantaged parts of the community. A poverty reduction of 1% at rural and national levels can be attributed to 73% growth to the agricultural sector and only 27% to non-agricultural sectors⁶, which implies that supporting the agricultural sector would increase the rural population's adaptive capacity. These results can be explained for 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.
10. Food and nutrition security are also another major issue in Cote d'Ivoire. According to the PNIA II, undernourishment (13.3%) and malnutrition (29.6%) is identified as one of the major challenges that need to be addressed during the 2017-2025 timeline. As a result, numerous actions are under implementation to improve food and nutrition security. For example, in 2018, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)⁷ provided a loan to benefit and help increase incomes and food and nutrition security for over 32,500 households in the rural Bagoué, Poro, Tchologo, Hambol and Gbêkê regions of Côte d'Ivoire. The food and nutrition security is concentrated in improving packaging, storage, processing and marketing of rice, vegetables and mango.
11. Food insecurity affects 12.8% of households, with a higher incidence in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (10.6%). Nationally, 30% of children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. This rate is at the limit of the "critical" threshold of 40% in the North and West regions (SMART, 2011). From a nutritional point of view, it should be noted that in 2014, 20.5% of the Ivorian population did not reach the minimum level of caloric intake (ENV, 2015).
12. The National Development Program (PND, 2016-2020) constitutes the single frame of reference for all of Côte d'Ivoire's development strategies and interventions. It aims to create wealth and employment

² Programme national d'Investissement Agricole (2010-2015) de la Côte d'Ivoire. 2010.

³ IFAD, 2018. IFAD loan of US\$18.5 million will boost food security and raise incomes of farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. March 26, 2018. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/news-detail/asset/40241921>

⁴ World Bank, Côte d'Ivoire SCD – From Crisis to Sustained Growth, 2015 (p.xiii); at a national level (urban and rural population), half of the population is employed by the Agriculture sector.

⁵ World Bank, Côte d'Ivoire SCD – From Crisis to Sustained Growth, 2015 (p.54).

⁶ Programme national d'Investissement Agricole (2010-2015) de la Côte d'Ivoire. 2010

⁷ IFAD, 2018. IFAD loan of US\$18.5 million will boost food security and raise incomes of farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. March 26, 2018. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/news-detail/asset/40241921>

by promoting the private sector and inclusive development. In the agricultural sector, it intends to accelerate the structural transformation of the economy by establishing a strong linkage between agriculture, agribusiness and industry.

13. The National Program of Second Generation Agricultural Investment (PNIAII, 2018-2025), which aims to improve the added value in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery sector, through production systems respectful of the environment and the well-being of the population is consistent with the Agricultural Orientation Law of Cote d'Ivoire (LOA CI). The main objectives of the PNIA II are to improve (i) the governance of the agricultural sector; (ii) the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector, and (iii) food sovereignty and the resilience of populations. According to the PNIAII, Professional Agricultural Organizations (OPA) and the private sector (agro-industrial companies) are expected to play an important role in achieving these objectives.
14. In order to eradicate poverty and improve the livelihood of rural population, in the second agricultural investment plan (PNIA II), it clearly states that any agricultural projects should contribute to: increase in the income of smallholder farmers, employment in the agriculture employment, and ensure food security/household food consumption spending.
15. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GoCI) and development partners recognize that the rural sector has been hampered by various factors including: (i) low productivity stemming from low use of modern technologies and mechanization; (ii) difficult access to markets; (iii) difficulties in accessing financial services; (iv) weak rural entrepreneurship and off-farm activities; and (v) weak agricultural organizations, particularly farmers' organizations (FOs). Cognizant of the latter issue, the Government has deployed efforts to organize farmers into cooperatives and the value chain actors into inter-professional platforms in order to gain efficiency and create space for business transactions, improve dialogue among stakeholders and the development of rural micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs).
16. Cocoa accounts almost 40% of the country's export earnings and is the source of livelihood for more than five million Ivoirians. While cocoa contributes to household income, the majority of farmers are living under the poverty line. And cocoa is threatened by rising temperatures and increasingly irregular rainfall patterns that could dry out the soil and reduce its fertility⁸. As shown in Table 2, cocoa beans has the highest harvest area followed by Yams, and Cashew nuts⁹. On the other hand, Yams, Cassava, and Plantains have high consumption (Table 3). As the implementation of irrigation projects is one of the country's priorities in the agricultural sector, the climate change impacts on water resources and the agriculture sector could hamper the government's priorities particularly in coffee and cocoa producing areas. Crops production into higher lands in the western part of the country remains a challenge, hence a clear sustainable agricultural development strategy is needed. The crop production is shown in Table 4, which indicates cassava with the highest production of 2.3 million tonnes in 2013.

Table 2: Consumption of leading food commodities in Côte d'Ivoire, 2003–05 (thousands of metric tons)

Rank	Crop	Percent of total	Food consumption
	Total	100.0	11,068
1	Yams	29.8	3,298
2	Cassava	17.2	1,899
3	Plantains	10.9	1,210
4	Rice	7.7	855
5	Other vegetables	5.7	636
6	Fermented beverages	4.0	446

⁸ World Bank, 2019: Ivory Coast Has Lost 25% of Its Natural Capital in 25 Years & 80% of Its Forests Since 1970 (World Bank, August 1, 2018).

⁹ Ahossane, K., Jalloh, A., Nelson, G., and Thomas, T., 2013. West Africa: Agriculture and Climate Change: A Comprehensive Analysis for Cote d'Ivoire (Chapter 5).

7	Beer	3.4	380
8	Maize	3.4	380
9	Wheat	2.6	293
10	Sugar	1.8	203

Table 3: Harvest area of leading agricultural commodities in Côte d'Ivoire, 2006–08 (thousands of hectares)

Rank	Crop	Percent of total	Harvest Area
	Total	100.0	6,940
1	Cocoa beans	31.0	2,151
2	Yams	10.4	723
3	Cashew nuts	9.5	657
4	Coffee	8.4	585
5	Plantains	5.5	382
6	Rice	5.4	375
7	Cassava	4.9	339
8	Maize	4.2	292
9	Seed cotton	3.6	247
10	Oil palm fruit	3.1	212

Source: FAOSTAT (FAO 2010).

Note: All values are based on the three-year average for 2006–08.

Table 4: Main Crops Yield (2013) for some key commodities (thousands of metric tons)

Crops	Area Harvested, Ha	Yield, Hg/Ha	Production, 1000 tonnes
Cassava	360,000	69,444	2,500
Sugar cane	25,500	745,098	1,900
Rice, paddy	380,000	49,333	1,875
Maize	340,000	19,441	661
Seed cotton	230,000	11,433	263
Groundnuts, with shell	80,000	11,000	88
Millet	65,000	7,692	50
Sorghum	68,000	7,059	48
Sweet potatoes	25,000	19,200	48
Beans, dry	39,000	8,974	35

1.3. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

17. Côte d'Ivoire is endowed with rich and diverse ecosystem and natural resources (vast forests, minerals deposits, fisheries, etc.). An adequate management of these resources could help to alleviate poverty in a sustainable manner.
18. Côte d'Ivoire has three agro-ecological zones such as the lagoon region, the forest region, and the savannah region (Figure 3), which are distributed among the four agro-climatic zones (Figure 1). In general, the land falls into two distinct agricultural regions such as forest region (about 140,000km²) in the south; and the drier savannah region (about 180 000 km²) in the north where economic growth is

generally slower. The agro-ecological regions constitute about 21.8% cultivated/arable land, 13.8% permanent crops occupy pasture lands 41% and 22% forest, and 1.4% (4 460 km²) water occupies (Rosenberg, 1997). 52% percent of the total land area is considered agricultural land. Land use is arable land 9.75%; permanent crops 13.84% and others 76.41% (World Factbook, 2001). The north half of the nation is characterized as Savanna. Savanna soils are generally light and with medium to poor soil quality, which led to low crop yields (Handloff, 1988).

19. The country has four (4) major rivers including Cavally, Sassandra, Bandama and Comoé, of which three of them such as Cavally, Sassandra and Comoé, share with neighboring countries. The water flow in these rivers is from north to south. Bandama river, which is the longest river in the country, is the only country completely within the territory of the country. Cote d'Ivoire has about 578 reservoirs used for agriculture, livestock, energy production and drinking water of which the Bandama basin contains 267, including two (2) hydroelectric dams (Kossou and Taabo). Water is a strategic element of rural development including crops, forests, and drinking water.

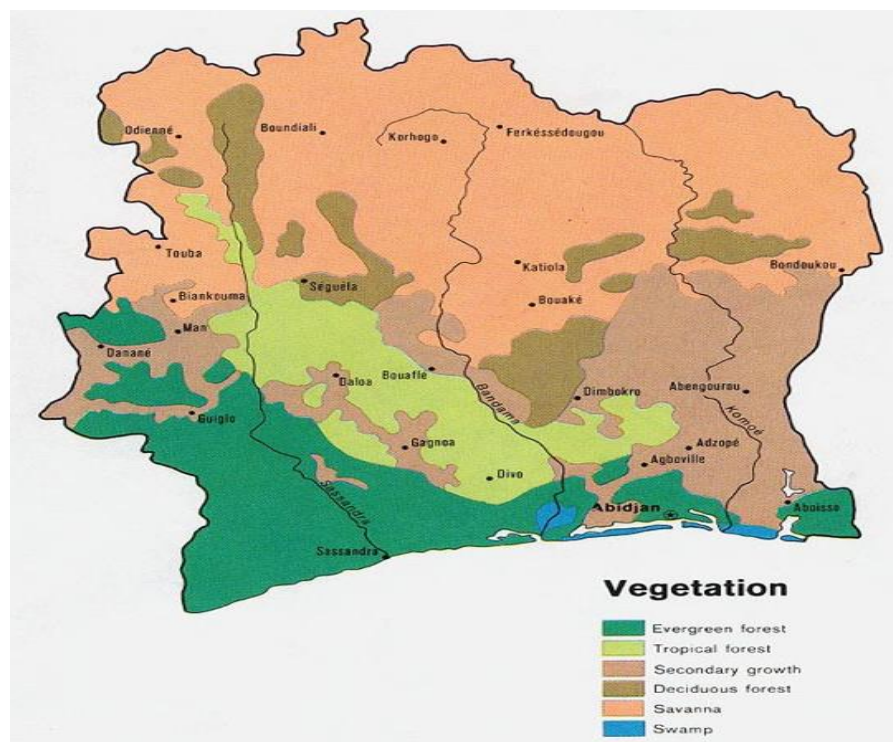


Figure 3: Vegetation map

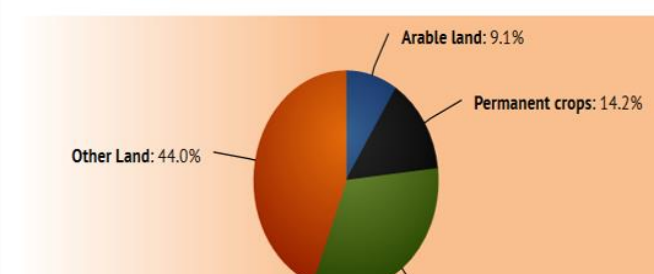
20. The threat to the preservation of Cote Ivoire's forest resources like other countries within sub-Saharan Africa is the heavy dependence of rural households for their livelihood such as food production, firewood and charcoal for cooking, hunting and timber for building and furniture. The forests provide immense ecological benefits (medicinal plants, food source, non-timber products, energy, etc.).
21. The overexploitation of natural resources and the difficult socio-economic context weaken Côte d'Ivoire's adaptive capacity. Rainfall variability has also led to reduction in river flows and groundwater recharge. For example, in a case study conducted in the northern part of Bandama basin, rainfall deficit has led to a significant reduction in runoff of about 27% to 49% (Goula et al. 2006, Kanohin et al. 2009). On the other hand, in the transboundary Comoé basin, a rainfall reduction of 14% to 31%, resulted in a reduction in flows varying from 44% to 54% (Kouakou et al. 2007).

22. Amongst the key constraints include unsustainable or inadequate agricultural practices including traditional slash and burn land preparation, land preparation for rice and cassava cultivation, inefficient use of water, erosion, and diseases of cocoa trees due to climate and non climate related factors . In addition, absence or inadequate infrastructures to help to withstand to climate change impacts are almost none-existent. As the result of growing energy needs in the form of fuelwood (and charcoal), deforestation and land clearing in the cocoa plantations are also one of the key problems. As a direct consequence, the country continues to lose top soil from hectares of lands and old cocoa trees are being affected by diseases.
23. The TNC indicates 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 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 seasonal rain raises the issues related to low productivity in rural areas.
24. Irrigation which consumes high quantities of fresh water is practiced, which covers 175,000 ha in lowlands, 200,000 ha in plains and 100,000 ha in coastal marshes. Its expansion can have local consequences on pumped reserves and cause tensions over land access between farmers, and/or between farmers and livestock owners.
25. Cultivated areas have increased exponentially from 5,489,778 ha in 1969 to 12,828,239 ha in 2000. From 2000 to 2012, cultivated areas continue to increase but lesser than before 2000 (figure 4, FAO 2015). A survey of 394 individuals indicate that from 1986–2015, the direct factors of deforestation include(Figure 5): agriculture (62%), cocoa farming (38%), natural rubber farming (23%), palm farming (11%), cashew plantations (7%), food crops (6%) rice farming (5%), coffee farming (5%), other cash crops (4%), logging (18%), clear-cut logging > 1000 m² (64%), production of charcoal (36%), infrastructures (10%), habitat (rural, urban) (94%), transport (6%), mining (8%), artisan gold panning (80%), industrial gold panning (20%), and bush fires (3%) (Source FAO, 2015).

Evolution of land use

	Area (1000 ha)		Annual Growth, %	
	1990-2000	2000-2012	1990-2000	2000-2012
Land area	31,800.00	31,800.00	0.00	0.00
Arable land	2,798.36	2,846.15	1.42	0.27
Permanent crops	3,700.00	4,207.69	1.03	1.33
Forest	10,275.00	10,386.37	0.10	0.06

Land use - 2012



	1994	1999	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural land (% of land area)	61.95	61.64	62.58	64.47	64.47	64.47	64.78
Arable land (% of land area)	9.43	8.81	8.81	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
Arable land (hectares per person)	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Permanent cropland (% of land area)	11.64	11.95	12.26	13.84	13.84	13.84	14.15

Figure 4: Evolution of land use in Cote d'Ivoire, FAO, 2015

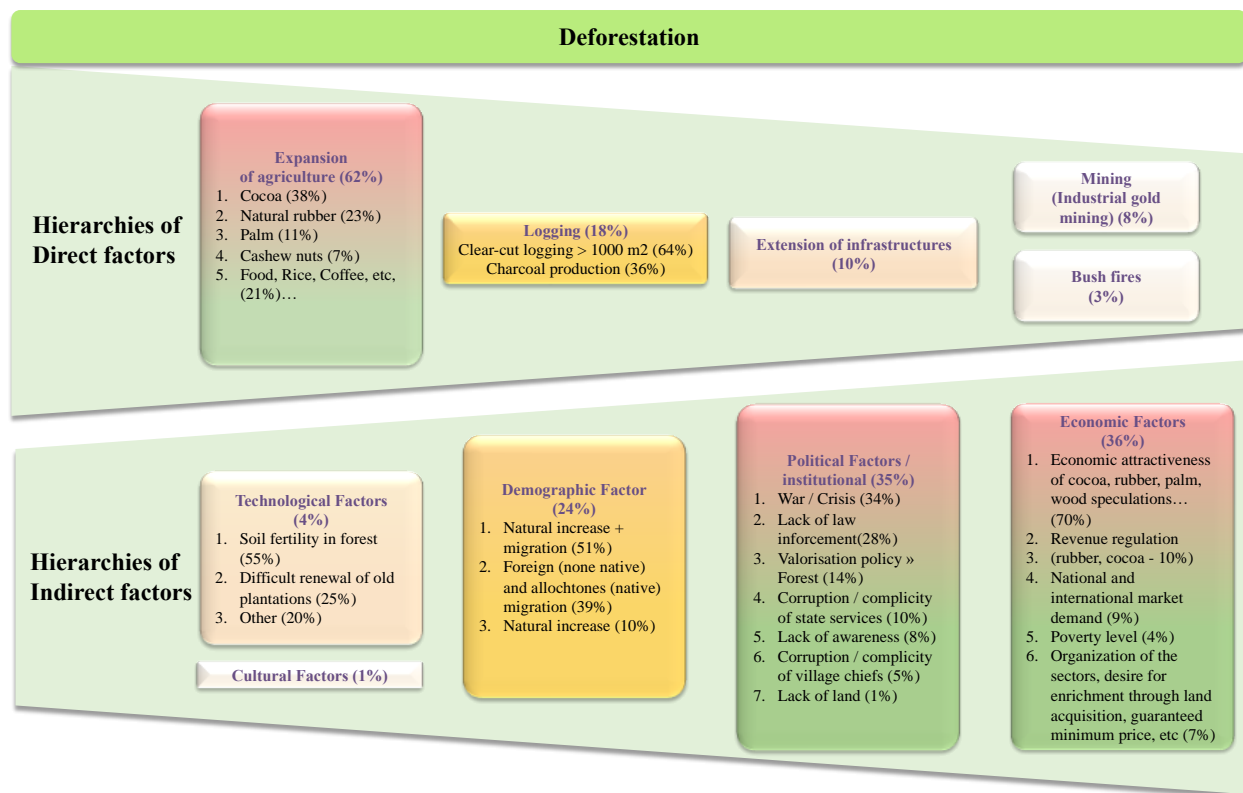


Figure 5: Hierarchies of direct and indirect factors of deforestation in Cote d'Ivoire

25. The Ivory Coast is recorded to have over 1,200 animal species including 223 mammals, 702 birds, 125 reptiles, 38 amphibians, and 111 species of fish, alongside 4,700 plant species. It is the most biodiverse country in West Africa, with the majority of its wildlife populating living in the nation's rugged interior. The nation has nine national parks, the largest of which is Assgny National Park, which occupies an area of around 17,000 hectares or 42,000 acres¹⁰.

1.4. Climate change

1.4.1. Current climate hazards, variability and impacts

26. The country is very susceptible to climate change shocks. Cote d'Ivoire's Climate Change Vulnerability Index is among the highest in the world, ranking the country 145 out of 181¹¹. The country's vulnerability is attributable to the over-exploitation of forests (which totalled 2 million ha in 2018 in contrast to 16 million ha between 1960-2017 (UN REDD Cote d'Ivoire, 2019)). This shrinking of forest land has contributed to the over-exploitation of soil that has resulted in fertility loss, erosion and an increase in greenhouse gas emission. For example, in the Bandama basine, from 1988 to 2016, the vegetative area (herbaceous savanna, savanna and the evergreen forest) has been decreasing (*Figure*

¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivory_Coast#Environment

¹¹ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

6). Land use change has been increasing about 11.56%/year¹², which could increase the county's vulnerability, if continued an abated.

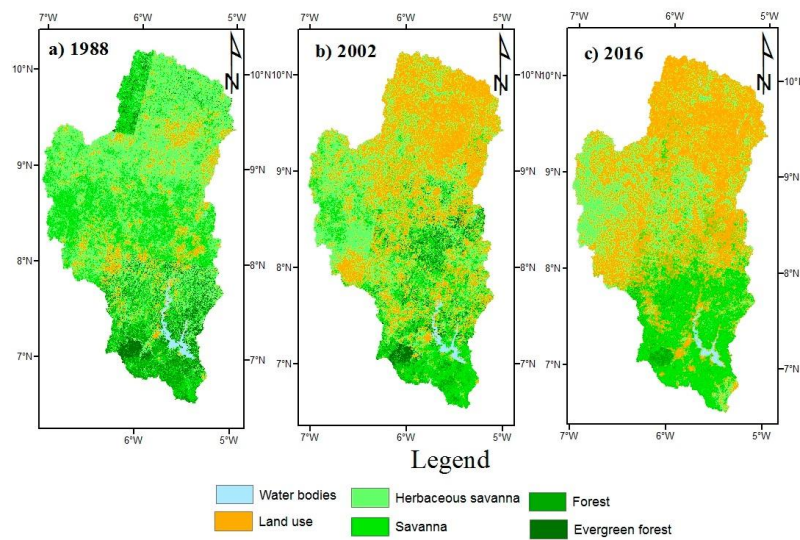


Figure 6: Land use and landcover change in Bandama basin

27. Temperatures recorded follow a south-north progression with the lowest annual temperatures in the mountainous area in the West and the highest in the far North. The map of the average annual accumulations of the number of hours of sunshine shows a distribution according to a South-North climatic gradient close to that of temperatures (Figure). The increase in air temperature has notable consequences with increased evapotranspiration of soil and plants, by reducing the amount of water available for plant growth. Furthermore, the study of climate change on water resources in the case of the watersheds of the Bandama and Sassandra rivers showed that the average monthly temperatures in these two basins should increase between 2.3°C and 4.1°C over the next four decades. This increase, combined with declining rainfall and water resources, could affect agricultural production and the total production of electrical energy from dams built on these rivers

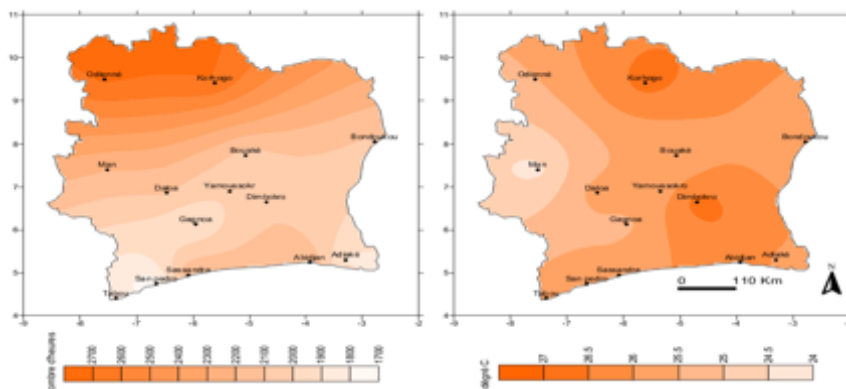
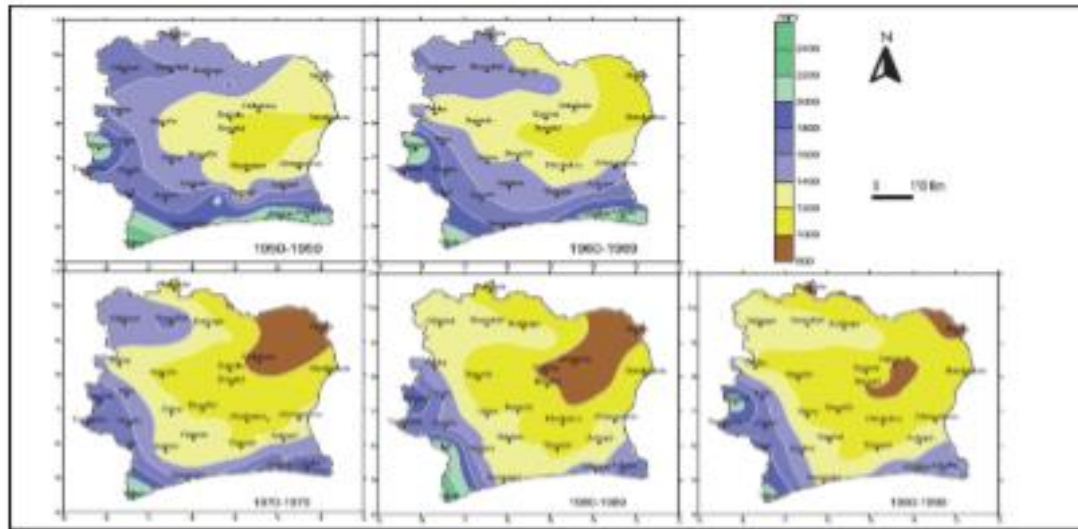


Figure 7: Number of hours of sunshine (left) and temperature (right) between 1960 and 1997

28. The aridity index will increase but will remain below 2 indicating that the area will remain Sudano-Guinean with low humidity forests and humid savannas. The observed historical annual average rainfall indicates that from 1950 to 1999, rainfall has been decreasing (Figure) Bush fires will be more frequent

¹² Kouame, Y., Obahoundje S., Diedhiou, A., François, B., Amoussou, E., Anquetin, S., Didi, R., Kouassi, L., N'guessan Bi, V., Soro, E., and Yao, E., 2019. Climate, Land Use and Land Cover Changes in the Bandama Basin (Côte D'Ivoire, West Africa) and Incidences on Hydropower Production of the Kossou Dam. *Land* **2019**, 8, 103; doi:10.3390/land8070103. (P7).

and would destroy pastures and plantations. In Agroclimatic Zone 4 (Korhogo and Ferké), the current average temperature of 26-28°C is expected to increase to 29-31°C in a century in 2100. The current average annual rainfall of 900-1400 mm / year will decrease between 700 and 1200 mm / year. The aridity index will increase and go above 2 transforming the northern region of the Coast Ivory Coast in a semi-arid zone and particularly at risk because soil erosion could be irreversible



Source : FIDA, PROPACOM, Document de travail n°3 Mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique

Figure 8: Rainfall heights, annual averages between 1950 and 1999

29. Farmers' high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods are the key factors influencing their vulnerability. However, while unaware of the meaning of climate change, farmers have already consciously started to adapt their farming practices to changing climate patterns. Farmers have reported that they are experiencing changes in rainfall patterns characterized by rainfall in the dry season and dry periods in the rainy season. Climatic change has manifested more intense rainfall patterns with more frequent severe floods and seasonal droughts, late onset of rains, rising temperatures, particularly in the dry season, stronger winds including reports of local tornadoes, more intense thunderstorms and more frequent landslides. The IPCC predicts that without adaptation, tropical regions will experience negative impacts in the production of wheat, rice and maize due to temperature increases¹³. The historical (1901 – 2016) temperature and rainfall variability is shown in Figure and Figure , which indicates the historical average of temperature where it is very high.

¹³ https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIIAR5-Chap7_FINAL.pdf

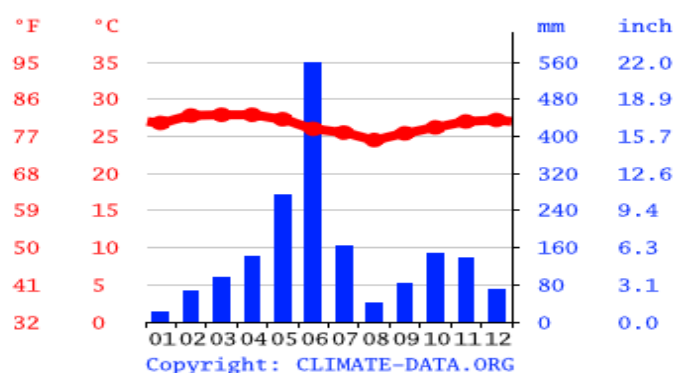


Figure 9: Temperature and rainfall variability for Cote D'Ivoire¹⁴

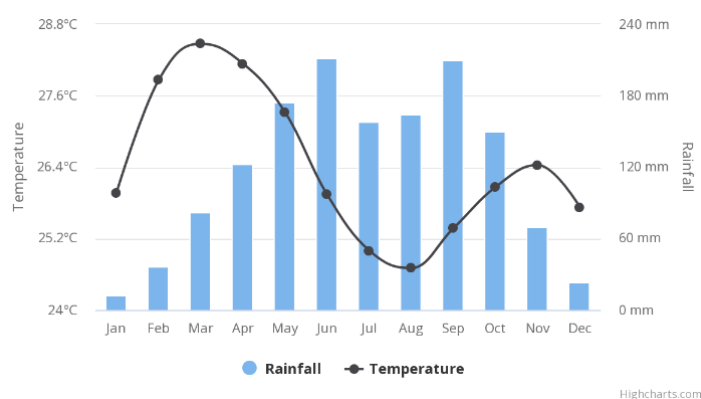


Figure 10: Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall of CIV for 1901-2016¹⁵

1.4.2. Anticipated climate change and its impacts

30. **Projected precipitation decrease:** Cote D'Ivoire's historical climate variability indicates that compared to the 1961-1990, from 1971-2000, shows an average decrease of 6% rainfall over the whole Ivorian territory, with notable decreases of 13% in Sassandra i.e. south west and 11% in Adiaké i.e. south-east of the country. The trend is expected to continue and it is expected that by 2050 and 2070, the total annual precipitation could increase on average 0.3% and 1.2%, respectively, with the highest in the Northern and Western regions of Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 4)¹⁶. However, it is expected that precipitation could decrease by about 3% in the central part of the country, where the project is expected to focus. Based on the RCP 4.5 scenario, by 2100 it is likely that daily precipitation will decrease by about 8% during the months of April to July (TNC, 2017).
31. **Projected temperature increase:** Throughout the country, from 1971-2000, an annual average temperature has been increasing and has been higher than average. In the period of 1960-2010, temperatures have risen by 1.6°C throughout the country, and is projected that temperatures will continue to increase by as much as 1.8 °C and 2.1°C in 2050 and 2070, respectively (Figure 4) with the highest in the northern (zone 1) and north-central parts (zone 2) of the country. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, temperature could rise by 3 °C by 2100 over most of the country from north to south. If the current trend is maintained, the projection over a century would give rise to an average temperature

¹⁴ <https://en.climate-data.org/africa/cote-d-ivoire-134/>

¹⁵ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/cote-divoire/climate-data-historical>

¹⁶ FAO, 2018. Climate-Smart Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire, CA1322EN/1/08.18 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca1322en/CA1322EN.pdf>

rise of 3.2 ° C in Côte d'Ivoire¹⁷. As shown in Figure and Figure , under RCP4.5 the projected temperature increase and monthly average change is expected to increase.

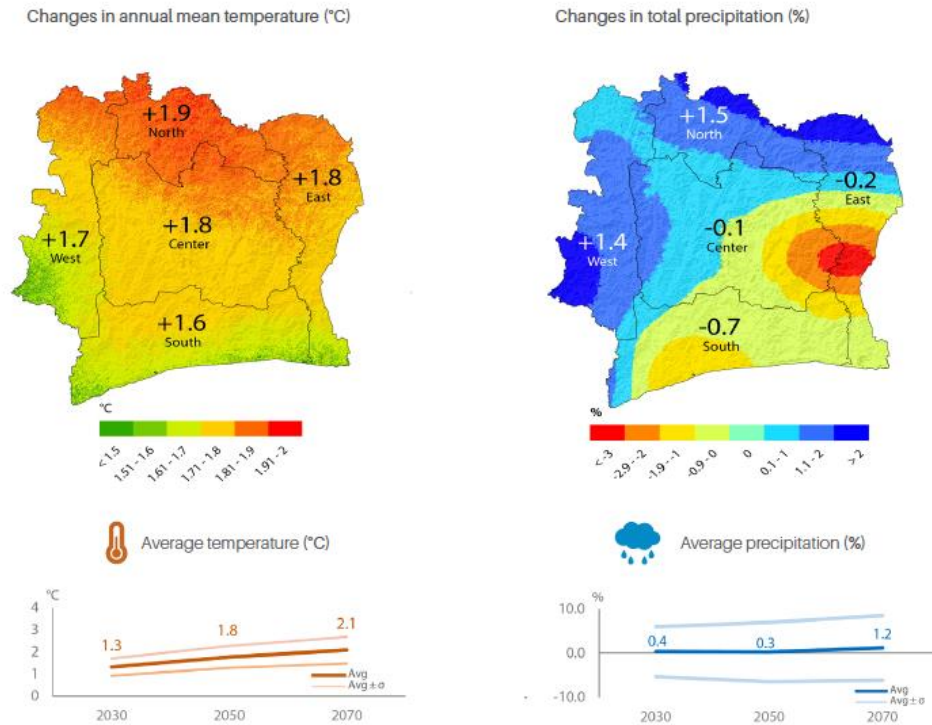


Figure 411: Projected changes in temperature and precipitation in Côte d'Ivoire by 2050

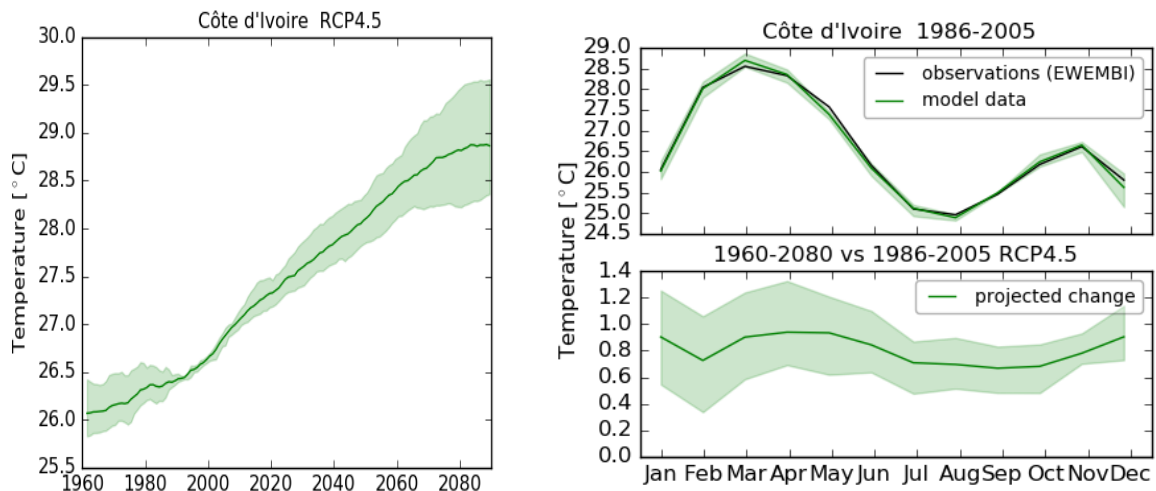


Figure 12 (Left): Regional climate model projections for temperature displayed as 20 year running mean. The line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the model spread. The projections are based on the emission scenario RCP4.5. (Climate Analytics, 2020)

Figure 13 (Right): Top right: Annual cycle of temperature for the period 1986-2005. Bottom right: Changes in annual cycle projected for 1960-2080 compared to the reference period 1986-2005. EWEMBI data is shown in black,

¹⁷ MINSEDD, 2017. Troisième Communication Nationale (TNC) à la convention cadre des nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques.

regional climate model simulations in green. The green line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the model spread. The projections are based on the emission scenario RCP4.5. (Climate Analytics, 2020)

32. As a consequence of the changing precipitation and temperature patterns, the main climates of Cote D'Ivoire are projected to progressively shift throughout the 21st century. As of the current period, Cote D'Ivoire has two dominating climate, following the Koppen classification: a tropical climate at the exception of the northern part of the territory characterized by a tropical wet climate. Figure 5 shows the progressive shift in climates in Cote D'Ivoire compared to current days (CODEX Historical Climate Type Map) in the RCP4.5 (CODEX RCP4.5 Climate Type Map) and RCP8.5 (CODEX RCP4.5 Climate Type Map) scenarios.

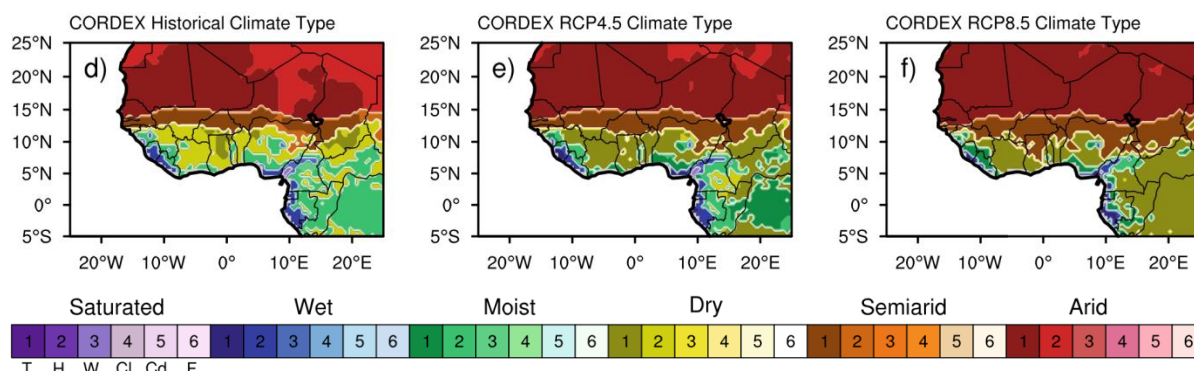


Figure 5: Distribution of climate types for reference period (1985–2004; left panel), future RCP4.5 (2080–2099; middle panel) and RCP8.5 (2080–2099; right panel) for CORDEX (d, e and f) ensemble using all models. Abbreviations definition: T Torrid, H Hot, W Warm, CI Cool, Cd cold, F Frigid. Source: Sylla et al., 2016)¹⁸

33. **Extreme events (extreme precipitation):** Using an ensemble of 14 CORDEX-Africa RCMs, during the West Africa Monsoon (WAM) seasons (i.e., AMJ, JAS, OND), a general increase in rainfall intensity (SDII) and extreme precipitation intensity (R95PTOT)¹⁹ is observed in Côte d'Ivoire. Compared to the reference precipitation mean value observed in 1976–2005, an increase of 50–60% extreme precipitation intensity will be occurred over the entire country under the RCP8.5 scenario. On the other hand, during the pre-monsoon (AMJ), an increasing dry spell length (CDD) of about 30% and 20% is projected compared to reference (1976–2005) under RCP8.5 and RCP4.5 scenarios, respectively. The study concluded an increased intensity of precipitation events under future climate scenarios suggesting an amplification of extreme precipitation events. As a result, Cote d'Ivoire's flood risk zones (Figure) are expected to be exposed to the expected climate induced flood risks.
34. **Extreme events (extreme temperature):** The results of an ensemble of 14 CORDEX-Africa simulations show an increase in the warm extreme indices such as the warm spell days index (HWFI), very warm days frequency index (TX90P), and the warm nights frequency index (TN90P) over the entire country under both emission scenarios²⁰.
35. The results of projections to 2030 and using the scenario AR5 show: i) an increase in average temperatures of around 1.2 ° C which is already relatively large; ii) the drier May-June months; iii) no

¹⁸ Sylla, M., Michel, Nikiema, M., Gibba, P., and Klutse, N., 2016. Climate Change over West Africa: Recent Trends and Future Projections (Chapter: 3 Publisher: Springer International PublishingEditors: Joseph A. Yaro, Jan Hesselberg).April 2016.

¹⁹ Yapo, A., Diawara, A., Kouassi, B., Yoroba, F., Sylla, M., Kouadio, K., Tiémoko, D., Koné, D., Akobé, E., and Yao, K., 2020. Projected changes in extreme precipitation intensity and dry spell length in Côte d'Ivoire under future climates. Theoretical and Applied Climatology. 30 January 2020.

²⁰ Yapo, A., Diawara, A., Kouassi, B., Yoroba, F., Sylla, M., Kouadio, K., Odoulami R., and Dro Touré Tiémoko1, D. 2019. Twenty-First Century Projected Changes in Extreme Temperature over Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa). International Journal of Geophysics. 23 December 2019.

strong variation in precipitation at Bouaké (Bandama valley) and Korogho (Poro region); iv) an increase in heavy rains from April to September-October at the level of the entire intervention area.

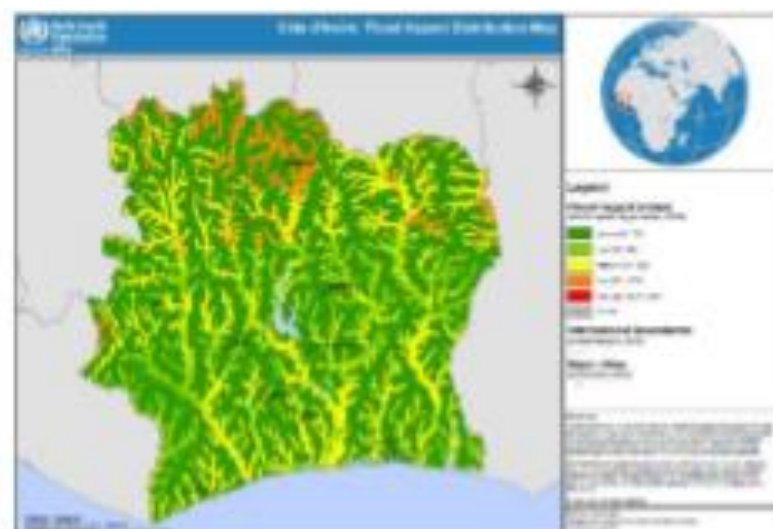


Figure 15: Flood risk forecasts in Cote d'Ivoire

36. **Reduction in the length of the seasons:** The length of the growing season has generally reduced: (i) from 10 to 20 days in the Vallée du Bandama and (ii) from 0 to 10 days in the Savannah district (Poro region).
37. Overall, the impact of the effects of climate change on agricultural production are: i) an increase in air temperature which may have consequences on the increase of evapotranspiration of soil and plants that will result a decrease in the amount of water available for agriculture; and ii) an increase in the frequency and magnitude of climatic hazards such as heavy rain and floods, especially in the far east and in the Poro region, which is a high risk of flooding.
38. The sectors most likely to be affected by climate change are agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and mining. The population in the coastal areas and those who depend mostly on rain fed farming (close to 90% of crop areas fall under this category) and fishing are the most vulnerable groups.
39. The fisheries sector is also likely to be impacted by climate change mainly due to rising temperatures, frequency of extreme climate hazards, and the acidification of seawaters. For instance, an increases in sea-surface temperatures make the coastal upwelling unpredictable and reduce fish productivity. The impact will vary between ecosystems and fishery regimes. And changes in precipitation and evapotranspiration could also affect inland waters impacting fish reproduction.²¹ Cote D'Ivoire's overall country index indicates that the country has scored 37.9, which indicates the countries high vulnerability to climate change (Figure and Figure).
40. Although Cote D'Ivoire's tropical forests are likely to be impacted by climate change (change in aridity), human activities (slash and burn practices, urbanisation, logging, firewood, and charcoal production, etc.) are likely to have a more severe impact.

²¹ Ibid

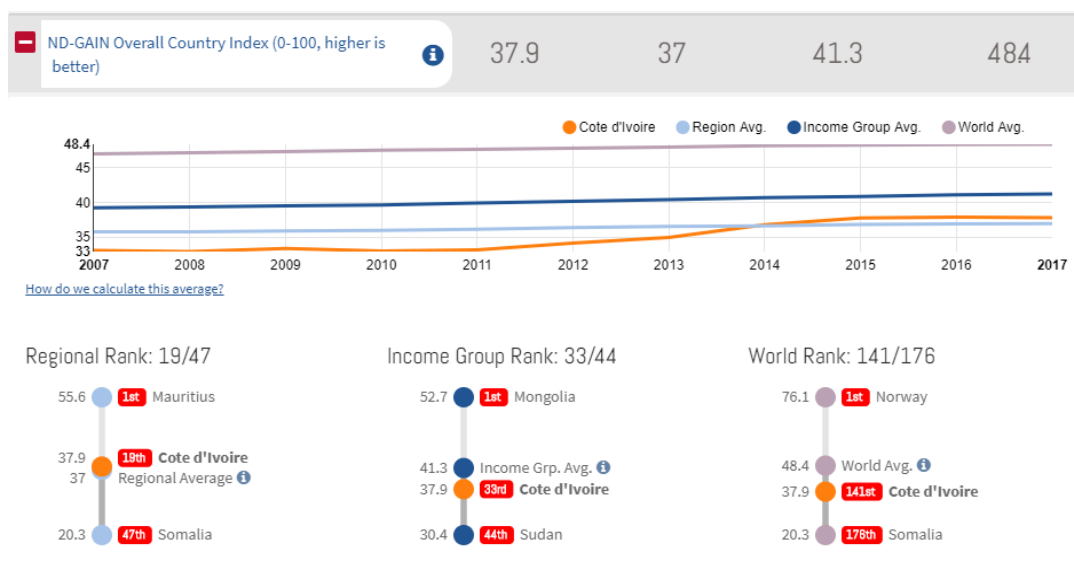


Figure 16: ND-GAIN Overall Country Index²²

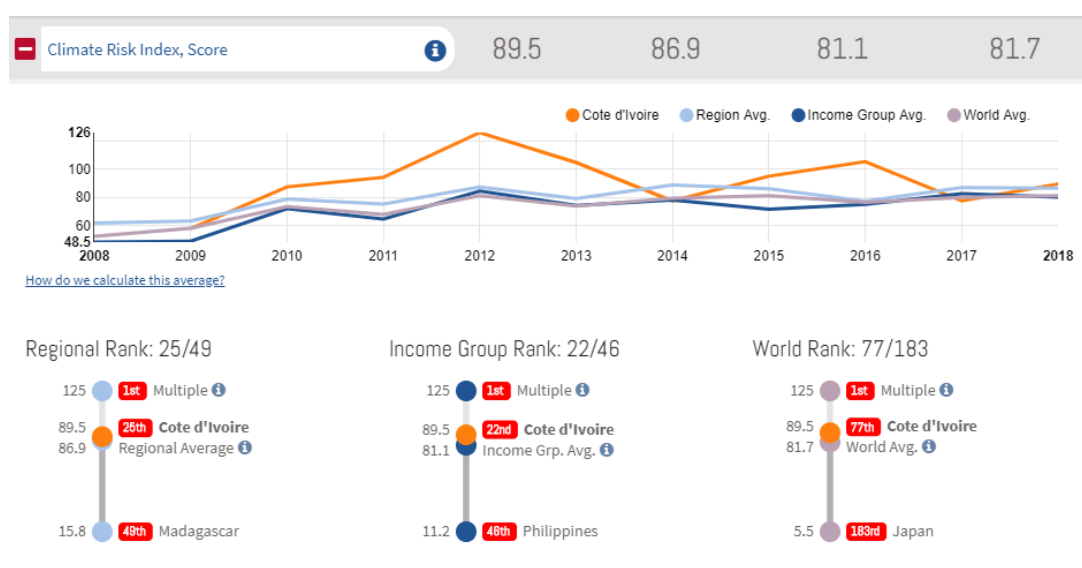


Figure 17: Climate Risk Index Score²³

41. Out of the total land area (318,000 ha), 32.7% is covered by tropical forest and arable lands (uplands and lowlands) covers around 63.8 per cent of the total land area. Forty-nine percent of the population lives in rural areas, and 68% of the labour force works in agriculture. The 2011 GDP was US \$24.07 billion, of which agriculture comprised 24%. The most significant export commodities are cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil and fish²⁴.
42. The future consequences of the changing precipitation and temperature patterns could significantly affect the production of the subsector. The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) projects a reduction in climate suitability for cocoa production by up to 20 % in the southern districts and up to 40 % in the north-eastern upland districts by the 2050s (Figure). As a consequence of this risk on

²² <https://idea.usaid.gov/cd/cote-d-ivoire/environment-and-global-climate-change>

²³ <https://idea.usaid.gov/cd/cote-d-ivoire/environment-and-global-climate-change>

²⁴ http://data.worldbank.org/country/cote-divoire#cp_wdi

cocoa production to changing temperature and precipitation patterns, investments in the subsector could face productivity challenges, particularly in the context of IFAD baseline investment.

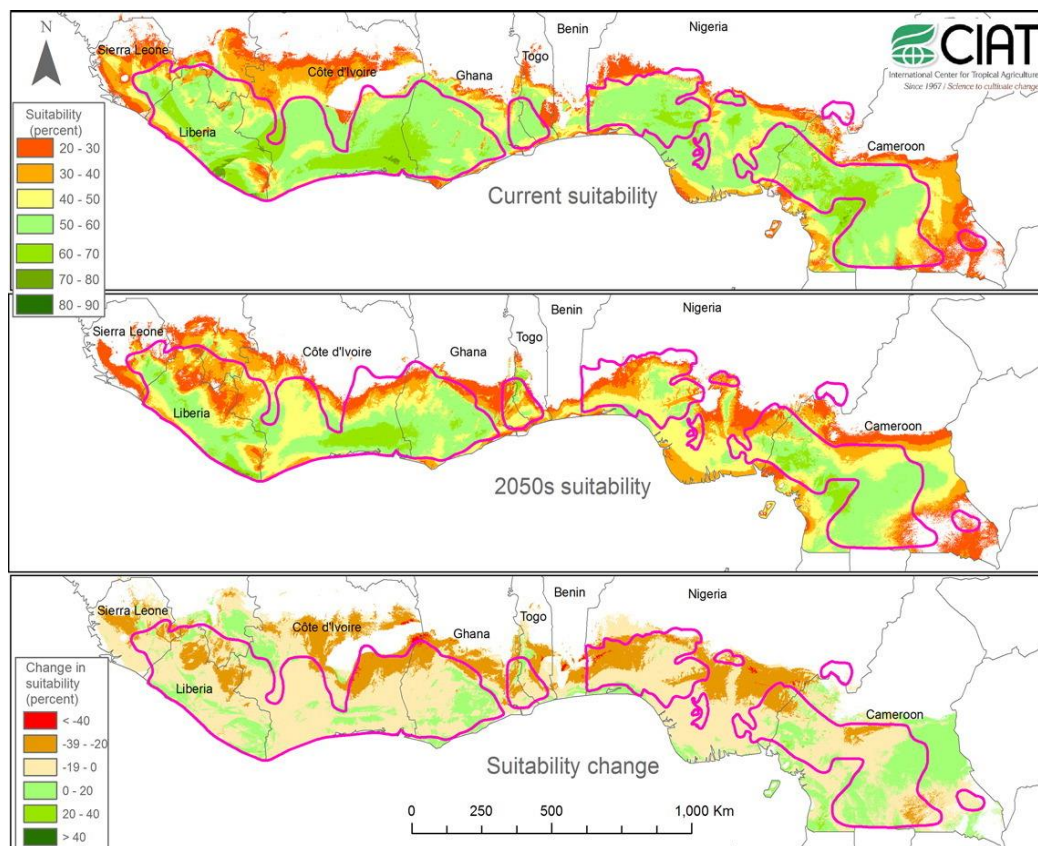


Figure 18: Relative climatic suitability (in percent) for cocoa of the West Africa cocoa belt under current and projected 2050s climate conditions, as well as suitability change, according to the Maxent model based on 24 climate variables.

1.4.3 Climate Change and Its Impacts on Water Resources in the Bandama Basin

43. Climate projections show that the temperature may increase and monthly rainfall may decrease from December to April in the future in the Bandama basin. In addition, the climate change analysis shows that the impacts are very different from RCP 4.5 to RCP 8.5. Under RCP 4.5, mean monthly runoff and groundwater recharge may increase for all horizons. Changes of run offs and ground water recharge are mainly dominated by the variations in projected precipitation. Especially in the long-term, increasing precipitation in the wet-season would make it wetter resulting in higher runoff and aquifer recharge in the watershed. This phenomenon is due to the strong aquifer-river relationship on the basin. Indeed, the increase in aquifer levels would lead to an increase in the flow of watercourses supplied by the aquifers. On the other side, the set parameters may decrease for all horizons. These results highlight the large uncertainties associated with the impacts of climate change on water resources through global models (climatic and hydrological). Bandama basin, which is the target areas of the study is shown in Figure .

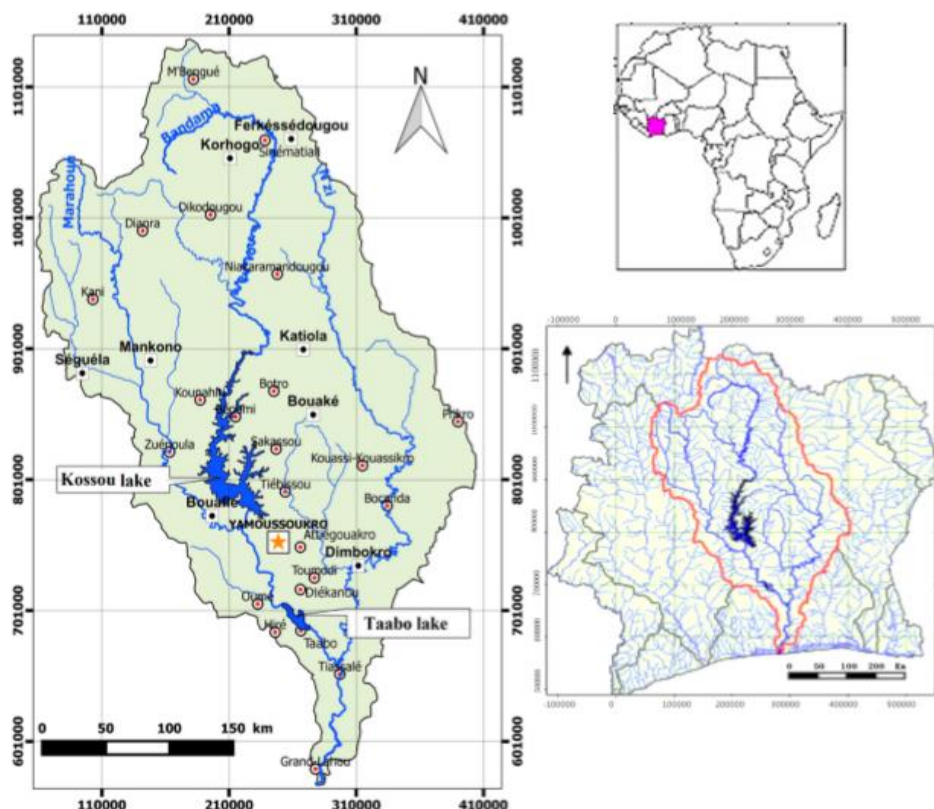


Figure 9: Targeted areas in the Bandama basin

44. The hydro meteorological infrastructure capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest of all the global regions, with observation network density (number of stations per 10,000 km sq.) as low as 0.4 in Niger, 0.5 in Mali, 1.1 in Nigeria, 1.6 in Senegal, 1.7 in the Ivory Coast, 6.2 in Malawi and 45.2 in Rwanda. Currently, The network of meteorological and hydrological stations around the Bandama Basin are made up of 13 meteorological stations and 3 hydrological stations (Figure). With the support of the AfDB, 6 new automatic stations have been installed (2 in Toumodi, Ouéllé, Tiébissou, Korhogo, Kouto et Dikodougou, in 2019). These infrastructures need an upgrading and upscaling with new automatic weather stations which will help the country develop useful climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS). With improved CIEWS, communities particularly farmers, cooperatives, extension services will understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks as well as the meteorological services to provide impact-based forecasting (i.e. enhancing climate equipment available in the countries and providing trainings to climate and meteorologists in countries on impact-based forecasting methodologies for agriculture and insurance industry, and maintenance of equipment's and infrastructures).

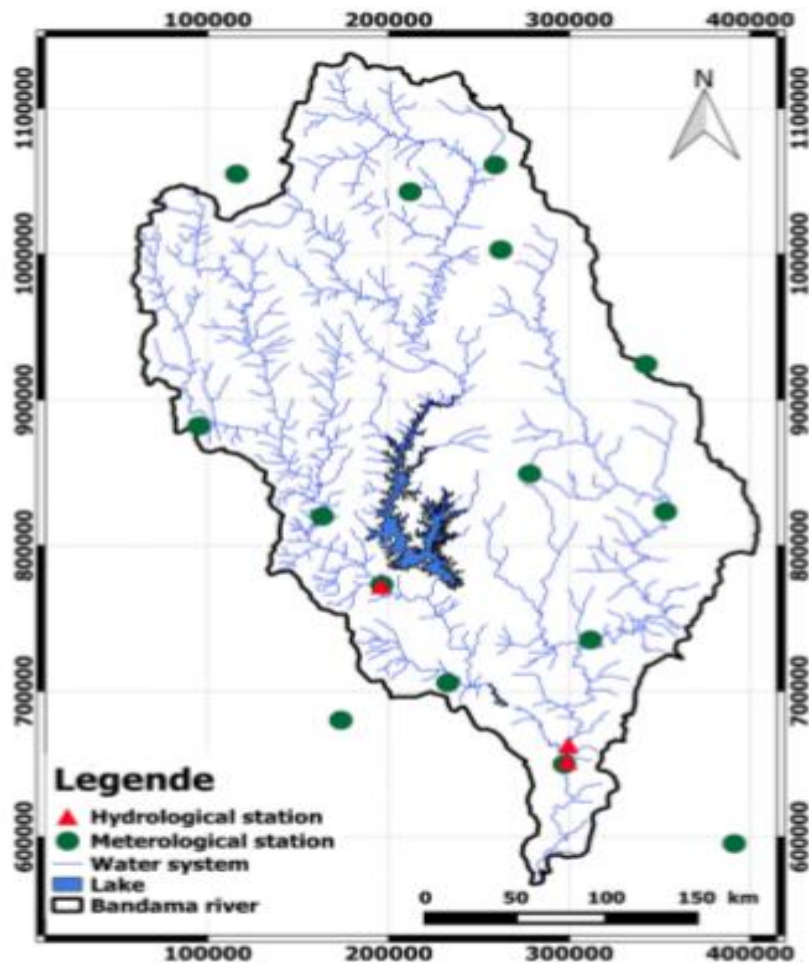


Figure 20:: Network of hydro met stations in Bandama basin

1.4.4. Changes in Temperature in the Bandama basin

45. Climate models predict that temperatures in the Bandama basin will increase in the future. The findings are in accordance with the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. Recent assessment shows that temperature will be higher in the RCP 8.5 than that in the RCP 4.5. The study identifies tropical West Africa as a hotspot of climate change for both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 pathways, and unprecedented climate changes are projected to occur earlier (late 2030s to early 2040s) in these regions. It shows that in the RCP 8.5 scenario, the Bandama basin will experience a temperature rise of 1.5°C with the minimum temperature rise of about 1.2°C and a maximum of about 1.7°C by 2025. The monthly temperatures may vary from 2.2°C to 3°C by 2050. A more pronounced increase in temperature is expected in 2066–2085, with annual temperature predictions approximately 20% higher than the baseline temperature. Under RCP 4.5, changes in monthly temperatures may vary from by 0.9°C in July to 2°C in January with an average annual of 2.5°C by 2025. The temperature increases will be greater in the north (Ferkessedougou station) than in the south (Abidjan station) by the 2050's and 2075 (Figure). Several models (RCP4.5; RCP8.5) on climate change in West Africa show a warming range of 3° and 6°C above the late 20th Century baseline. In the Bandama watershed, the magnitude of temperature is higher for the higher emission scenarios of RCP 8.5 than for the medium–low emission scenarios of RCP 4.5.

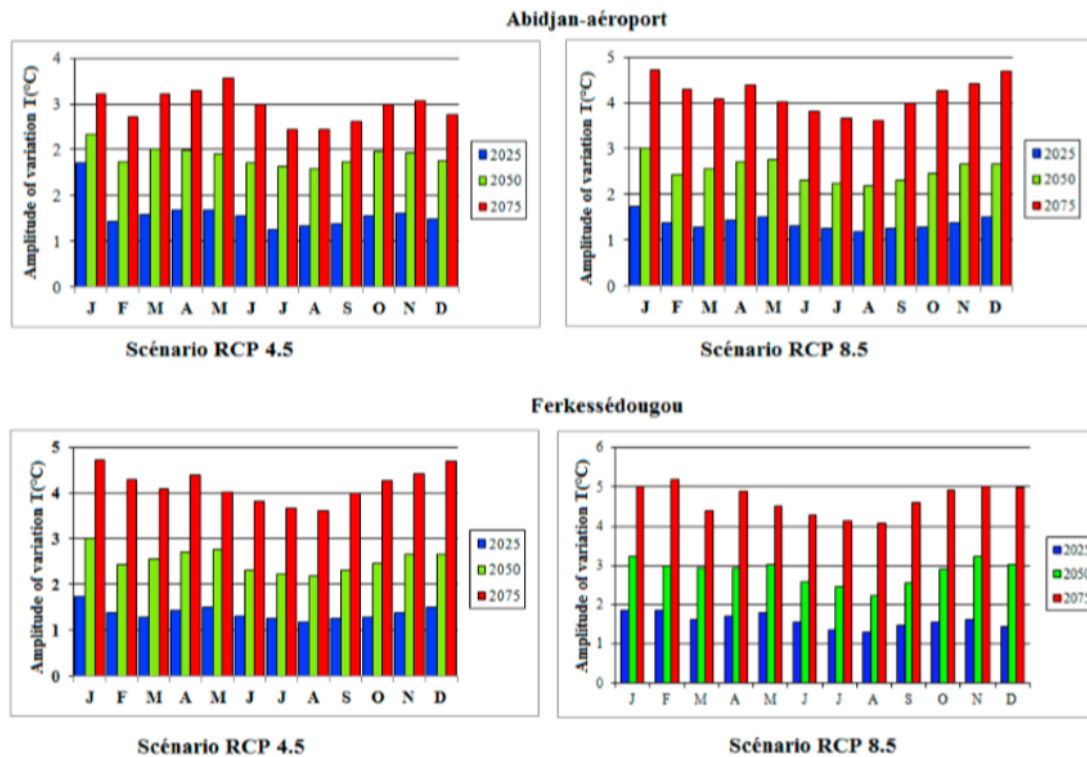


Figure 21: Amplitude of variations in monthly temperatures at different horizons according to the HadGEM2-ES model in the Bandama basin (Source: TNC, 2017).

1.4.5. Changes in Rainfall in the Bandama Basin

46. The monthly rainfall per cent changes based on ground-based observations and projected simulation from the HadGEM2-ES model are presented in the Figure ²⁵. According to the analysis, the rates of increase or decrease in rainfall are relatively more in RCP 8.5 than RCP 4.5 over the basin. Under RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5, the rainfall may decrease from December to April. This period corresponds to the long dry season in the basin. It is projected to decrease by 3% to 42% at all horizons under RCP 4.5 and by 5% to 47% under RCP 8.5. During the wet months (June–July and September–November) in all future periods, the rainfall may increase with respect to the reference period (1986–2005). The works of show that the dry-season decrease ranges from 4% to 25% and the wet-season increase ranges from 5% to 23%. However, the increase in the wet months' rainfall may be higher in the far future (2041–2060 or 2066–2085) than in the near future (2006–2035). In West Africa, the rainfall season is predicted to be wetter and delayed by the end of the 21st Century. Otherwise, the work in West Africa showed that although the GCMs manage to reproduce these seasonal dynamics (except for HadCM3), they have real difficulty in accurately simulating the volume of rainfall.

²⁵ Soro, G., Yao, A., Kouame, Y. and Goula Bi, T., 2017. Climate Change and Its Impacts on Water Resources in the Bandama Basin, Côte D'ivoire. Hydrology, Hydrology 2017, 4, 18; doi:10.3390/hydrology4010018. March 2017.

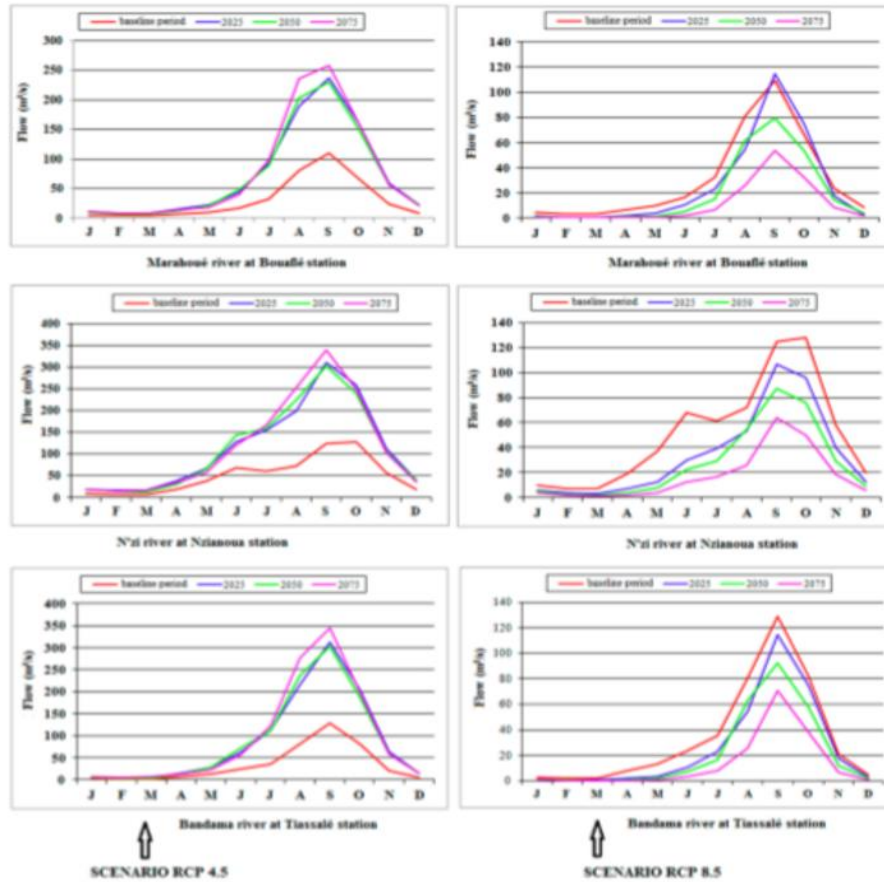


Figure 22: Percentage change in the monthly rainfall for the period 1978–2004 versus 1951–1977 in the Climate Research Unit (CRU) and University of Delaware (UD) observations (top left panels) and in each selected Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) model simulation in the Bandama basin (Source: Soro et. al., 2017)

1.4.6. Impacts of Climate Change on Surface Water

47. Comparison of the mean monthly hydrographs for the three-time horizons with that of the baseline period shows that the annual hydrological pattern for the Bandama, Nzi, and the Marahoué catchments remains unchanged. However, the changes caused by climate change affects runoff volume in the watershed and the trends in river discharge are different for each scenario. Under RCP 4.5, mean monthly runoff increases for all horizons. For the Marahoué and Bandama river, the changes are important from July to October. For the N'zi river, mean monthly runoff increases gradually from March to November. Under RCP8.5, runoff is projected to slightly decrease up to the horizon 2025, then to decrease at the horizons 2050 and 2075. Runoff is projected to vary mainly in tributary rivers. The works in the Comoé basin of with the ReGcm model and A1 scenario, revealed a decrease in runoff of 18.8% to 34% in 2031–2040 and 40% to 73% in the 2091–2100 horizon.

1.4.7. Impacts of Climate Change on Groundwater

48. Under RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5, the climate change is likely to affect groundwater due to changes in precipitation and temperature. The scenarios under RCP 8.5 show that a trend towards increasing greenhouse gases may significantly decrease in groundwater recharge. The groundwater recharge may decrease from 136.6 mm to 73.8 mm by 2025. By 2075 (Figure), groundwater may decrease from 60.2% to 55.4% compared to the baseline period. In the far future (2066–2095), the groundwater recharge may decrease in the Bandama aquifers. In the Comoé basin, infiltration could decrease by

7% to 13% in the 2031–2040 horizon and 49.3% to 70% from 2091 to 2100. Contrary to RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 indicates climate change should induce an increase in groundwater recharge of the coming decades.

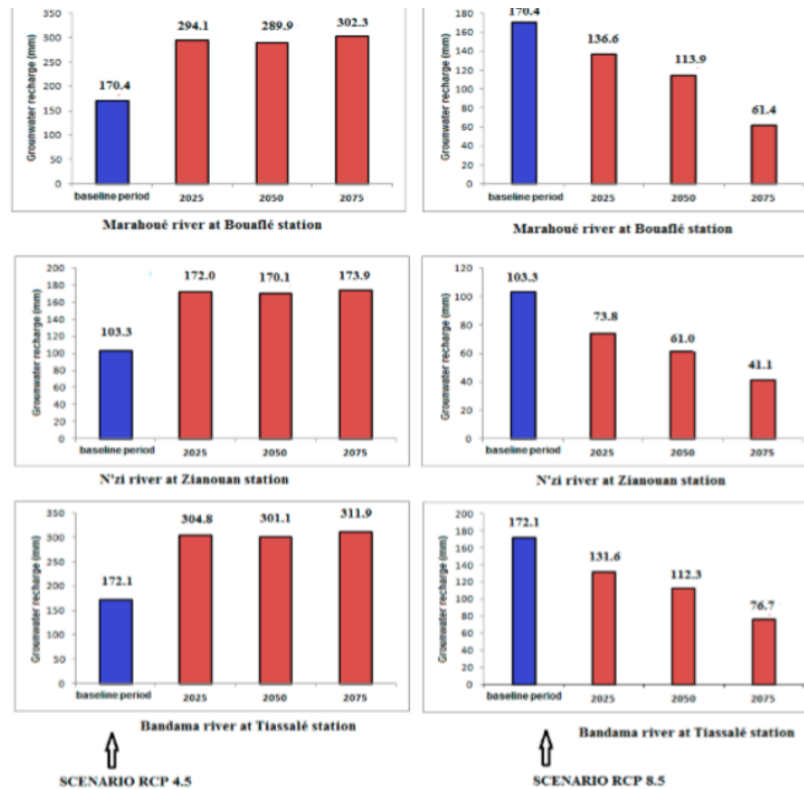


Figure 23: RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios indicating climate change impacts on groundwater recharge from baseline period to 2075 (source: Soro et. al., 2017)

1.4.8. Impacts of Climate Change on Crop Productivity

49. According to the results of the analysis of the IFAD's Climate Adaptation in Rural Development Assessment tool (CARD) (Figure), it is expected that the main crops (bean, Cassava, Cotton, Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Soy, Sunflower) will experience yield decreases if adequate actions are not taken to address climate change in the coming years.

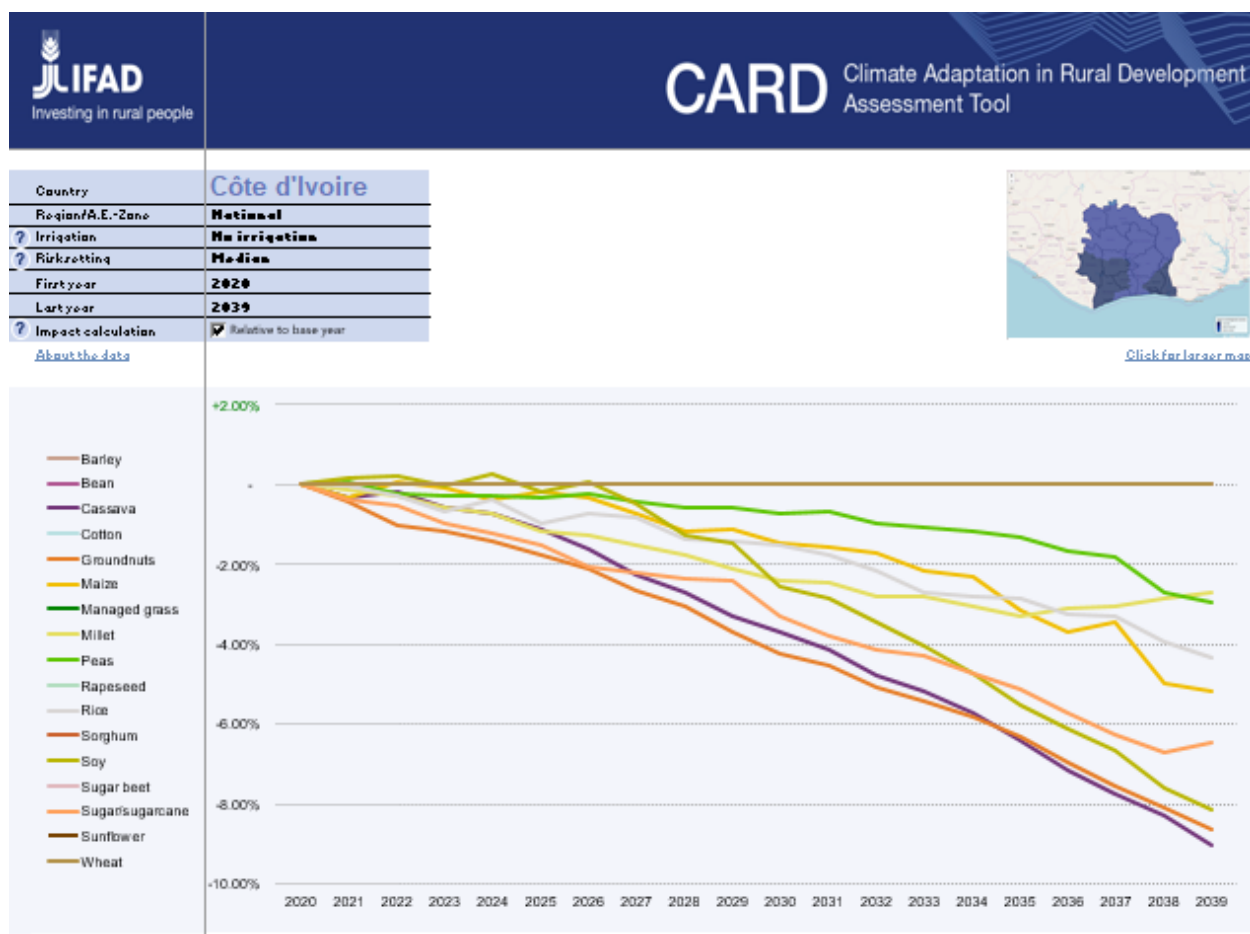


Figure 24: Crop yield under various climatic scenarios- Cote D'Ivoire, IFAD CARD, 2020

50. In Cote d'Ivoire a limited evidence is available for rice productivity. However, in Western Africa in general, irrigated rice yield could decrease between 21 and 45 % in the 2050s in the high warming scenario (RCP8.5) compared to the 2000s; for rain-fed rice, with already lower yields than irrigated rice, the decrease could range from 22 to 18 % – both in the absence of adaptation. With the implementation of adaptation options, such as rice varieties able to withstand heat, the region could see both irrigated and rain-fed rice increase their productivity from 4 % (rain-fed, upland rice) to 7 % (irrigated) (Oort & Zwart, 2017).
51. Despite its importance in the food system in Cote D'Ivoire and African countries, climate impact studies on cassava production are very limited. In Sub-Saharan Africa, it is expected that cassava yield could decrease from 5 to 15 % by the 2050s compared to yields in the 1961-2000 period in a high-warming scenario (SRES A1B)(Schlenker & Lobell, 2010).
52. In the absence of adequate climate change adaptation options, both Cote D'Ivoire's staples could be severely affected by future climate change, limiting population's self-sufficiency, which would therefore need to rely on other crops and exported commodities. Furthermore, cocoa production, the main source of income in rural areas, could also be reduced as a consequence of decrease climatic suitability. Decreasing food supply and possibly reduced income from cocoa production could limit the ability of rural and urban households to attain food and nutrition security.

53. Food security is composed of four distinct components: availability, access, utilization and stability. While severe food insecurity disappeared, food insecurity rate has declined from 12.8% in 2015 to 10.8% in 2018. Nonetheless, malnutrition and food insecurity remain a challenge with significant regional disparities. Rural communities, notably in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire, are disproportionately more affected and vulnerable.
54. The country's Global Hunger Index of 25.9 in 2018 is still classified as 'serious' and suffers from the triple burden of malnutrition, represented by high micronutrient deficiencies, undernutrition and over-nutrition which is gaining ground, affecting more and more the adult women population. Food insecurity affects more women-headed households and agricultural households, whose productivity and production are hampered by recurrent climate shocks; high post-harvest losses (as high as 40%); accelerated land and environmental degradation; poor agricultural practices; and limited access to quality inputs, land, equipment, technologies, credit and markets. The limited support for food crop production compared with the cash crop sector also continues to have a negative impact on the productivity of smallholder farmers who cultivate 84% of the arable land²⁶.
55. Agricultural productivity, could be decreased because of increased temperature and more frequent precipitation extremes. The projected increase in dry spells could also lead to reduced availability of water for irrigation during the dry months of the year. Access could also be limited as smallholders could see their incomes from cocoa production decreasing as a consequence of the decreased cocoa suitability. Access could also be threatened by the projected higher frequency of heavy precipitation events, which could further disrupt road connection. Finally, as a consequence of changing patterns and more frequent extreme events, the overall stability of production and external supply, as well as incomes from agricultural activities could be reduced by future climate change.

1.4.9. Barriers and Constraints

56. The project seeks to increase the adaptive capacity and build the resilience of small scale farmers to climate change in the Bandama watershed of Cote D'Ivoire. It addresses the multiple and combined impacts of climate change especially the anticipated modification of rainfall patterns and decreased water availability and increases in temperatures. The project is expected to root causes and barriers that hinders their adaptive capacity and proposed preferred solutions.
57. The project intends to address **six key issues** identified which are already impacting the productivity of 3 selected crops in the context of climate change:
 - The decreasing climatic suitability for crop production, which could lead to reduced incomes and in some cases the reduced ability of smallholder farmers to access food on the local market.
 - The increased frequency of heat waves as well as the extension of dry spells could also lead to a reduction in the production of subsistence crops like rice.
 - The increased frequency of extreme precipitation events could lead an increased disruption of market services and infrastructures such as roads and water services.
 - Combined, these key issues could lead to an increase in poverty, particularly for transient poor and therefore an increased vulnerability to future climate change impacts in smallholder farmers' households.
 - Women make up more than 40 per cent per cent of agricultural business in Cote D'Ivoire but realize little or no benefit.
 - Degradation of natural resources because of unsustainable agricultural practices (slash and burn, firewood collection, logging) and unsustainable fishery along the river'

²⁶ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cote-divoire>

- COVID-19 Pandemic Impact which calls for strengthening agricultural value chains and mobilizing more concessional finance for risk management on key strategic sectors such as rice, cocoa and cassava.

:

58. The project intends to address the underlying constraints that further exacerbate the projected climate change impacts and that represent major barriers to adaptation and resilience in the agriculture sector in Bandama basine. Some of the key barriers are summarised below: .

Key barriers	Description
Inadequate information system and data to inform cocoa, rice and cassava value chains planning and programming	Inadequate climate information services and early warning systems, knowledge and understanding of climate change impact impacts to better plan response in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains: climate knowledge, reliable information to better understand the various forms of climate risks in agriculture. Accurate, reliable and timely climate information and robust early warning systems (CIEWS) are crucial for reducing losses and damages resulting from climate-related extreme weather events, and from other risks such as human (e.g. COVID 19) and animal based - diseases increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations and enhancing the capacity of local rural communities, cooperatives, farmers organizations, extension agents and decision makers to adapt to future changes in climate. The hydro-meteorological infrastructure capacity in Cote d'Ivoire is very low, with observation network density (number of stations per 10,000 km sq.) as low as 1.7 in the Ivory Coast compared to 6.2 in Malawi and 45.2 in Rwanda. Currently, The network of meteorological and hydrological stations around the Bandama Basin are made up of 13 meteorological stations and 3 hydrological stations (Figure). With the support of the AfDB, 6 new automatic stations have been installed (2 in Toumodi, Ouéllé, Tiébissou, Korhogo, Kouto et Dikodougou, in 2019). This prevents decision makers, farmers to inform and select the right adaptation measures in the targeted sectors (cocoa, rice, cassava). Combined to CIEWS, information on best agricultural practices through a comprehensive extension service compendium will be developed to provide a living knowledge base for cooperatives as well as smallholder farmers on the most appropriate technologies and innovation on the field of Climate Smart Agriculture.
Weak and insuffisant farmer's and local/ national authorities capacities to manage climate risks	Rural Ivorian communities along cocoa, rice and cassava value chains to cope with the effects of climate change is expected to be significantly challenged, and potentially overwhelmed, by the magnitude, and rapidity of onset, of the impacts of future Climate change. This requires preparedness, readiness and specific skills to better manage climate risks. Currently, farmers organised around cooperatives and farmers organizations, extension agents and services, local decision maker's lack of capacities to identify climate risks and adopt the right adaptation measures. The first objective of the proposed project is to strengthen climate weather information/ services to support adoption of the best concretes adaptation measures in cocoa, rice, cassava sectors. Additionally, under this objective the project will increase production of climate resilient cocoa, rice and cassava VCs by building the farmers, cooperatives,

	<p>farmers organizations, extension agents, met agents, capacity to manage sustainability natural resources</p> <p>Limited capacity of met agencies and local communities to manage climate information's and maintain the climate infrastructure network, and provide useful information's to farmers</p>
Unsustainable and inadequate agricultural practices	<p>Low adoption of the most appropriate adaptation/ mitigation practices / technologies and Integrated Climate resilient farming systems business model to address low agricultural productivity in the cocoa, rice and cassava VCs: Agricultural productivity is low due to many factors of which climate change. Recurrent droughts, crops diseases, floods affect crop yields, production and productivity. There are proven integrated climate resilient farming business models and adaptation technologies and practices that could be used to shift from business as usual toward higher adoption of concretes adaptation measures in cacao, rice and cassava value chains. The second objective of the project is to increase production of climate resilient cocoa and rice by promoting the adoption of the best climate resilient adaptation activities and Integrated climate resilient farms while providing alternative livelihoods such as agricultural production, fish farming for youth and women along the water basin. For this, a knowledge base platform coupled with CIEWS would provide a sound information source for optimal decision-making by cooperatives and farmer organizations.</p> <p>Unsustainable or inadequate agricultural practices (e.g. traditional slash and burn land preparation, land preparation for rice and cassava cultivation, inefficient use of water, erosion, and diseases of cocoa trees due to increased temperatures. In addition, absence or inadequate of infrastructures to withstand to climate change impacts is one of the key constraints. As a result of result of growing energy needs for fuelwood (and charcoal), deforestation and land clearing in the cocoa and coffee plantations is also a key problem. As a result, the country continues to loose top soil from hectares of lands due to deforestation and old cocoa trees and coffee affected by diseases such as cacao swollen shoot disease</p>
Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism	<p>There is often limited coordination, information and data sharing between different government and non-governmental entities, each of which serve a key role in the CIEWS value chain and use in cocoa, cassava and rice value chains. Policies to remove barriers to uptake and investments in CIEWS are not in place within national and local governments. Uncoordinated interventions limit the effectiveness of existing adaptation measures in the selected value chains. The third objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in coordination, monitoring with other sector ministries particularly the ministry of agriculture, FIRCA, ministry of environment.</p>

59. These barriers are preventing the country from achieving optimal yield in the cassava, cocoa and rice productivity (cash and staple crops), to generate surpluses to respond to food security and nutrition while improving household incomes. As a post conflict country, it needs to upgrade its infrastructure including earth dams, adapted storages and warehouses; climate resilient roads along the agricultural value chain, improve capacity of small holder farmers to access to climate knowledge at technical information in order to shift from in-adapted and in many ways unsustainable cultivation methods (e.g slash and burn) that provide short term gains but deplete soil fertility and degrade the natural capital and environment. Low yields prevent farmers to generate surpluses and income to be able to acquire inputs such as drought resilient seeds or improved fertilizers. As climate risks and their management is new, it was proven by previous IFAD projects that well targeted support to smallholder farmers leads to increased yields in the cassava, rice and cocoa sector (see below – lessons learned from IFAD). For instance, smallholder farmers supported by an IFAD climate-focused project have doubled and tripled cropping of rice using NERICA rice over the paddy varieties because of the earth dams. However, more effort needs to be done to help farmers to have access to timely and relevant agrometeorological information to better decide on cultivation practices and cropping calendars. Early warning systems are not well in place yet. Accelerated erosion and siltation of drainage, irrigation systems could lead to a very dire situation in rice producing areas where flooding is an issue. Over 90 per cent of the rural road network remains unpaved, mostly graveled, and keeping these roads in a condition that provides all-weather access is becoming increasingly difficult as gravel resources become depleted whilst traffic and heavy rains increase. This prevents farmer's access to markets and reduces their incomes.

1.5. Lessons learnt

60. **Lessons learnt from IFAD** : The ongoing PADFA project, PROPACOM OUEST and other IFAD past projects offer relevant lessons that are incorporated in the AF design. They can be summarised as follows:

- **The newly approved IFAD country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP)** stressed the need for projects to reflect IFAD's niche and comparative advantage on climate resilience, involve broad-ranging consultations with Government officials, potential beneficiaries and other key stakeholders, and responds to country top priority particularly on building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities and key productive sectors such as rice, cocoa and cassava to climate change
- **Project targeting strategy:** is key to reach the most vulnerable people and should include activities that focused on the most vulnerable groups (women, youth) to climate change. Past projects in Cote d'Ivoire have had a high percentage of women and youth beneficiaries because of their focus on rice, cassava and coca value chains. However, women groups require specific measures to change gender dynamics and close gender gaps in agriculture.
- **Scaling up and expanding climate resilient value chains and climate information infrastructures:** Lessons learned in the cocoa, rice and cassava value chains shows innovative business models and integrated production using techniques like System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) approach and business models; and improve infrastructure for irrigation schemes and sustainable land and forest management. Additionally, various lessons learnt suggest an upgrading and scale up the met networks to better support programming and planning in agriculture. Recent projects in the region have experienced the replacement of cocoa, use of new climate resilient rice and cassava varieties tested respectively by the AFRICA Rice demo sites in the northern part and the Swiss Centre of Cote d'Ivoire and Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA). Despite all these efforts, many farmers in this area of the country have been left untouched by development assistance due to limited geographic coverage by previous and ongoing projects which have been located heavily in the south, west and north east. More over technical assistance and better coordination are needed in this small scale agricultural sector as opposed to the industrial production in the southern part of the country

61. **Lessons learnt from UNDP:** In line with Cote d'Ivoire Climate Agenda and global commitment on climate change, UNDP has played a central role in the formulation of policy and strategy documents adopted by the Government. These include the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the national REDD+ strategy, which reflects Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to contribute to the global effort to reduce GHGs and tackle climate change. UNDP facilitated the partnership between Côte d'Ivoire and Costa Rica, two major cocoa producing countries, to exchange on REDD+, an opportunity for sharing experiences and good practices in sustainable agriculture. UNDP has also invested in the GEF Small Grants Programme, which has significantly improved the work of small-scale cocoa farmers (photothermal dryers for drying) and promoted the use of solar photovoltaic panels and improved stoves among rural households in order to reduce wood energy consumption and deforestation while adopting sustainable production and consumption practices. UNDP also contributes to poverty reduction by increasing the resilience of disadvantaged populations, especially youth, women, and vulnerable groups (including displaced persons), by supporting self-organized cooperatives including groups of small farmers to increase the production, processing and marketing of their products, particularly in the South, South-West, Centre and North of the country including some areas of the Bandama Region. Approximately 46,000 people, 60 per cent of them are women, benefited from UNDP support. The ongoing Support Programme for the Development of Inclusive Value Chains and the Promotion of Local Initiatives (PACIPL) targets mainly smallholders in the rice, maize, cassava and cashew nut value chains. In the context of the reintegration of displaced persons, 1,301 small producers (53% of women) have taken over improved sustainable production techniques linked to environmental conservation as part of the resumption of their agricultural activities. Under this AF, additional support is required to scale up small and localised interventions and deepen the synergy with others initiatives, particularly in these parts of the country where levels of poverty and inequality are acute. Experiences from UNDP projects call for further analysis and development responsiveness to local production and consumption patterns, in terms of income-generating activities, supply and use of socio-economic services, will be required to inform strategies for protecting the forest heritage and preserving biodiversity.
62. **Lessons learnt from FAO :** FAO has provided technical and financial support to MINADER with various project related to climate-smart agriculture systems in Côte d'Ivoire. These are policies document on Climate change and climate-smart agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire through an evaluation of the national context and AIC technology compendium and the National strategy for climate-smart agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire²⁷. Additionally FAO worked with the GoCIV on strengthening linkages between small actors and buyers in the Roots and Tubers sector in Africa. The key lessons learnt are traditional cassava varieties are still preferred by cassava farmers, especially in the southern zone. The adoption of the new varieties has had a significant impact on the well-being of producers, but little and not significant impact on the increase in area because adoption rates are still low. In perspective, research efforts for varietal selection, sensitization of producers and promotion of new cassava varieties will need to be increased to improve production and productivity and household welfare. Cassava cultivation could thus contribute to poverty reduction of user households through the adoption of the improved varieties developed. Regarding the rice sector, FAO has been working with the government of cote d'Ivoire through the climate change and food security through climate-smart agriculture project in Côte d'Ivoire - the case of the rice sector in Côte d'Ivoire. Results and key lessons learnt show strong potential for a low carbon rice production. Several CSA practices were applied by rainfed rice and irrigated rice farmers. On one side the application of urea and shift from burning residues to retaining them in the case of rainfed rice, not only helped to double the yield, but contributed to switch from a net source of GHG to a net carbon sink, i.e. 1.62 tCO₂-e per ha of rainfed rice per year to -2.88 tCO₂-e per year, or respectively -0.09 to -0.15 tCO₂-e per hectare per year. In the irrigated rice case, there is no change on GHG-based management practices, GHG emissions are even between the BaU situation and the situation under project, i.e. 5.86 tCO₂-e per hectare per year. Nevertheless, GHG emissions slightly increased at processing level in parallel with improved productivity, respectively 101 and 102 tCO₂-e per year. The adoption of CSA practices contributed to a reduction of the white rice carbon footprint at production level. In rainfed rice, since the loss at farm gate was quite consequent (50 percent of the production is lost between sowing and transport to the village), the carbon footprint decreased from 0.89 to -0.70 tCO₂-e per tonne of white rice from the BAU to the project situation, i.e.

²⁷ <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/fr/c/CA4820FR/>

a decrease of 1.58 tCO₂-e per tonne of rice at production level. In the irrigated rice case, there were no changes in the GHG-based management practices, therefore emissions remain even between the business-as-usual situation and project implementation. Because of increased yield, the white rice carbon footprint decrease from 2.16 to 1.08 tCO₂-e per tonne of white rice from the BAU to the project situation, i.e. -1.08 tCO₂-e per tonne of white rice between the two situations. Overall these results highlighted the potential of improved management in terms of climate mitigation at production level and rice productivity.

63. Other past and ongoing FAO projects in the targeted regions reveals good results on briquetting lines installed in three mills with a capacity to produce 165 tonnes per year which represent only 4 percent of the available rice husk feedstock in the area. This is the equivalent of 212 tonnes of charcoal per year or 1 414 tonnes of woody biomass assuming a traditional conversion rate from wood to charcoal of 15 percent (BEFS - FAO, 2014). This aboveground biomass represents the equivalent of 5.4 hectares of naturally regenerated forest (IPCC, 2006), or about 55 tCO₂ sequestered per year in the case of reforestation of tropical moist deciduous forest, according the following breakdown: 7.35 tCO₂ per year sequestered in the soil and 47.5 tCO₂ per year sequestered in the biomass (EX-ACT computations). Other projects in regions of Cavally, Guemon and Tonkpi in Côte d'Ivoire on improving the incomes of women and young people through the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products (cassava, rice and fish) in the District of the Mountains in Côte d'Ivoire; GEF Food Systems, Land Use and Land Restoration (FOLUR), Côte d'Ivoire and future and GCF SAP REDD, competitive fund where MINEDD decided to promote zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE) aims at addressing impacts of climate change in the country. Recent studies conducted by FAO titled Prospective analysis of the cocoa sector Côte d'Ivoire 2020-2028: towards a common cocoa market policy Ghana- Côte d'Ivoire lists study lists the positive and negative externalities of the value chain and identifies the best processing options in line with (i) market and price policy, (ii) minimal environmental impact of deforestation, (iii) climate mitigation and impact on resilience, (iv) impact on pro-poor value addition and (v) impact on social employment.

B. PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

64. Climate change and climate variability is expected to affect rainfall and temperature patterns, eventually leading to decreasing water availability. As a result, adaptation measures must address key challenges posed by climate change. The overall objective of the project is to address key climate vulnerabilities in the agriculture and water resources management systems in the rice, cassava and cocoa value chain in Bandama Basin which has seen shifts to other geographic areas of Cote d'Ivoire due to climate change. The resilience of the cassava, rice and cocoa can only be achieved by identifying and implementing a comprehensive set of agricultural practices and agricultural diversification strategy through integrated farming systems designed to increase yields for cash crop (cocoa), staple crops (cassava and rice), and minimize environmental degradation, and addressing water issues while maintaining the ecological functions and contributing to immediate and longer-term development and resilience needs of poor vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Ivory Coast.

1.1. Project Goal

65. The goal of this project is to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities and their ecosystems to climate change for improved food security and better livelihood in the Bandama Basin (Côte d'Ivoire). The project intends to reduce the projected direct effects of the negative impacts of climate change on 15,600 direct and indirectly 93,600 beneficiaries of which 45% will be women

1.2. Project Specific Objectives

66. There are four specific objectives of the project, each of which consisting of a set of interrelated activities aimed at reducing the effects of climate change on agricultural activities. These specific objectives are:

i. **Productivity.** The low productivity and income of Cote D'Ivoire smallholder farmers is due to several reasons. These include low technologies and knowledge gaps in the adoption of improved varieties suitable for new climates and production inputs particularly in the context of climate change. In addition, the continuous destruction of new fallows and forestland for agricultural production is a precursor of climate change and reduction of essential climatic services (e.g. access to water etc.). Therefore, the first specific objective of the proposed project is to enhance the productive and adaptive capacity, technical skills and knowledge base of 8000 smallholder cocoa, 15,600 cassava farmers and 6000 rice farmers in climate smart agriculture production models and 1,000 for other enterprises (processing and marketing activities) and cooperatives.

ii. **Institutional capacity.**

The second specific objective of the project is to increase the use of climate resilient cocoa, cassava and rice improved variety seeds for Farmers Organizations, cooperatives, youth and farmer organizations, other commercial farmers and extension services using CIEWS. This will be done in coordination with SODEXAM, FIRCA, FAO, UNDP and Africa Rice.

iii. **Alternative livelihoods for youth and women.**

A third specific objective is to provide alternative livelihoods such as fish farming for youth and women organizations along the Bandama basin in addition to agro forestry value chains .

iv. **Regulatory environment and institutional capacity**

The fourth specific objective of the project is to strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in support of smallholder farmers and cooperatives in coordination with other sector ministries particularly the ministry of agriculture.

1.3. Project Area and Target Groups

67. Targeted people, in the Bandama basin (Figure26) are smallholder farmers and communities that are the most vulnerable to climate change. The direct beneficiaries of the project are 15,600 smallholder farmers including 8000 rice producers, 15,600 cassava producers and 6000 cocoa producers, 1000 from other enterprises/ cooperatives of which at least 40 per cent will be women and 40 per cent young people. The project will benefit indirectly about 150,000 beneficiaries along the targeted cocoa, cassava and rice value chain through improved regulatory systems, increased access in climate resilient planting materials, and more access to market and other downstream effects of improved agricultural systems. Key criteria to benefit from the project services are: farmers must be active, resident smallholder farmers in the project locality, already engaged in producing one of the target crops, and must be a member of a Farmers Business Organisation (FBOs), cooperatives (or willing to join one).

68. The Bandama watershed experiences climatic variation, which threatens the livelihoods of the populations living in the watershed. Based on the climatic vulnerability in the watershed and a participatory stakeholder consultation, three (3) central regions of the Bandama watershed were selected: Belier, Gbeke and Marahoue. Communities in these regions are exposed to a number of climate-related risks, including drought, bush fires, floods, water scarcity, low agricultural productivity delays in the rainy season and COVID -19. (Diagram, at -Risks Populations).

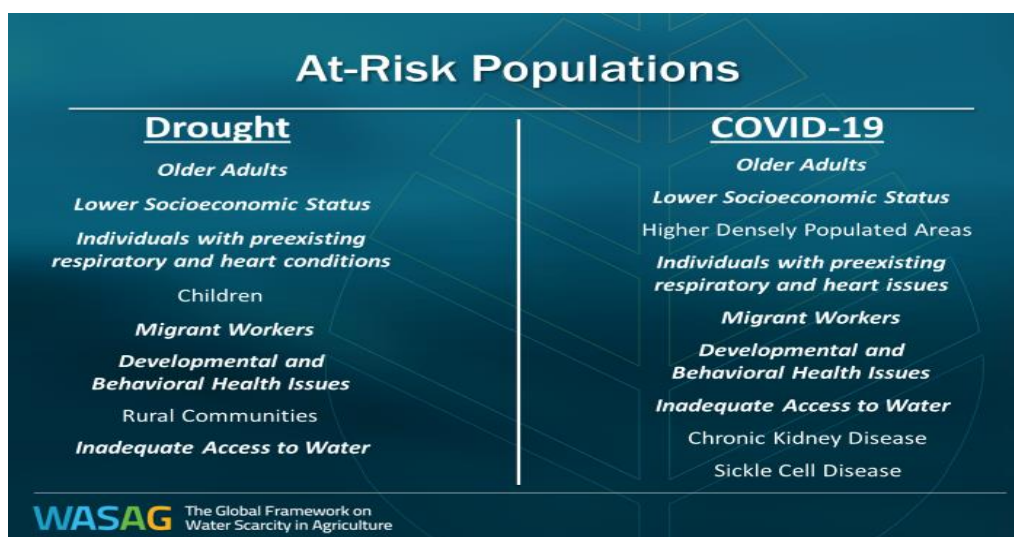


Figure 25: At-Risk Populations

69. These localities were selected after face-to-face consultations with the stakeholders involved (field mission, February 2020), but also during a general consultation, on October 27, 2019, with the focal points of the sectors involved and the main stakeholders. Selection criteria included vulnerabilities affecting the regions, including climatic variabilities, existing agricultural activities for adaptation; and, the facilitation of the integration of women into economic activities. It should be emphasized that in addition to undertaking stakeholder consultation both at national and local level, it should be noted that capacity building in climate vulnerability, climate adaptation and climate finance, was provided during the two missions. Details of the consultative process are provided in section G.
70. During the stakeholder consultation, 3-project region (s) including Belier, Gbeke and Marahoue (Figure26) , which constitutes a total of 13 sites, are selected which are vulnerable to natural hazards. Selected communities are extremely exposed to food insecurity, malnutrition and water insecurity.

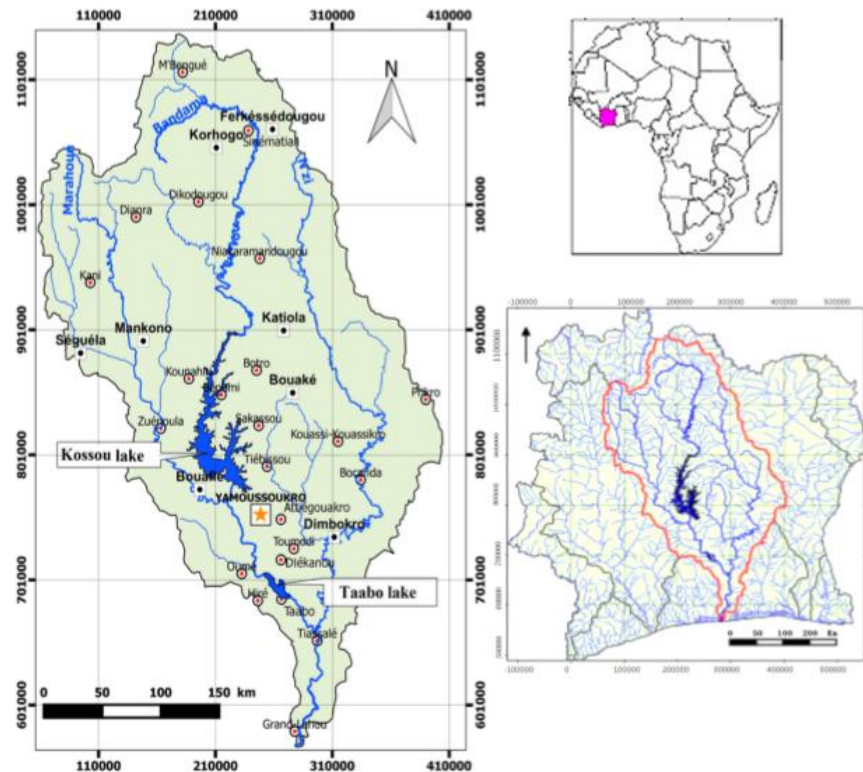


Figure26: Location of the Bandama basin

1.4. Key Barriers

As described and summarised under 1.4.9, there are four specific main barriers the project intend to address in order to increase productivity of cocoa, rice and cassava value chains in the targeted areas. In a nutshell, the number of barriers hinder better agricultural productivity are:

- Inadequate climate information services and early warning systems, knowledge and understanding of climate change impact impacts to better plan response in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains..
- Weak and insufficient capacities of farmers to manage climate risks in cocoa, rice and cassava value chain.
- Low adoption of the most appropriate adaptation/ mitigation practices / technologies and Integrated Climate resilient farming systems business model to address low agricultural productivity in the cocoa, rice and cassava VCs
- Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism. There is often limited coordination, information and data sharing between different government and non-governmental entities, each of which serve a key role in the CIEWS value chain and use in cocoa, cassava and rice value chains..

71. Against this backdrop, the project seeks to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in the Bandama basin to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability at local and national levels as well as degraded natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increasing food security and nutrition of vulnerable poor communities.

72. The project will also promote policy dialogue on resilience building and policy gap in rice, cassava and cocoa sectors, in the view of achieving strong policy on both sectors and to be replicated in the whole country and the West Africa region.
73. The project focuses on three value chains, i.e: (i) Cocoa, (ii) Rice (focus on NERICA varieties), and (iii) Paddy rice and iv) Cassava. Additionally, the project aims at improving the organisation and performance of the selected value chains, which include the resilience of rural infrastructure to climate change impacts such as feeder road rehabilitation to connect producers to markets. Climate change could reduce crop yields especially for rice and cocoa and disrupt connexions to markets.
74. Cote D'Ivoire GHG Emissions is growing at the rate of 1.77%²⁸. It is equally important to note that Cote D'Ivoire is categorized as a GHG sink if the LULUCF sector is considered. The project will contribute to reducing the emission of GHG through better adaptation practices and reforestation and afforestation programs.
75. Reflecting the key development challenges and adaptation needs while being fully aligned with the three components, the project will deliver the stated objective through three components:
- **Component 1:** Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains coupled with a knowledge base information system on innovative climate smart agriculture technologies/practices.
 - **Component 2:** Climate-proofed agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.
- Component 3:** Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

C. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Table 5: Project Components and Financing

CRDP Components	Expected concrete outputs	Expected outcome	Amount
Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, planning and programming in agriculture coupled with a knowledge base on innovative climate smart agriculture practices/innovations.	Output 1.1. Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture	1.1.Strengthened climate weather information and services to support capacity building in adaptation and the implementation of the best farming model	US\$ 454,000
	Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better adapt to climate shocks		US\$ 255, 000
Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification	Output 2.1. Best available technologies and Integrated Climate Resilient Farming systems on rice, cocoa, cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa	2.1. Established proven best practices on climate resilient rice and cocoa value chains, drawing from	US\$ 3,505,000

²⁸ <https://www.climatelinks.org/countries/cote-divoire>

	and rice production and post-harvest practices:	local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in rice, cassava and cocoa production	
	Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandama river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	2.2. Adaptation strategy of smallholder farmers improved because of diversified livelihood strategy.	US\$ 432,000
Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management	Output 3.1. Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water and forest , Ministry of Rice, local councils, SODEXAM, FIRCA,) in managing climate risk is strengthened	3. Environment for resilient rice and cocoa value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened as SODEXAM, FIRCA and the government and local authorities capacities enhancement on adaptation to climate change in water and agriculture sectors.	US\$ 390,000
	Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated.		US\$ 393,864.25
Execution Cost	US\$ 5,429,864.25		
Recruitment of local staff	108,597.28		
Total Project/Programme Cost	US\$ 5,538,461.53		
Project Cycle Management Fees (8.5%)	US\$ 461,538.46		
Amount of Financing Requested	US\$ 6,000,000		

Table 6: Project Cycle management fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5 per cent).

Project Cycle Management Fee over 6 years	Percentage	Amount
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1. Development and Preparation	20.5 per cent	94615.38
2. Overall Coordination and Management	30 per cent	138461.54
3. Financial Management and Legal Support	20 per cent	92307.69
4. Evaluation and Knowledge Management Support including Reporting, Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation costs	19.5 per cent	90000
5. Overall Administration and Support Costs, including audit	10 per cent	46153.846
Total	100 per cent	461,538.46

D. PROJECTED CALENDAR

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	2021
Mid-term Review	2023
Project Closing	2025
Terminal Evaluation	2025

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

76. The project proposes the implementation of a set of concrete adaptation options in tree targeted and profitable agricultural sector (rice, cassava and cocoa). A set of enabling actions designed to strengthen national capacities and institutions is interlinked to the concrete adaptation measures which will lead to building the resilience of the cocoa, cassava and rice value chains in the Bandama Basin in Cote d'Ivoire. Concrete adaptation measures are direct application of integrated climate resilient farming, production, post-harvest and marketing systems. New technologies including CIEWS, and best knowledge aim at promoting the paradigm shift and behavioural change in the rice, cassava and cocoa production and linkages to markets. The schematic diagram of the three components is provided in Figure 6.

77. To project is structured around three components (Figure 6):

- **Component 1:** Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains
- **Component 2:** Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification
- **Component 3:** Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

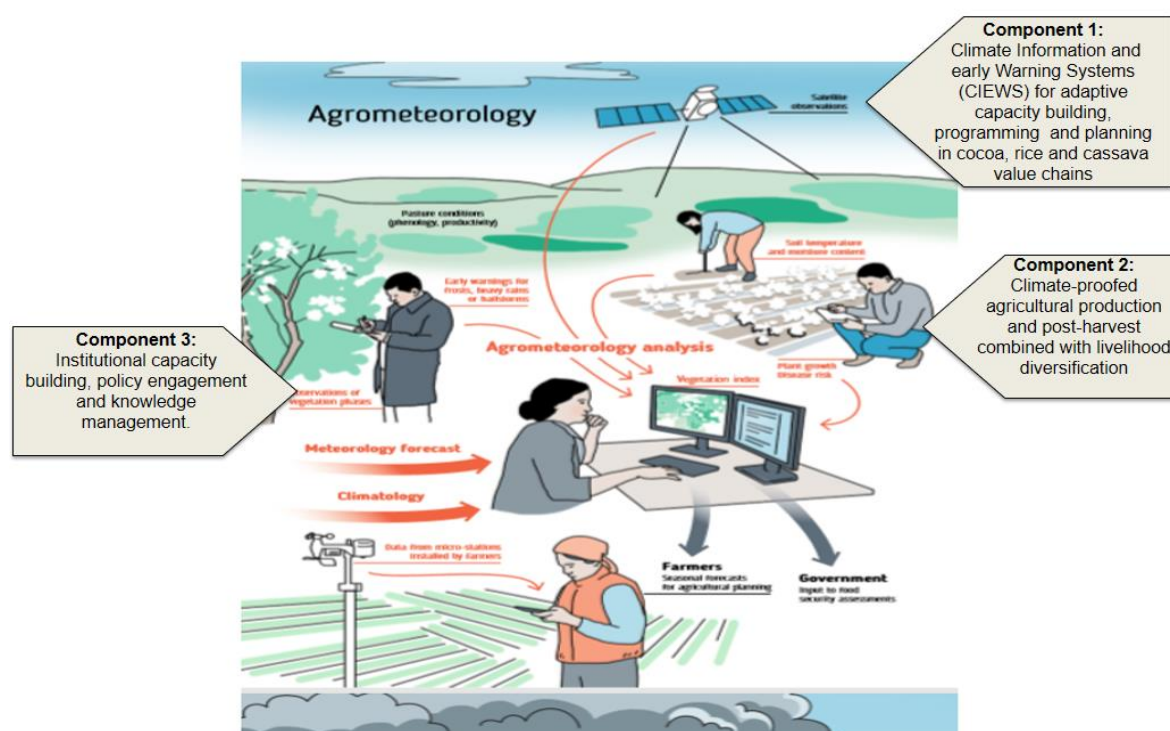


Figure 627: Schematic diagram of the three components and their interlinkages

Each component is described in more details below.

1.1.Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains

78. This component focuses on training, capacity building, expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding. Through this component, quantitative and qualitative climate information will be generated to inform decision making on the right set of adaptation measures at farm level. It will support stronger national policy efforts, as well as the institutional arrangements for private sector engagement in the context of data creation and sharing for CIEWS; increasing the use of robust climate science/services in NAPs and country programming. Additionally, this climate information will help guide farmers on the selection and adoption the most appropriate adaptation practices/technologies (component 2) to respond to climate variability (cropping calendar, timing for marketing and processing; choice of the most suitable agricultural practices and technologies). This component also aims to strengthen the capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, farmer organizations, extension services to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks. Under this component, the meteorological services will provide impact-based forecasting in the bandama river basin (i.e. enhancing climate equipment available in the countries/ selected area and providing trainings to climate and meteorologists experts in countries on impact-based forecasting methodologies for agriculture and maintenance of equipment's and infrastructures).

It comprises: *Output 1.1:* Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture and *Output 1.2.* Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks. This includes also the promote gender equality in social contexts, sensitization and trainings to address violence against women and high natality rate

79. **Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection (hazards and diseases), interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture**

80. A mapping of locations of the small hydraulic infrastructure in the project area with detailed designs and ESS studies; installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges; upgrading/ rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations in the project area; trainings of 100 meteorological/experts in country on impact-based forecasting methodologies, data collection and interpretation; co-design and develop a nationally tailored version of the system, using in-situ data and local knowledge/priorities; construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure in the project area; develop communication systems and dissemination methods to translate early warning information into guidance and warnings for government agencies, emergency services, aid agencies, agricultural NGOs, extension services, farmer organizations, and insurance companies and financial institutions; coordination and knowledge sharing with national institutions on best practice, complementarities and consistencies with regional products and warnings.

81. **Key activities** are:

- Installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges; upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and its specialized hydrological equipment (acoustic doppler current profiler, bathymetric instruments...) Bandama Rivers and small flood-prone watersheds. Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa, cassava, rice producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will leverage climate information for cropping calendars from an existing IFAD, FAO, UNDP project that supported the installation of rain gauges and automatic weather stations in this AF project target region. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of automatic weather stations in the targeted area

- Systematically collecting data and undertaking risk assessments Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability
- Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services including weather and hydrological monitoring equipment, improving forecast capabilities and the use of the CIEWS within agricultural advisories, drought and flood risks monitoring
- In coordination with the PMU, local SODEXAM antennas in Bouake and Korogho will be in charge of procurement, acquisition, deployment, installation, testing, maintenance and reparation of agrometeorological infrastructures and associated electronic equipment of the station stations. In addition , the technical team of these local antennas will use visual or appropriate testing tools to diagnose malfunctioning equipment, assist in maintaining accountability of all parts of the system and in the requisitioning of supplies and spare parts, process and pack systems components for storage and/or deployment. Also, the team will maintain records of maintenance and compile data for report With a well-functioning agrometeorological network and systems, the project will leverage climate information from SODEXAM to inform the cropping calendars, timing for marketing and processing and decision makings; choice of the most suitable agricultural techniques and inputs which contribute to building the resilience of the rice, cassava and cocoa sector in the Bandama Basin.
- Facilitate the collaboration between SODEXAM and Telecom companies to disseminate weather climate information through digital platforms and sms to cooperatives and extension services for cropping calendar and planning

82. Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, farmers organizations, youth and women organizations, extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate.

This output will involve training of smallholder farmers, cooperatives, farmers organizations in the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information), their understanding climate variability, developing and interpreting maps and charts on climate, trigger systems for decision making based on climatic events and thresholds, and adoption of proven climate-relevant practices at farm level; training of extension agents and local authorities on early warning of droughts, floods, or extreme precipitation. This outputs will also support the organizational and technical capacities of communities and farmers on integrated climate risk management; capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies

83. Key activities are:

- Training of 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information),
- Raising awareness among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture
- Training of 100 extension agents on climate resilient agriculture
- capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies, access to property rights and control over assets and actively involved in natural resources management committees particularly for women
- Build national and 20 rural communities organizations response capabilities to effectively when warnings are received. Trainings will also include gender equality, sensitization and trainings to address violence against women and high natality rate

1.2.Component 2: Climate proofed agricultural and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification

- 84.** This component focuses on household/village-level interventions in integrated climate resilient and sustainable agro forestry type of business models in order to reduce the negative impacts from climate

change and climate variability, as well as to contribute to agricultural and rural livelihood development through income diversification. Along the agri-forestry value chains, key vulnerability issues which call for adaptation practices are the low productivity and high vulnerability of the agricultural sector, mainly cocoa, cassava and rice that are highly dependent on rainwater, which is the sole water source for a large majority of small farms; the increased recurrence of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and climate-induced vegetable diseases, which reduce productivity levels; and changes and variations in climate conditions from one year to another. With regards to post harvesting in the cocoa sector, the lack of adequate equipment's for drying and processing to maintain a high-quality product is still a challenge to stabilize and increase farmers' income in the face of climate change. Fostering access to affordable labour saving technologies and practices will relieve burden of farmers and reduce demand for labour, especially child labour, in agricultural tasks and address the low level of mechanization. Also developing stakeholder capacity on Occupational Safety and Health (e.g. human health of those who produce food, and challenges to their health with c.c. and environmental degradation) and topics related to social aspects such as vulnerable groups/gender aspects/household distribution of tasks . To support the shift towards climate-resilient production and post-harvest systems combined with livelihood diversification in the targeted areas, the project will focus on the following outputs and activities

85. Output 2.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices.

86. Cocoa value chain:

- Establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques , localised irrigation
- Development of cocoa farms, which include resilient practices such as vulnerability-informed land use, tree shading and agroforestry in coordination with the COCOBoard and the International Cocoa Organization which HQ is based in Abidjan.
- Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6, 000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers including along buffer zones and protected areas
- Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations of SODEXAM and its local antennas in Bouaké and Korogho with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations, 10 hydrological stations and 150 rain gauges . Local climate information from this upgraded network will inform the cropping calendars and choice of varieties and technologies
- Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability
- Use of modern technologies with a particular focus on solar based pumping systems, solar based post-harvest processing equipment to attract more youth in small scale cocoa sector
- Facilitating farmers' access to improved climate friendly cocoa and rice production technologies and farming systems
- Improving cocoa and rice research system through partnership with the Cocoa Board, the International Cocoa Organization, FIRCA, CNRA (Agricultural Research Centre) relevant international centers and the private sector
- strengthening the overall production performance of rice and cocoa through sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to monitor development and compliance with environmental and social safeguards
- Development of Green certification programs and promotion of small scale cocoa, Cassava and rice production from Bandama Basin for niche markets through the development of specific sustainable landscape geographically-based production;
- Establishment of cocoa and rice dedicated logistics platforms in the selected intervention areas in post COVID
- Training programs to develop the technical and managerial skills necessary to support the promotion of competitive processing by small and medium-scale entrepreneurs (including cooperatives). This will include also financial literacy particularly for women

- Review of the traceability of green cocoa production and marketing, from plantations to export points
- Strengthen of cocoa and rice cooperatives and support to establishing Cocoa Inter-profession, with a genuine public-private partnership that will ensure producers, private sector and civil society participation in the management of the sector;

87. Rice value Chain:

- Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding) will be implemented in partnership with Africa Rice
- Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- Support to MINADER OA to run Integrated Cocoa, rice and cassava Farmer Field Schools or Business models and provide other technical support. The FFS or business model farms will showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers in the Bandama basin
- Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years
- Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed along the Bandama basin. The increasing needs for irrigation induced by future climate change will be integrated in the design of the schemes.
- Restoration of Inland Valley degraded land for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.
- wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes
- micro-catchment water runoff control dykes
- construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers
- Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,
- Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems

88. Cassava value Chain:

- An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
- Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)
- Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development
- Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)
- Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
- Support cooperatives with processing units and local branding of cassava
- Support cooperatives with processing units and promotion of biogas technology using starch and waste,
- Elaborate and disseminate a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area / good agro-ecological practices.
- Strengthening the capacity of the farm advisory
 - To develop the field schools farmer approach to:
 - Train farmers in soil fertility management and the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change.

- Popularize soil restoration techniques
- Developing a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure
- Promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest)
- Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange good agro-ecological practices and market information.

Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures

89. The contribution of fish farming to food and nutrition security in the Bandama Basin has been underplayed due to its low priority in the food production systems; however, FAO reports that it contributes significantly to national protein intake. As a source of irrigation water, pond water is also richer in nutrients than well water as it contains nitrogen-fixing algae, which improve soil fertility²⁹.
90. With regard to this output, the actions to be taken include:
- Construction of 20 earth dams less than 15m high for fish farming activities.
 - Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).
 - Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production
 - Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures
 - Construction of modern ovens to improve women's live and working conditions
 - Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers
 - Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative

1.3. Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement.

91. **Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water and forest , Ministry of Rice, local councils, SODEXAM, FIRCA ,) in managing climate risk is strengthened**
92. Enabling the implementation of the project will necessitate further capacity development of the relevant government agencies in charge of climate change adaptation from the policy to implementation levels. Component 3 therefore focuses on strengthening the capacity of key government institutions (3.1) and ensuring the adequate M&E of the project combined with the recruitment and training of the relevant staff to facilitate the implementation of adaptation to climate change activities.
93. The activities will consist in:
- Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and sustainable development, Ministry of Forest and water, Local councils, FIRCA, SODEXAM and their partners such as AFRICA Rice, Swiss Centre in understanding and managing climate risks; understanding and planning for adaptive transitions that may be needed, for example into new farming systems or livelihoods, exploiting opportunities for reducing or removing greenhouse gas emissions where feasible.. This could include: Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to enhance institutional capacity on sustainable agricultural productivity, to support equitable increases in farm incomes, food security; adapting and building resilience of the cocoa, cassava and rice sectors to climate change at multiple levels; and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (including crops, and fisheries).. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the SODEXAM at project start-up.

²⁹ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x7156e/x7156e03.htm>

- Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the Meteorological Department at project start-up.
- Strengthening the capacities with trainings of the 2 decentralized SODEXAM technical services (Koroghoa and Bouake) and local government technical agents with equipment, tools and training for climate risk management so they can, analyze , monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of the environmental and social safeguard measures on the field. In coordination with the PMU beneficiaries and other relevant project partners, strengthened decentralized SODEXAM technical services and local government technical agents will ensure a proper implementation and monitoring of the project Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan and related Adaptation Fund's 15 Principles in each district during the implementation of the best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties (output 2.1) income-generating activities (output 2.2.) upgrading climate information infrastructure (output 1.1.) and capacity building (output 1.2) contributing to improved agricultural productivity, climate resilience in the cocoa, cassava and rice sectors as adaptation strategy in Cote d'Ivoire for food security and better, livelihood in the Bandama Basin.
- Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.

94. **Output 3.2 – Monitoring and Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities**

This final output intends to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as support the project team in accessing the necessary resources to plan and implement adaptation measures. This output supports the critically underfunded Meteorological Department and Environmental Protection Agency, both institutions in charge of climate change adaptation. Under this output, activities to be undertaken are:

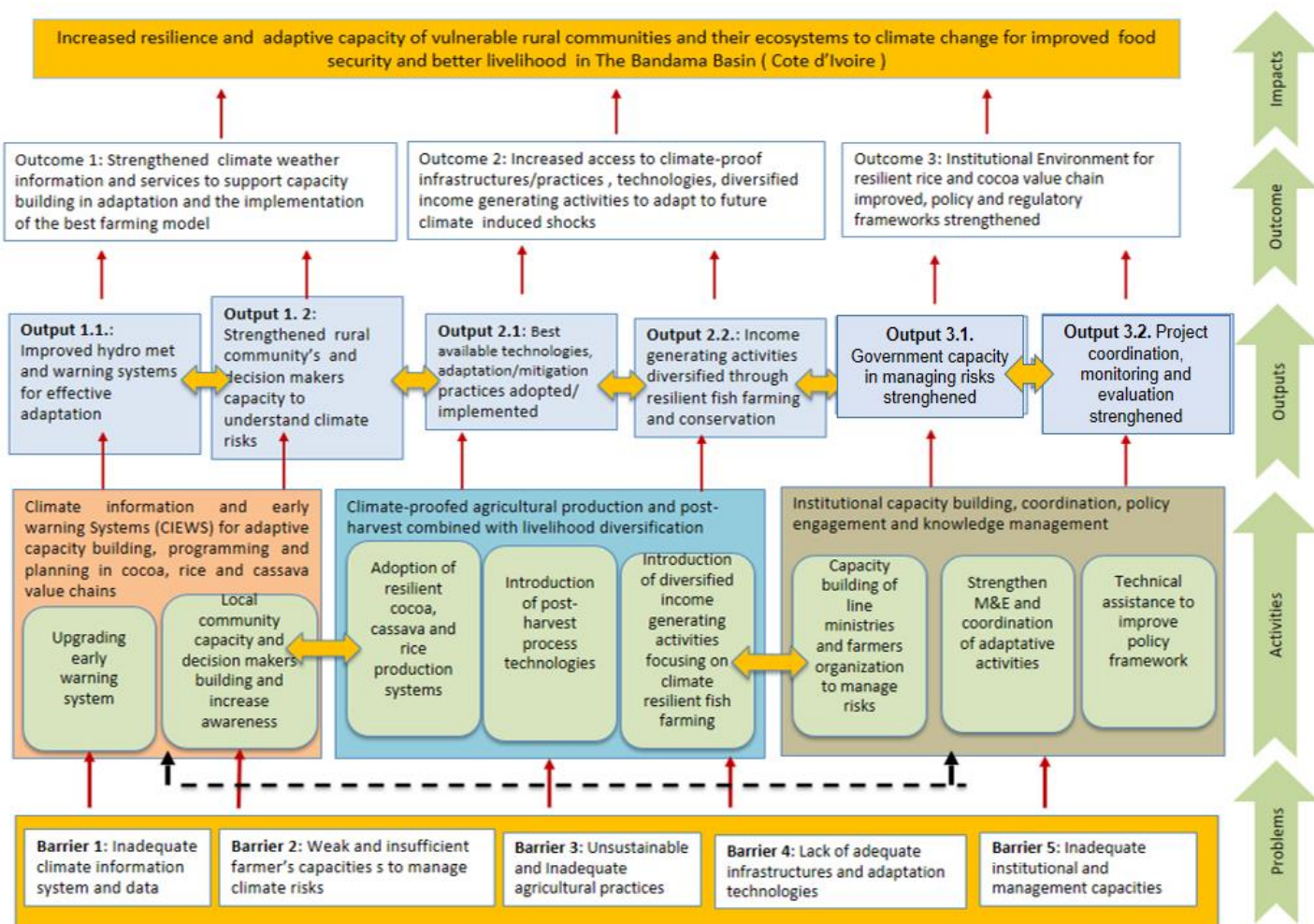
- Support to the development of Measurement Reporting and Verification system of climate response programmes.
- Support to the improved monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include; Additional baseline survey costs (related to climate change adaptation) and additional terminal survey costs (related to climate change adaptation).
- Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of Climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and Staff training on adaptation-related issues.
- As part of the activities to ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, the project will produce knowledge management products like packages of practices, e-newsletters, interviews and success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels.

95. **Theory of Change** : Against the climate impacts, the Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 7) below summarizes how a combination of the proposed interventions described above are expected to yield maximum benefits in terms of transforming the target communities into a more resilient community through the proposed components. In the rural communities, providing improved agricultural infrastructures for cocoa, rice and cassava value chain without addressing the real cause is not enough to ensure climate-proof agricultural production. It requires having adequate human, infrastructural, and institutional capacity to collect, analyze and interpret climate information so as local communities are abreast of the climate variabilities that helps increase their awareness to undertake adaptation measures. As they are already exercising variability in rainfall patterns characterized by rainfall in the dry season and dry periods in the rainy season, awareness in climate information is important to make suitable adjustments. They also need to adopt best agricultural and land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) practices which is currently threatening the sustainability of agricultural productivity.

96. It features cross-cutting and achieves strong synergies among the components and enables local and national administrations to strengthen their capabilities to mainstream climate change considerations

in agricultural value chain in agricultural activities. The project activities are expected to affect improve the livelihood of the vulnerable households in the Bandama watershed vulnerable to climate change induced hazards. The multi-disciplinary or synergy of interlinked intervention measures such as infrastructural capacity (early warning system, agricultural technologies, post-harvest equipment's), human capacity (local capacity building, government, cooperatives, etc...) and institutional capacity (M&E coordination, policy framework) are aimed to building climate resilient to avoid and/or minimize climate-induced risks.

97. As the result, the project is expected to (i) improve hydro met and warning systems for effective adaptation, (ii) strengthen rural community's capacity to understand climate risks, (iii) provide access to post-harvest technologies and climate resilient farming systems, (iv) diversify income generating activities through resilient fish farming and conservation, (v) strengthen national level climate information management system, and (vi) strengthen project coordination, monitoring and evaluation. These outputs are expected to enable rural communities to increase climate-smart agricultural investments that translates to higher yields, assets and incomes that improves food security and livelihoods throughout the seasons. It is important to note that the proposed components and activities are fully aligned with Cote D'Ivoire's strategic goals and expected results. Not only does it is aligned with national strategy, the components and activities also contribute to sustainable development goals (SDGs) especially goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 15³⁰.



³⁰ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Figure 727: Theory of change of the project

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

98. The focus of this project is to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities to climate change by improving small-scale farmers in the bandama watershed of côte d'ivoire. As stated above, it addresses the multiple and combined impacts of climate change especially the anticipated modification of rainfall patterns and decreased water availability and increases in temperatures and impact in the Bandama basin.
99. The project will contribute to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Cote d'Ivoire and for the country to fulfil its international commitment with the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mainly the SDG1 (no poverty); SDG 2 (zero hunger); SDG 13 (climate action). This project will contribute to IFAD's objectives on environment and climate as described in its Environment and Climate Strategy 2019-2025
100. The most vulnerable populations as determined by the IFAD targeting strategy (youth and women) have been targeted to receive significant economic and social benefits from this project. They will receive capacity building on the implementation of best climate resilience business models in rice and coca value chains and, climatic goods and services. Goods and services include: climate resilient infrastructures as described above (technologies, equipment's, climate information networks, fish value chains infrastructures, storage and warehouse). Targeting based on the data collected during the assessment phase, profile and identify families with high levels of vulnerability that may resort to child labour as a coping strategy, carefully considering the role of gender, age and disability.
101. The project will promote decent work principles: promote minimum income schemes and living income for farmers and informal workers, collective bargaining and decent employment opportunities for youth, including children that reach legal working age. Ensure OSH and widened social protection coverage. Work with trade unions and workers' organizations to include vulnerable farmers and children of legal working age in their membership schemes, in order to give them voice and representation
102. Other socio-economic benefits will come from the activities related to resilient post-harvest with a potential side benefit of increasing both rice, cassava and cocoa yields. It is expected to have beneficial impacts on local food security and nutrition including through the creation of reserves in case of climate shocks. Sustainable land and water management techniques, along with water quality monitoring, are also expected to have benefits for local health, while the diversification and sustainable management of non-rice, cassava and cocoa crops, such as fish farming will also have benefits on overall nutrition and improved income.

1.1. Environmental and social considerations

103. Improved access and utilization of hydromet information and EWS through and improved CIEWS will reduce the climate-related disaster risks through an increase community preparedness for response and recovery, consistent with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 13.1 and SGD target 13.3 on strengthening institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Integrated Climate Resilient type of farming systems will generate benefits for food security, adaptation to climate change (microclimate), and water management in the bandama. It will further provide safety nets for rural people in times of economic distress, helping them offset losses in income caused by weather shocks. This is consistent with SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 15 on sustainable forests, and NDC priorities on agriculture and forestry. In various agricultural production and processing interventions, fossil fuels are the main source of electricity, promoting access to renewable energy to power agricultural value chains and produce beyond the the production seasons, conserv fish stock will contribute to climate

resilient and low emission agriculture. This is consistent with the SDG 7 on ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for all.

104. SODEXAM Climate informations network is still poor and as such, projects lack of data to support planning and management decision making. This project will collect data on climate change and rainfall patterns in the targeted areas to inform future project planning and management decision-making processes. Beyond the increase of yields and income, the project will help increase knowledge on rice cassava and cocoa resilience and best practice through the definition of an integrated climate resilient rice, cassava and cocoa business model. Through this project, it is expected an increased data on crop vulnerability and water-related future stresses, water and fishery infrastructures, improved access to markets, post-harvest and processing facilities to add value on raw materials, better health for local populations through enhanced nutrition, reduced erosion and pollution. Participatory and collaborative processes for both rice, cassava and cocoa event and policy-making will increase the awareness and understanding of climate risks and potential policy gaps. The trained SODEXAM staff and other partners will support climate change awareness raising activities for all actors of the value chain platforms
105. Agricultural practices for climate resilient agriculture, water and soil management, and agricultural residues are expected to not only increase yield, but also control degradation, runoff, groundwater recharge along the bandama basin. The promotion of biogas technology from cassava waste will enable production of starch, organic fertilizer and biogas for energy. The use of organic manure will decrease the use of chemical fertilizers, thus lower production costs to the producer and the conservation of soil carbon. The use of solar powered equipment's, will also foster access to renewable green energy, then decrease GHG emissions through reduction of the use of wood fire. The promotion of Integrated Cocoa, rice, cassava climate resilient value chain will contribute to restoring degraded land, degrade buffer zones and on the long run will contribute to land restoration but also forest restoration and carbon sequestration.

1.2. Economic benefits

106. This project focuses on the most important agricultural commodities in Cote D'Ivoire. These are staple crops for food security (rice and cassava) and cash crop (cocoa). Combined they will contribute to enhancing rural communities food and nutrition security while improving their incomes particularly for Youth and Women. This project will strengthen climate weather information and services to support capacity building in adaptation and the implementation of the best farming model. With access to weather information, the beneficiaries will avoid carrying out farm operations like fertilizer application and spraying of agrochemicals on rainy days. This will save them the cost of having to carry out an operation twice. The promotion of soil and water conservation techniques and technologies will improve and maintain soil health in project area. This will allow the soil to grow both at the surface and at required depths improving soil water retention. This ultimately will enhance crop production and productivity while generating income for farmers through the sale of surpluses. The programme will require that 50% of all incomes will be profited to female and youth farmers.
107. The programme will ensure that vulnerable groups in the bandama will be appropriately taken into account in the activities. For this reason, components and activities are designed to integrate women and youth in order to reduce the inequalities that these groups face. Concretely, the project will ensure that the beneficiaries of the irrigated lands and technologies promoted by the project include enough women and young people. Climate-smart agriculture techniques and technologies promoted in Component 2 and fishery activities (diversification) will ensure social cohesion with direct economic benefit for the beneficiaries of each districts. This will even ensure that future generations can benefit from fertile land for food and nutritional needs.
108. The programme will foster rural community empowerment through capacity building in areas related to organizational development, addressing the impacts of climate change on farms and the landscape, managing irrigation infrastructure and reclaiming degraded land. These skills will lead to better decisions and positive changes in the management of natural resources. Training on climate resilience among staff of national institutions, NGOs, local councils and producer organizations will result in

appropriate climate change adaptation practices at the household and individual levels. Improved household food and nutrition security through practices that enhance agricultural and fisheries productivity will lead to improved health. The gender approach of ensuring that the interests of youth, women and other vulnerable groups are adequately addressed will reduce social inequalities and strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to take action. These gains will be reflected in better school attendance by children from marginalized households whose difficulties in coping with poverty will have been reduced.

109. The knowledge sharing in Component 3 will also improve the decision-making of women and young people who were not involved in the programme but want to adopt the climate-smart agriculture approach. Social cohesion will also be enhanced under Component 3 because communities that work and share lessons learned together will strengthen mutual trust and collective action of adaptive capacity and resilience.

110. Further analysis of economic, social and environmental benefits of the project will be conducted during the full proposal development.

1.3. Targeting (social/gender).

111. As in most African countries, men and women in Cote D'Ivoire have clearly defined socio-economic roles based on gender norms. In the local communities, most of the agricultural work is managed by women, while men focus on some tasks like clearing and preparing land, marketing, etc. Indeed, women's contribution to agriculture in Cote D'Ivoire is substantial: they represent the majority of the agricultural labour force (60-80 percent) and are responsible for 93 per cent of household food crop production.³¹

- i. This project will comply with IFAD social and gender policies in the AF, designed to address social and gender equality issues and child protection. The project development phase consists of a thorough gender and social assessment and strategy to inform the activities about inclusiveness believing that the project communities will be stronger if the individual families are empowered to contribute to development. An annex on Gender Plan has been attached
- ii. This project aims to holistically increase family income and to achieve this goal through climate resilient agricultural activities. Improving irrigation systems in low land plots will promote all year round rice production, meet house food needs and generate family income from sales of surpluses to address family expenditure needs.
- iii. Women participation in community decision making processes will be promoted in project activities mainly at the project management committee level. The establishment of criteria for organizing community project committees will include proportionate representation of both male and female. This will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to be completed during project start up.
- iv. Youth sensitivity will be encouraged in targeting project beneficiaries and the project will ensure that implementing partners are knowledgeable about inclusiveness.

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

112. The project design is cost effective as it builds on works done and on-going activities in the cocoa and rice sectors by various donors and governments. It intends to improve the efficiencies of donors' investments in these sectors over the last decade.

113. The project activities are based on experience from past interventions in the agro forestry sector. The staff from field levels to administration have worked with and managed complex project.

³¹ OECD, Gender, Institutions and Development Database, 2019. <https://oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019>.

114. Project communities will be clustered to be able to share resources, knowledge and lessons learned from the interventions and for project staff to be able to monitor and manage community activities without extensive stress and resource requirements.
115. The activities of the project are designed to obtain optimum results that are of benefit to the communities and direct and indirect project beneficiaries in tangible ways.
116. Adaptation Fund funding for Cote D'Ivoire is designed to also be a catalytic for scaling-up adaptation to climate change using sustainable land and natural resources management including reducing use of bush fallow systems; improved water management; improving access to weather and climate information - through targeted technical and institutional capacity development and on the ground activities (including demonstrations). The project will also work with existing community structures such as the FBOs and FFS to promote community-based activities.
117. Approaches to make the rice, cassava and cocoa sector more productive have so far been focused on either the production chain - technical production standards (inputs) and management cycle, or the marketing issues that regulate prices (outputs). To date few efforts have tackled all rice, cassava and cocoa production issues in an integrated manner, which could have led to the perpetuation incentives in these sub-sectors. However, it is increasingly recognized that a single adaptive action on a select element of the rice, cassava or cocoa cultivation cycle (for example, seed enhancement alone) will be less effective than if accompanied by adaptive actions in all other elements of the cultivation cycle. Therefore, maximum resilience impact can only be achieved through the implementation of adaptations in each of the aspects of the rice and cocoa cycle (input management, cultivation practices, and harvest management).
118. Concerning water management, the proposed interventions are also cost effective because the proposed interventions are expected to have side benefits in terms of health, environmental integrity and biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction. The approach taken is also to rehabilitate existing water infrastructure, to ensure appropriate flows and conservation, while at the same time halting the erosion that is leading to the infrastructure's degradation.
119. In the absence of available economic alternative, seeking the adaptation of the rice, cassava and cocoa sub-sectors is more cost efficient than other options in the agriculture sector, for example to re-orient agricultural production towards other crops as this would have a high opportunity costs as farmers would lose a few years in the transition (absence of systems, markets, technical inputs, etc...), and yields would remain low unless technical constraints are also addressed.
120. As proven in previous IFAD pilot projects, in terms of cost-effectiveness, interventions designed to target the rice and cocoa combined with sustainable use of natural resources and climate resilience measures have a significant chance of generating impact on rural poverty, environmental degradation and ecosystem services, thereby potentially multiplying benefits in the long term.
121. The cost-effectiveness of the project components is further elaborated below (Table 7).

Table 7: Cost effectiveness of the project interventions

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains				
Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture -	US\$ 454,000	The project will strengthen the network of weather stations in the country, notably three (3) central regions of the Bandama watershed (were selected: Belier, Gbeke and Marahoue) covering more than 15,600 farmers with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges; upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations	Up to date climate information and early warning systems for 2 decentralised antennas of SODEXAM (korogho and Bouake) will help 15,600 direct farmers and 93, 600 indiract beneficiairies throughout the country address risks of extreme weather and help the National Meteorological agency and the country to improve the national coverage.	The current agrometeorological system does not cover all farmers in all regions. This AF investment will help improve the national coverage and reduce the gap
Output 2.1. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, farmers organizations, youth and women organizations, extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to	US\$ 255, 000	100 staff of SODEXAM and decentralised staff from Korogho and Bouake Met services will be trained to procure,	Technical capacity of SODEXAM personal will improved to better understand climate risks in order to support farmers and policy makers to better program and planning their	There is limited caoacity of local personal to undertand the nexus between reliable and robuts climate data and use in porgraming and planning in the agricultural sector in Cote d'Ivoire

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
better manage climate.		install, maintain and manage climate informations systems and data production and interpretation	agricultural campaign and better manage natural hazards in the Bandama Basin	
		100 Extension workers will be trained who in turn will train farmers organizations around farmers organizations .	The project will work with CNRA, FIRCA, ICO, ministries and other relevant stakeholders to develop a training curriculum. The curriculum will build on existing programs and train 20 rural communities organizations , 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information), awareness raising among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture	Without the upscaling of the climate smart agriculture approach with proven integrated cocoa, rice and cassava business model, farmers will continue with inefficient and destructive rotational slash and burn agriculture. Continued slash and burn agriculture lead to unsustainable biodiversity management through deforestation, erosion, soil leaching, general soil impoverishment, reduced livelihoods, ability to adapt to climate change and reduced food security.
		The project will support the training of 20 FBO members of on agrochemical best practices. Community focal points for each of the 15,600 beneficiairies will also be trained to	As part of the training, the Adaptation Fund will train 15,600 beneficiaries through the FFS and the training of community leaders and local councils of each of the on correct agrochemical usage. Capacity buidlign on ccess to property rights and control over assets for women	Unless trained, there is a risk that farmers will continue to over-apply fertilisers and apply them at the wrong time. For example, on already green rice instead of growing shoots in the mistaken belief that this will further improve rice productivity, instead of damaging it.Access to property rights and assets by women will also contribute to increased

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
		monitor post-training.		production and productivity
		4 best Nerica rice will be procured from Africa Rice , Best varieties on cassava and latest climate resilient cocoa trees from International cocoa Organization and the Cocoa Board and multiplied and to be implemented in at 5000, ha	Supporting the procurement of climate resilient rice, cassava and cocoa the Adaptation Fund will support the project in improving food security and climate resilience. For instance Nerica rice yields 60 per cent more per ha and farmers can double their profits over traditional rice. Nerica rice also has a consistent 98 per cent germination rate compared to a highly variable germination rate for local rice between 20 and 90 per cent .	Without continued support in providing climate resilient rice varieties, farmers will continue to be dependent on reduced yields, reduced capacity to adapt to the vagaries of climate change and ultimately reduced food security
Sub-total	709,000			
Component 2: Climate proofed agricultural and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification				
Output 2.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices	US\$ 3,505,000	20 lead farmers will be trained in and develop a climate change best practices guide for cocoa, cassava and rice farmers. This will be used in the training of 8,000 farmers through the FFS.	Up to date knowledge on climate change adaptation for cocoa, rice and cassava production. A best practices guide developed for green cocoa, rice and cassava production to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change. This will be distributed and form part of the training programmes through the FFS of 15,600 farmers.	A best practices guide is an important vehicle through which farmers are able to learn about climate change and how to adapt to it, but also about environmental best practices. Without it environmental management and climate change adaptation will not be mainstreamed into the FFS training programme

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
		The project will work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Rice, Ministry of Forest, SODEXAM, FIRCA and other stakeholders to raise environmental and climate change awareness through the value chain platforms targeting input suppliers, producers, transporters, buyers, processors, and cooperatives.	The Value Chain (VC) platforms including the fishery which will be held twice a year will be a prime opportunity to raise awareness of all the VC players on environmental best practices and the impact of climate change. The project will partner with the Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry to deliver the awareness raising workshops.	Without the involvement of these stakeholders, they will miss an opportunity to increase their visibility across a nationwide platform. Equally, farmers will not benefit from their added value in environmental management and climate change adaptation. Farmers will not learn about the importance of sustainable NRM, the impact that climate change will likely have on their businesses and livelihoods, but also how they are best able to best adapt.
Output 2.2. Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	US\$ 432,000	The 5,000 beneficiaries benefitting from earth dams, fingerlings, post fish harvest infrastructures (modern hovens) will also receive training for sustainable fish farming and post-production support.	To add extra value to the earth dam investment and provide further climate resilient capacity, the project will train the same earth dam beneficiaries with fish farming and post-production and marketing support. The activity will also develop a best-practice training manual on sustainable fishery and nutrititions.	Without this activity the nutrition and food security is not guaranteed at household level especially during the dry season Without this activity farmers will miss out on additional food security but also economic empowerment. More fertilisers would be needed as there would be no nitrogen fixing from the earth dam aquaculture leading to reduced economic and environmental benefits.

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
		Around 5,000 earth dam farmers will be supported with additional fish farming capacity in production and conservation (modern hovens)	The 20earth dams will be stocked with high yielding fingerlings for additional income and food security. Fish farming is also a source of irrigation water; pond water is usually richer in nutrients than well water and also contains nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae, which can improve soil fertility, reducing the amounts of fertilisers required.	With the infrastructure already in place in the form of the earth dams, it would be a waste not to make use of the fish preceding possibilities. Without which farmers will have reduced protein, reduced incomes, and will need greater support in the form of fertilisers for their fields.
Sub-total	US\$ 3,937,000			
Component 3:				
Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement.				
Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Minsitry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rice, Ministry of Forest, SODEXAM, and FIRCA) in managing climate risk is strengthened	US\$ 390,000	SODEXAM and the Meteorological decentralised Department's staff in Bouake and Korogho and equipment will be strengthened. This includes strengthening the capacities of 3 SODEXAM districts covered by Bouake and Korogho antennas and staff	The activities of SODEXAM and the MD are more efficient and the services rendered by them are more adequately designed to support farmers face climate change consequences.	Without institutional. Staff and equipment support the Meteorological Department and SODEXAM will continue to struggle to provide adequate services to farmers and extension services

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
		by providing equipment, tools and training for climate risk management. and monitoring of the changes in the status of natural resources		
		The project will train 200 staff from SODEXAM , Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, postgraduate level. 5 technicians from SODEXAM to repair the AWS, and 24 extension agents.	To ensure operational sustainability of the SODEXAM or Ministry of Agriculture , advanced post-graduate training will be supported for 5 staff members. Technicians from the SODEXAM will be trained by the AWS supplier in repairing weather stations. Meteorological and MOA staff will receive online training from an accredited university on the importance of weather forecasting on farmer agricultural productivity in planting, disease and pest management as well as developing low-cost mobile phone text message based early warning systems.	SODEXAM is under staffed and under capacitated. It is currently receiving some assistance from UNDP however this is not focused on agriculture. A functional Meteorological Department providing forecasting and early warning services for pest and disaster management is essential for agriculture planning but also Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Without further support the Meteorological Department will not be able to operationalize development investments and make sustainable impacts towards climate change adaptation
Output 3.2 – Monitoring and Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities	US\$ 393,864.25	For the recruitment of the personnel of the PMU, the adaptation expert, and gender specialist expert)	To ensure that a robust and effective system for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data, evidence, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system	Without Proper M&E system, the project won't be able to organize, disseminate the information needed for the strategic management of the project, document results and lessons

	Cost US\$	Number of Beneficiaries	Benefits generated	Alternatives to project
		and staff trainings on M &E; baseline study, terminal survey cost, case studies and knowledge management.	is established to support the project lifecycle, institutionalize a culture of accountability, good governance and management, for internal and external which could inform other programmes, project and initiatives in the country and beyond.	learned for internal use for public dissemination on the achievements and respond to the information need by IFAD and the Adaptation fund, the government on the activities, immediate outcomes and impact of the project.
Sub-total	783,864			
Project costs	5,429,864			
Recruitment of local staff	108,597			
Total	5,538,461			
Implementing agency Fee 8.5 per cent	461,538			
Overall total	6,000,000			

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

122. The project is aligned on the 2016-2020 National Development Plan (PND – Plan National de Développement) which is the reference policy framework. The PND aims to achieve wealth and decent job creation by promoting the private sector and supporting inclusive development. It revolves around five strategic objectives: (i) strengthening the quality of institutions and governance; (ii) speeding up the development of human capital and social well-being; (iii) speeding up the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization; (iv) developing infrastructure and preserving the environment; and (v) strengthening regional integration and international cooperation. The project is aligned with the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) II (2018-2025), which aims to enhance the value addition of agricultural commodities while protecting the environment and the well-being of the population. Specifically, the project will support programmes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the PNIA II.

Table 8: National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) II (2018-2025)

Strategic Goals	Expected Results
Strategic Goal 1: The development of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value added	The agricultural sector is increasingly contributing to the industrialization of the Ivorian economy
	Ivorian agricultural products are competitive in regional and international markets
	Agricultural sectors work efficiently (links between players in the value chain are strengthened)
Strategic Goal 2: Strengthening environmentally friendly agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems	Agricultural production is increasing, driven by increased augmentation productivity in all sectors
	The negative impact of agriculture on the environment is mitigated and controlled
	The protection of national natural resources is strengthened
Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive growth, guaranteeing rural development and people's populations well-being	Undernourishment and rural malnutrition are decreasing
	Employment and economic development are boosted in rural areas
	Farmers' incomes are increased

123. The country is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 28 per cent by 2030 according to Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This project will contribute to the NDCs through the promotion of various mitigation and adaptation measures. The project is also aligned on Cote D'Ivoire national REDD+ strategy which reflects Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to contribute to the global effort to reduce GHGs and tackle climate change

124. Furthermore, the project is in line with "UN Delivering as One" as expressed in the agreed 2017-2020 Development Assistance Framework that is focused on (i) governance, (ii) human development, and (iii) sustainable development. IT brings IFAD, UNDP and FAO jointly to support the government of CIV, In particular, it will work with policy makers to ut in place policies directed toward sustainable production and consumption, decent work, income generation, and building the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change.

125. **Strategic partnerships.** Key partners for policy dialogue include Farmers' Organizations, NGOs, private-sector actors, bilateral and multilateral development partners, the National Central for Agricultural Research and the Inter-professional Fund for Research and Agricultural Advisory Service (FIRCA), key sector ministries such as the Ministry of Agricultura and Rural Development, The Minsitry

of Environment and Sustainable Development, The Ministry of Forest and Water, the Ministry of Rice, Africa Rice, Swiss Centre, department of Cassava, Cocoa Board, The International Cocoa Organization, UNDP, FAO, the WFP Regional Centre on nutrition to name few.

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

126. The project will ensure potential adverse environmental impacts are identified and avoided, and where impacts cannot be avoided, a suitable plan is prepared for those impacts to be mitigated and managed. Applicable and relevant national technical standards including best environmental practice will be used to deliver the planned activities.

AF Principles	Corresponding National Standards	
	National Text enacting the standard	STANDARD
Compliance with law	Environment Code	Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 promulgated the Environment Code, setting the overarching regulatory framework for environmental issues in Côte d'Ivoire. The objectives of the Code are (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 1996): • Protect the soil, subsoil, sites, landscapes and national monuments, vegetation, the flora and fauna, especially classified areas, national parks and existing reserves; • Establish the basic principles for managing and protecting the environment against all forms of degradation to develop natural resources and to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances; • Improve the living conditions of different types of people in respect of the balance with the surrounding environment; • Create conditions for a rational and sustainable use of natural resources for present and future generations; • Guarantee all citizens a framework for an environmentally healthy and balanced life; • Ensure the restoration of the degraded environment.. This is by essence the main objective of the project and reflected under across the tree components of the project and all planned activities. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the project meets the standards as described in the constitution.
	National Environment Action Plan (PNAE-CI)	The National Environment Action Plan was put in place to provide a framework for environmental management for the period of 1996-2010. PNAE-CI recognizes that rapid deforestation is one of the main environmental problems in the country and that this is caused by: intensive agriculture and the use of slash-and-burn techniques; forest exploitation associated with mining; the extraction of wood for cooking purposes; population pressure; and illegal wood extraction in classified forests “
	Investment Code	Ordinance No. 2012-487 of 7 June 2012 established the Investment Code. This Code aims to foster and promote green and socially-responsible investment in the country. It also encourages activities such as processing local raw materials, protecting the environment, improving the quality of life, and promoting a green economy (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2012). The Investment Code also provides details on topics such as: • The guarantees given to investors; • The obligations of investors; • Incentive schemes for investments The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP

Equity and Access	Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on Rural Land	According to the land law in effect from 1963 to 1998, the government had the exclusive right of ownership to all the land in Côte d'Ivoire. The government could give people partial rights to land and its use (Kadi, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Ministry of Water and Forests, and International Tropical Timber Organization, 2009). Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on Rural Land significantly changed the land ownership situation and gave the population the right to own land. Ownership rights gave rise to challenges, and further orders and decrees were subsequently passed, amending the law to clarify ownership rights. If right to the land is not claimed, the land is considered the property of the Government. However, even with the passage of the amendments, the legislation is still not in conformity with reality, and many rural people consider land their property even though their rights to it have not been properly established.. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP
	Forestry Code	Law No. 65-425 of 1965 is the Forestry Code which provides the overarching regulatory framework for Côte d'Ivoire's forestry sector. The Code defines forest types in the country. The Code also defines the right to use the forests and to extract fruits and forest products from them, both for own use and for commercial purposes. In protected areas, there is free use of fruits and natural forest products and certain products can be exploited for commercial purposes, as long as the plants producing them are not destroyed in the collection process. Exploitation of wood is allowed in classified forest areas that are not protected areas or reserves. In unclassified forests, usage rights for fruits and forest product are reserved for local populations. Wood extraction is limited to use for timber for construction of local houses or collection of dead wood. In private and community forests, owners can exercise their legal rights. The Code requires that in forest reserves products produced for commercial purposes (e.g. charcoal) are subject to issuance of a permit (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 1965). Since 2002, the government has been in the process of revising its Forestry Code. However, as of June 2014, a new draft Forestry Code has been drafted but has not yet been approved and is not publicly available. Activities related to forest management and use provide opportunities and equitable access within their ownership and regulations. The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP
	The 1998 Water Code (Code de l'Eau), established by Law No. 98-755	Under the Water Code, the country's water resources are part of the common national heritage, and the state provides integrated management of all water resources, facilities and structures. The state's water priorities are: (1) providing drinking water; (2) protecting, conserving and managing water resources; and (3) satisfying other human water-related needs. The state's water management duties under the Water Code include: maintaining quality of water resources; preventing waste; ensuring availability; preventing waterborne disease; and developing and protecting water facilities and structures. The government may contract out the operation of water structures and facilities

		to other entities, as it has for the provision of drinking water. Under the Water Code, the right to use water is connected to the right to use land
Conservation of Biological diversity	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries	Côte d'Ivoire became a partner country in the REDD+ programme in June 2011. In mid-2013, Côte d'Ivoire was selected as a priority country and the development of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) proposal began. The proposal, developed by MINESUDD, was completed in November 2013. The REDD+ preparation project is receiving funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the UN REDD+ programme and the French Development Agency (AFD). The aim of the preparatory project is to implement enabling activities which will lead to a decrease in net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from forestry. T. The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP
Gender Equity and Women's empowerment	Law on equality between couples and Solemn Declaration of Côte d'Ivoire on Equality of Chances, Equity and Gender	Equality between couples, and the possibility for women to choose between common property and separation of property. Introduction of a 30% quota for female candidates in elections Through the 3 main components of the projects, gender equity and empowerment is promoted with 50% of activities dedicated to women. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP
	The Marital Equality Act of 2012	husband and wife have joint and equal responsibility for managing the household and raising children.
	1998 Rural Land Law	seeks to erase distinctions between men and women with respect to land ownership rights while at the same time giving recognition to customary land rights, which are held exclusively by men. Because men control land, only they will obtain land certificates under the 1998 law, even if they might hold the certificates on behalf of a collective, such as a family group. Women have the opportunity to claim their portion of a parcel of land when the land is divided into individual plots prior to the issuance of individual title deeds. The outcome of the process depends on members of the collective being informed about and asserting their rights, and on the goodwill of the man who, before redistribution, controlled the collective land. Women, who are generally less educated than men in rural Côte d'Ivoire and less likely to be informed about the law, are at a distinct disadvantage and risk exclusion (FAO 2012b; McCallin and Montemurro 2009)

Protection of Natural Habitats	Protected Areas Management Framework Project (PAMFP)	The aim of PAMFP is to improve the capacity of the OIPR to ensure better management of the national parks with strong park community involvement. PAMFP has four components (Côte d'Ivoire Office of Parks and Reserves, 2008): • Component 1: Institutional, Financial and Technical Strengthening for Protected Area Management and Oversight; • Component 2: Participatory Management of the Comoé National Park; • Component 3: Support to Park Communities (Biodiversity and Livelihood Education for Park Communities); • Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring for Results. The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP. All these activities should enforce this law and the National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP.
	Law Regarding the Creation, Management and Financing of National Parks and Natural Reserves	Law No. 2002-102 of 11 February 2002 governs the creation of the eight national parks and five natural reserves, as well as their management and financing. All these activities should enforce this law and the National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP.
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	Cote d'Ivoire's National Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Action Plan	Outlines 16 specific mitigation measures from 5 key source sectors to reduce SLCPs in the country. This ambitious plan was designed to simultaneously improve air pollution and reduce Cote d'Ivoire's contribution to global climate change. Full implementation of these 16 measures would result in a 59% reduction in black carbon emissions by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, and a 34% reduction in methane emissions. The measures would also reduce other air pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, and also reduce CO ₂ emissions. The implementation of these measures could avoid over 1000 premature deaths associated with outdoor air pollution exposure, as well as reducing exposure to air pollution indoors. At the same time, the plan would reduce Cote d'Ivoire's greenhouse gas emissions by 19% in 2030, achieving more than half of Cote d'Ivoire's climate change mitigation commitment. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP.
	The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC)	The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors. The National Agency for Environment,

		PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP
Indigenous Peoples	N/A	There are no indigenous people in Cote d'Ivoire as defined by the World bank. The policy is therefore not triggered

127. The project will comply with Cote d'Ivoire's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement that consists of plans for mitigating and adapting to climate change through the protection of water resources, cultivation of climate change-resistant crops, developing agroforestry, protecting soil fertility, and supporting sustainable fisheries practices.

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

Table 9: Project Synergies with other Completed and On-going Cocoa, Cassava and Rice Projects

COCOA			
Project and donor	Main interventions	Synergies	Non Duplication and complementarity
Strategic Plan on sustainable agricultural production – UNDP	The main objective is to develop a strategic plan on sustainable agricultural production and forest restoration for régions de Bélier et Cavally	The strategic plan could build on results and lessons learnt from the AF	AF project will inform the national strategic policy during its design or review
GEF food systems FAO	GEF Food Systems, Land Use and Land Restauration (FOLUR), concessional fund that in Côte d'Ivoire it was decided to target the cocoa-based food system by MINADER GCF SAP REDD, competitive fund where MINEDD decided to promote zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)	Knowledge sharing from the past and ongoing GEF projects with the AF project	Part of activities include climate resilience on cocoa and could guide the AF project
RICE			
PADFA _ IFAD	The project is aiming at promoting the development of Agricultural value chains (rice mango, vegetables)	Same AF targeted regions Bagoué, Poro, Tchologo, Hambol et Gbêkê and the AF could guide the mainstreaming of adaptation into the PADFA	More focused on development intervention rather than adaptation
PACIPIL – UNDP	The ongoing Support Programme for the Development of Inclusive Value Chains and the Promotion of Local Initiatives (PACIPIL) targets mainly smallholders in the rice, maize, cassava and cashew nut value chains	Other areas than AF targeted areas and Knowledge sharing between the two project on climate resilient rice value chains	PACIPIL more focused on development intervention rather than adaptation
PRO2M – EU	The main objective is to foster food security and job creation through the climate resilient rice and access to markets	National program on which the AF will build on and to improve the	Exchange of experiences to reinforce the AF project from building on national good practices

		work in the targeted regions	
Projet de promotion du riz local en république de CI (PRORIL)- JICA	Rice sector development in the regions of Belier du Bélér et du Gbêkê.	Same geographic areas Belier du Bélér et du Gbêkê. and opportunities for PRORIL to learn from the AF project	Exchange of experiences to reinforce the AF project building on national good practices
Rice research program Africa Rice	Technical and scientific research on cassava, technical assistance to farmers organizations, policy dialogue on rice development in Cote d'Ivoire and Africa	Demonstrations sites in the AF targeted areas and training to be organised with Africa Rice	More focused on demonstration sites with national and regional coverage and guiding development and investment projects
<u>Cassava</u>			
Centre Suisse de côte d'ivoire	Technical and scientific research on cassava, technical assistance to farmers organizations, policy dialogue	Use of research outcomes in the AF project	National coverage including the targeted areas and opportunities for the AF to leverage knowledge and lessons learnt
Cassava Project-FAO	Strengthening linkages between small actors and buyers in the Roots and Tubers sector in Africa	Building on the lessons learnt of the cassava project to inform the AF	National coverage including the targeted areas and possibility for FAO project to adopt adaptive measures generated by the AF
Nutrition-sensitive agriculture Project FAO	Promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture in support of women's groups in the Poro Region: ongoing to improve sustainable production and food diversification, promoting nutrition education and food safety practices in the Poro region	Building on the lessons learnt and sharing experiences and good practices	One region out the 3 targeted regions and lessons learnt
Others relevant initiatives			
Restoration of the first capital- REDD+ World Bank	The main objective is to conserve and restore the forest and to improve income of rural communities through better sustainable management of forests	Region of Belier targeted by the AF project – and synergies on sustainable cocoa production	Focus more on forest management but could complementary with the AF project

Programme Intégré de Développement et d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique dans le bassin du Niger (PIDACC/BN) composante côte d'ivoire- AFDB	The main objective is building the resilience of communities and ecosystems through sustainable natural resources	Region of Belier , Gbèkè , N'zi, Moronou, Iffou, Boundiali, Odienné covered by the AF	More focus on water management
Agropole Zones (2PAI-Béliér) - AFDB	The main objective is to set up and modern agropole to support processing and transformation of agricultural raw materials	Region of Belier and opportunities to complement segments of the value chains from the AF	Agro industry and processing from a development lens but could leverage from sustainable practices from the AF

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

128. Learning and knowledge management are integrated throughout the project starting from integrating the lessons learned from previous projects. The project will generate knowledge through conducting vulnerability mapping and climate research, this research will focus on assessing the future geographical suitability for cassava, cocoa and rice production in Cote D'Ivoire by looking at maximum dry temperatures that are projected to be limiting for the crops. From this activity, there will be an understanding of what the differentiation of climate vulnerability is within the project area. In addition, it will project the implications for future shifts in cassava, cocoa and rice production and hence, recommend adaptation measures. The project will work with relevant partners and stakeholders to contribute to the development of maps for protected forests in the country. These maps will be made available to the implementing partners and used to map cocoa farms. The vulnerability mapping of areas most susceptible to slash and burn will also be mapped adding to knowledge of the scale of the problem at a national scale.
129. In addition to the maps, this activity will also include researching crop failure, weather index insurance and exploring the viability of green rural finance to support energy efficient technologies. The project will also design tools for knowledge dissemination to the farmer level. This will be in the form of best practices manuals and guides for tree crop production, fish farming, a curriculum developed for climate smart agriculture that will be implemented through the FFS and type of business models , an early warning system tool to disseminate agriculturally related meteorological data, pest management warnings and short demonstration videos in their indigenous languages. Furthermore, the project will develop case studies that will help disseminate lessons learned and foster replication or scaling up of successful climate smart crop production enhancement. Whenever possible, the project will facilitate baseline studies and surveys for future interventions.
130. The project will also share lessons of experience throughout the region to inform the growing investment in climate resilient cassava, rice cultivation and as well as climate resilient cocoa value chains not only Cote D'Ivoire but also in West Africa. To achieve this, it will produce e-newsletters, articles, blogs and hardcopy publications to be distributed online, in workshops, seminars, at the line ministries and at public functions. In addition, the project will produce success story videos, interviews and packages of practice for dissemination through online and offline channels. The project will support the country's contribution into all Cocoa platforms including the international cocoa organization and Africa Rice Centre

G. 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

Public consultation during the preparation of the project, were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the AF and IFAD (see in Table 2 a part of the list of people/ institutions consulted).

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire and EPSILON INNOVATION GROUP conducted two stakeholder consultations from 3 – 7 April 2019, and 19 November to 3 December, 2019 and field mission for data collection and consultations in the selected villages of the central Bandama region, from 02 – 18, February 2020. From February to July various consultations took place and virtually with IFAD design team and others partners to finalize the design proposal. These consultations have been conducted following a first Concept Note submitted to the Adaptation Fund by the African Development Bank and not cleared in August 2017 .

131. The main objective of this approach of information, communication and participation of stakeholders was to create a climate of mutually beneficial exchanges, favourable to an open dialogue with the aim of: (i) ownership of the project by beneficiaries at the stage of preparation and planning; (ii) the consideration of the concerns of all stakeholders including vulnerable populations (women, youth, children, etc.) in the design and implementation of the project; (iii) exchanges on financing and project sustainability; (iv) identification of environmental and social impacts and risks and appropriate mitigation, compensation and environmental and social cooperation. The consultative process comprises more than three weeks of stakeholder consultation and field trips, and partly on interviews with all stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project.

132. In the first mission (3 – 7 April 2019), stakeholder consultation was conducted with the beneficiaries of the adaptation project to discuss their concerns and challenges so that we could devise the best adaptation project activities. In this mission, consultative meetings were conducted with respective ministries at their respective offices mainly agriculture, environment, forestry and energy, and then an in depth presentation and discussion were conducted that included concerned technical ministries regional representatives, farmer organizations, and local authorities. The list of institutions consulted are shown in **Annex 9**.

133. In the second mission (19 November to 3 December, 2019), more focused stakeholder consultation and capacity building activities were conducted. The stakeholder consultation include: national and local government, administrative and regional authorities, non-governmental institutions, local communities, private actors along the various agricultural value chains etc.. During this mission, based on their the degree of exposure to climate hazards, high poverty level, and inherent low climate resilient activities, three regions such as Belier, Gbékè and Marahoue were selected.

134. Following the first and second missions, field mission (02 – 18, February 2020) was conducted in the three regions of the Bandama Watershed with high potential for the implementation of climate change adaptation. In the three regions, thirteen villages were consulted including Gbékè regions (Goly Kpangbassou, Pronou, Logbakro, Behoukro N'Guessan Pokoukro), and Belries (Assounvoué, Balakro, Zatta, Duibo-kpato, Takissalekro, N'Vlankro, N'Gangoro Kpassanou, Toumbokro). The survey and interview in these three regions 450 farmers and structural managers of which about 40.20% of whom are women. These public consultations were held in the regions covered by the IFAD project. During these series of consultations, the gender element was very present given that women and youth are generally regarded as vulnerable groups and representatives of indigenous peoples.

135. Using two stakeholder consultations, field survey, expert solicitation and literature review, we have validated the vulnerability of the selected regions. Given the fragility of the prepare the Social Environment and Climate Procedures (SECAP) and the Environmental Social Management Framework given the fragility of the ecosystems. Interviews with resource persons working in different ministries and structures involved as well as main actors engaged in main agro forestry, pastoralism were made. Field visits (potential sites and sites in exploitation) and interviews with the beneficiaries of perimeters in exploitation were made. This helped to establish in a participatory manner the context of project

development, problems to solve, the types of adapted solutions, etc. and the consideration of the problems of vulnerable populations particularly women and youth.

The process was conducted as follow:

136. In the first stage, beneficiaries were widely informed on the objectives and activities of the project. These meetings were conducted in each area of intervention of the project by representatives of technical services (agriculture, environment, forestry regional representations of Agriculture rooms and representatives of farmers' organizations, etc.) and representatives of local authorities.
137. In each of these regions, the mission organized an information and consultation meeting for all regional actors including technical services, NGOs, producer organizations, youth organizations, representatives of SODEXAM. In the targeted villages meetings were organized with local populations in order to exchange with them on the project activities, their needs and their solutions. The concerns raised by the communities during the public consultation is summarized in Table 10. This document is coordinated by IFAD with the in collaboration with other development partners such as UNDP and FAO. Government officials, communities met during the mission have been referenced in the targeting and gender strategy attached. A list of attendance for the targeting and gender assessment is included as well as the description of the field joint mission and the process that led to this AF. The list of persons met during the mission is presented in the Targeting and Gender Strategy attached.
138. A national Validation workshop was organised on 4-5 August with all decision makers prior to the project submission.

Table 10: Concerns raised by the populations during the public consultations

Sectors	Main concerns raised	Solutions proposed
Agriculture	Decline of soil fertility and soil erosion	Activities under Output 2 Actions to improve the fertility of the soil and land management
	Deficit Weather Forecast Information and Lack of Its Access	Activities under Output 1: Climate information systems
	Lack of access to climate resilient inputs (seeds, fertilizers, bio pesticides) quality) on cocoa, cassava and rice sectors	Activities under Output 2 Sustainable and climate resilient agriculture
	Crops diseases especially cocoa trees and vegetables	Adoption of climate resilient crops, climate proof and sustainable agricultural practices, and post harvest practices as stipulated in Output 2.
	Lack of equipment's	Activities under Outputs 1 and 3 and Promote sustainable agro forestry eco-businesses for youth and women
Forestry	Destruction of forests and plantations by slash and burn, bush fires	Activities under Output 2 (establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques) and Output 3 Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks and promote forest management particular for cocoa production.

Fishery	Reduction of fish stock, pollution of the Bandama river basin	Activities under Output 2.2. Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming and livelihood diversification measures.
Institutional	Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism	Activities under output 3 focuses to promote adequate coordination (both national and local), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
Youth Unemployment	Lack of job and migration	Activities in Output 3 stipulates the creation of green jobs for youth, women, the improvement of farmers' production and incomes, the improvement of women's incomes and their development as well as the improvement of the level Life of target areas.
Social exclusion	No inclusion of youth and women	Output 3 promotes livelihood diversification measures

List of organizations contacted, stakeholder consultation participants and pictures of field missions are provided in **Annexs 9, 10 and 11**, respectively.

H. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning

139. The overall objective of the project is to increase rural communities' resilience to climate change through resilient livelihoods and resilient value chains . The paradigm shift is to move from a "business as usual" characterized by unsustainable management of natural resources in the main key commodities (cocoa, rice and cassava) and agriculture practices to climate resilient agricultural value chains informed by a robust climate information systems and early warning systems in the Bandama Basin.

140. Against the baseline scenario (business as usual) and the alternative adaptation options are presented below :

1.1. Alternative 1: Without project

141. The alternative without project means not doing the Adaptation Fund project. Vicious cycle of poverty plunges poor people including the most vulnerable to climate change (youth, migrants) that depend on natural resources for their livelihood (food security, nutrition and income) in the Bandama Basin. In this case, farmers will remain vulnerable to climatic changes as long as possible. Agricultural yields will continue to decline as the both the basin is affected. The production will remain low and food insecurity and poverty, migration high unemployment, insecurity will gain more ground in connection with population growth. Indeed, the current situation is marked by droughts or intense rain, which limits the efforts of farmers. There is more and more a shift in terms of rainfall towards the south and some areas are becoming more and more not suitable to cocoa and rice productions, Current coping and agricultural practices (rain fed agriculture, deforestation, logging, hunting) in a context of climatic stresses are clearly inadequate and exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition and conflicts over resources, high unemployment rate, migration in the absence of job opportunities and the inability to adapt to climate change. Agricultural techniques have remained rudimentary as opposed to the southern part of Cote d'Ivoire where agriculture is semi mechanised ; producers cannot deal with these phenomena of climate change. The rate of deforestation will continue and will affect the biodiversity while contribution to limiting the carbon sink function of the remaining forests. Young people prefer to migrate in the absence of opportunities. Without the project, sites will remain exposed to droughts,

floods, unsustainable management of natural resources, deforestation; conflicts over resources ; erosion of the land. The forests will remain prey to bush fires during the dry season, and their ecological and environmental importance will decline. The lack of water to irrigate crops during dry periods will remain and the rate of food insecurity may increase. Regarding fishery the alternative without project means that fishery remain exposed to climate change and pollution . The alternative without the AF project is environmentally, economically and socially unsustainable. It does not allow the achievement of a sustainable economy because the country will be obliged to put in place in the medium term emergency programs to rescue the populations in these regions. These programs from a financial point of view will cost the country and the donors more than the project under development to have the same results.

1.2. Alternative 2: Development of a classic project without resilient actions on climate change (Business as usual)

142. This alternative is to implement a purely development project that does not include resilient actions on along the selected commodities and or sustainable management of natural resources. Such a classic project may concern: (i) the development of the sites without climate information infrastructure to better guide the programming with robust and reliable data (ii) a simple development of the sites without flood protection actions, sustainable watershed management and the silting up of the sites; ((iv) the development of the sites without actions of capacity building of producers on adaptation techniques; v) no support to climate resilient cocoa, rice and cassava value chains . This alternative is less costly but will not produce convincing results in the long term particularly in this targeted area under climate threats. In view of the location of the project and the effects of climatic disruptions, there are irregular rains, floods in the rainy season and dry up during the dry season. This phenomenon is coupled with the erosion and transport of sediments that sand the shallows; deforestation and biodiversity including fish loss. This limits the development of agricultural sector including forestry and fishery. This alternative therefore does not solve the problems faced by the populations.

1.3. Alternative 3: Development of an AF project with proposed climate resilient interventions through:

143. Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture

- Installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges; upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and its specialized hydrological equipment (acoustic doppler current profiler, bathymetric instruments...) Bandama Rivers and small flood-prone watersheds. Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa, cassava, rice producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will leverage climate information for cropping calendars from an existing IFAD, FAO, UNDP project that supported the installation of rain gauges and automatic weather stations in this AF project target region. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of automatic weather stations in the targeted area
- Systematically collecting data and undertaking risk assessments Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability
- Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services including weather and hydrological monitoring equipment, improving forecast capabilities and the use of the CIEWS within agricultural advisories, drought and flood risks monitoring
- Facilitate the collaboration between SODEXAM and Telecom companies to disseminate weather climate information through digital platforms and sms to cooperatives and extension services for cropping calendar and planning

144. Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, farmers organizations, youth and women organizations, extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate.

- Training of 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information),
- Raising awareness among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture
- Training of 100 extension agents on climate resilient agriculture
- capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies
- Build national and rural communities response capabilities to effectively when warnings are received , access to property rights and control over assets by women

145. Output 2.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices.

146. Cocoa value chain:

- Establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques
- Development of cocoa farms, which include resilient practices such as vulnerability-informed land use, tree shading and agroforestry.
- Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers
- Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations and 10 hydrological stations. The project will also leverage climate information for cropping calendars.
- Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability
- Use of modern technologies with a particular focus on solar based pumping systems, solar based post-harvest processing equipment to attract more youth in agriculture
- Facilitating farmers' access to improved climate friendly cocoa and rice production technologies and farming systems
- Improving cocoa and rice research system through partnership with the cocoa board the international cocoa organization, relevant international centers and the private sector
- strengthening the overall production performance of rice and cocoa through sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to monitor development and compliance with environmental and social safeguards
- Development of credible certification programs and promotion of cocoa and rice production for niche markets through the development of specific geographically-based production;
- Establishment of cocoa and rice dedicated logistics platforms in the selected intervention areas
- Training programs to develop the technical and managerial skills necessary to support the promotion of competitive processing by small and medium-scale entrepreneurs (including cooperatives).
- Review of the traceability of cocoa production and marketing, from plantations to export points
- Strengthen of cocoa and rice cooperatives and support to establishing Cocoa Inter-profession, with a genuine public-private partnership that will ensure producers, private sector and civil society participation in the management of the sector;

147. Rice value Chain:

- Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding) will be implemented in partnership with Africa Rice

- Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- Support to MOA to run Farmer Field Schools and provide other technical support. The FFS will showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers.
- Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years
- Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed. The increasing needs for irrigation induced by future climate change will be integrated in the design of the schemes.
- **Restoration of Inland Valley degraded land for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.**
- wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes
- micro-catchment water runoff control dykes
- construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers
- Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,
- Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems

148. Cassava value Chain:

- An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
- Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)
- Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development
- Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, promotion of biogas technology using starch and waste, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)
- Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
- Support cooperatives with processing units

149. Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures.

- Construction of 20 earth dams less than 15m high for fish farming activities.
- Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).
- Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production
- Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures
- Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers
- Construction of modern hovens
- Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative

150. Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened.

- Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM on climate change adaptation. This could include: Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to

enhance institutional capacity. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the SODEXAM at project start-up.

- Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the Meteorological Department at project start-up.
- Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.

151. Various activities planned these outcome and presented under section project components and description will contribute to achieving environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development. At the environmental level, activities to climate proofed cocoa, rice and cassava value chains in the Bandama region while building the resilience of rural communities. Additionally forecast based decision making using climate information systems and surveillance will contribute to better climate risks preparedness in these sectors. In economic terms, the project activities allow the creation of green jobs for youth, women, the improvement of farmers' production and incomes, the improvement of women's incomes and their development as well as the improvement of the level Life of target areas. At the social level, the project promotes the reduction of the phenomenon of rural exodus, migration towards main cities; improving food and nutritional health of populations, poverty reduction and the strengthening of community life.

I. How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme

152. The sustainability of beneficiaries' climate smart production activities is embedded in the tremendous benefits that they will accrue from demonstrating climate smart production of cassava, cocoa and rice and the livelihood aspects of cassava, cocoa and lowland rice production that will provide alternative food and income. With proper coordination, the government will work towards integrating these models into national budgets or any new investments for replication and scaling up.

153. Smallholder rice producers are cognizant of the drudgery of labor associated with shifting cultivation such as preparing new site each cropping year, weeding and protection of crops from rodents and birds. The project will move beneficiaries from shifting cultivation on the upland where they have experienced hard labor and low yield year after year to the lowland where rice production will be intensified and yield increase greater than upland systems the same size of farm.

154. The project will provide alternatives for intercropping practiced and agro forestry with cassava combined with cocoa, rice and other crops by farmers on the upland with utilization of swamp margins to produce crops that farmers plant in upland but also to restore degraded and abandoned land in buffer zones which with tree crop will restore the forest cover in few years. Farmers could then eat and market these tree and staple crops (rice and cassava). Combined with the fishery value chains, This bring additional at the same time income and improves food security and nutrition in the households

155. The project will also support the construction of solid climate information systems infrastructures for farmers to have reliable and robust climate information to inform cropping calendar, early warning and responses and programming and planning on the tree crops . This will enhance multiple resilience on rice, cocoa, cassava cropping systems under changing climate and maintain and increase productivity with the most suitable seeds and agro tree crops practices/ technologies

156. Knowledge and skills acquired by rural farmers, farmers organizations, fishermen, extension services, met agents is something that can never be taken away from them. The benefits they accrue from applying climate smart skill and knowledge will serve as motivating factor for sustaining rice, cassava and cocoa production under changing climate

157. During rehabilitation, cocoa farmers will intercrop cocoa with cassava, rice and other crops as other sources of income and food for households.

158. With regard to climate information, SODEXAM will benefit from additional climate infrastructures to increase the density of its network and develop a service to farmers telecom operators platforms. This will allow to country to improve its CIEWS infrastructures
159. Youth and women entrepreneurs and organizations fishery production activities will result in improvement of livelihoods thus serve as motivating factor for continuation of their business activities. They will earn additional incomes from sale of manure to rice and cassava farmers for the vegetable production.
160. Ivorians 's commercial production of foundation climate resilient seeds and Africa Rice will generate revenue for continuity of supplying the cocoa/ cassava and rice partners to continue to produce and sell climate resilient seedlings to farmers.
161. Overall the sustainability will depends on i) the financial and economic profitability of proposed investments; (ii) strengthened public institutions; (iii) better equipped women and youth cocoa, rice and cassava producers and training institutions; (iv) empowered and autonomous farmers' organizations such as women and youth organization on integrated climate resilient agriculture, cocoa, cassava and rice producers and cooperatives at all levels that build the communities' sense of ownership (v) sustainable and well-managed CIEWS infrastructure by Met agents and also communities and Farmers Organizations; (vii) promotion of a more structured approach to value chain support.
162. In addition, and to sustain the proposed gains from the various CIEWS infrastructure investments, the project will constitute Operation and Maintenance committees. Their duties will include quarterly report to the SODEXAM on the state of the CIEWS infrastructure \.
163. The project will develop the capacity of the SODEXAM, and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, SODEXAM and met agents during the life of the project to ensure that when the project life cycle is complete, these institutions will continue to serve as trainers to new farmers and other projects within the country.

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

164. As part of the project design, a preliminary screening and scoping risk assessment was developed against AF principles to assess environmental and social impact risks as well as a risk assessment dictated by the countries policies. These assessments are documented in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in section C Part 3 of this document and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project provided as **Annex 1**. The ESMP is focused on process-oriented risk management where mechanisms are built into programme implementation to ensure that rigorous risk assessment and management measures will be applied to all component activities including unidentified sub-projects in each of the component. For some activities, the proposed interventions and investments have not been fully defined at the project approval stage. Further risk assessments will be undertaken at this stage, which include the AF principles checklist and completing the Environmental Significance Declaration Permit (ESD) checklist. This work will be supported by the EC and Gender specialists with oversight from the M&E specialist.
165. Sub-activities at the various steps of project implementation will be screened against the 15 principles of AF. The checklist attempts to apply the 15 Principles to a national context in a way that will be easily understood by project partners and beneficiaries alike.
166. Table 11 provides an overview of the assessment against AF principles and the principles that require further assessment and management are discussed in more detail.

Table 11: ESP Screening Checklist for compliance with the Environmental and Social Principles

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	✓	The project is in full compliance with the countries policies, standards and laws as the Environmental Protection Agency of Cote D'Ivoire has endorsed it. With an environmental risk category of "B", the project adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the activities of the investment do not exacerbate environmental degradation. Security of tenure by women and youth remains a challenge in Cote D'Ivoire. Without secure ownership or at least guaranteed access to land for women and youth, the development of sustainable agri-enterprises will be extremely difficult, if not impossible and this could negatively affect the project. Women and youth are often not sufficiently represented even in making decision that affects them. The project has proposed targets to include them
<i>Access and Equity</i>		While every household/ individual under the project area will have equal opportunity/access to project interventions, there is a very low risk that priority setting which will be done by the village institutions and interventions using the local and regional developmental plans and wealth ranking of households might not be done in an adequate manner hence preventing some households/individuals from benefiting from the project. IFAD targeting tools will be applied.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	✓	The project target groups are poor smallholder farmers, fishermen women and rural youth (18 – 35 years) that are the most vulnerable to climate change living in Bandama basin. Female-headed households with recognised land access entitlement will comprise 40 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries and youth consisting of 20 per cent with granted inheritance rights. While efforts will be made to bring the entire marginalized and vulnerable households in the mainstream economy, some marginalized like youth s may not have any means/ assets/ skills to enable them adopt the project activities. The project will include female led tree crop. Rice and cassava farms and will emphasize the integration of vegetable growing during the end of the rice-cropping season, as these are typically women managed. The project will include also youth in its targeting
<i>Human Rights</i>	✓	Cote D'Ivoire recognises fundamental human rights and freedom in its constitution that exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, opinion, belief, or sex. The project activities will not engage in any activity that may result in the infringement on the human rights of any person during implementation.
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>		Although there are risks of social exclusion of women and youth due to limited access to land and low mobilization of women, the project activities will be designed and implemented in such a way that both men and women have equal opportunities to participate in consultation, training and

		awareness activities; receive comparable social and economic benefits.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	✓	The project does not have any activity that poses a threat to the rights of the farmers. However, it will ensure that national working standards are observed on production sites and that appropriate wages are paid per assigned task; no child labour will be employed.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	✓	According to the AF and IFAD definition of indigenous people no indigenous people have been listed in Cote D'Ivoire but the project will work to include minority groups in the project. At Inception Phase where various ethnic groups can be identified at project activity sites and their roles in the activity clearly identified.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>		Involuntary resettlement due to project activities is not planned as the project will not construct roads longer than 10 km each. However, to anticipate, the project will use the ESMP to avoid involuntary resettlement. (see ESMP)
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		There is a risk of wetland (especially mangrove) degradation and removal for rice paddies and vegetable farming along the Bandama basin. The project will not involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional leaders and communities.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		There is a risk of biodiversity loss caused by bush fires and slash and burn agriculture. Clearing of lands and infrastructure rehabilitation that lead to loss of biodiversity and deforestation through physically removing species will be avoided by this project. Intervention will happen at early in the planning process by prioritizing rehabilitation and use of abandoned lands, which will lead to the biodiversity restoration
<i>Climate Change</i>		There is a moderate risk of GHG emissions from rice paddies. The project will not generate significant and / or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. Climate resilient rice, cassava and cocoa value chain will contribute in avoiding and sequestering CO2. The climate and environment specialist engaged at inception and during the design and implementation of the programme, will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an alternative and if required will be addressed early in the project.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		There is a moderate risk of water pollution and waste proliferation due to the use of inorganic fertilizer and agrochemicals. The project will work to reduce waste generation and ensuring slash and burn, or release of pollutants into the environment is minimal. Farmers will also receive FFS training in agrochemical use to control the over-application of fertilisers and untimely application. With the introduction of briquetting machines in the rice value chain, waste conversion will be demonstrated.

<i>Public Health</i>		There is a moderate risk of unsafe and non-healthy working conditions, waterborne diseases and dust from road construction. To avert health and safety issues arising from construction sites, the contractors will be required to submit a Job Health Analysis (JHA) at every stage to the climate and environment officer of the project for clearance. In addition, working conditions across sectors are generally poor in the rural areas of the Districts in Cote D'Ivoire because of general poverty, poor production methods, and limited awareness of and non-compliance with health & safety standards
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>		There is a low risk of loss and disturbance of cultural resources such as sacred forest and archeological site. The project will avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural value, recognized. During site assessments, traditional leaders will be consulted to make sure any cultural sites and sites with unique natural values are identified.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		Deforestation and upland crop production might affect soil quality and conservation, as well as flooding, water logging, soil salinization and alkalization. Where land is to be modified for example farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, standards will be followed to maintain the land in its natural state or as close to its natural state as is possible; and, if land is to be converted, it must promote and protect its current function.

167. Based on the environmental and social risks screening against the 15 principles of the AF ESP, the project is categorized as a **Category B** project, with a few, small potential adverse impacts that are localized, reversible or easily mitigated. Accordingly, an Environmental and Social Management Plan has been prepared (see Part 3, section C).

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation

168. **Approach.** The project's approaches, actions, modes of organization and implementation will apply a general principle of subsidiarity promoting decision-making processes as close as possible to the action at different levels: (i) geographical, the project targets primarily the most "local" geographical scales (village, commune, province) and their link with the regional and national scales; (ii) institutional; (iii) project management (delegate project implementation to direct users when possible, support of national government entities when needed and technical support of FAO, UNDP, IFAD); (iv) knowledge management, by strengthening local capacities and knowledge sharing, and cross-sectoral coordination and transfers.
169. The institutions involved in the implementation of the Project include on one hand administrative structures at the central level and decentralized structures and on the other hand steering, consultation, coordination, execution and monitoring bodies. The implementation of the Project will be ensured by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) in collaboration with ministries and technical structures such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF), Ministry of Rice Promotion (MPR), the Airport, Aeronautical and Meteorological Operating and Development Company (SODEXAM), Regional Committees made up of technical advisers from the regions of Bélier, Gbêké and Marahoué, local elected representatives (Regional and Municipal Councils) as well as representatives of local communities
170. **General Organization** (Figure 8): The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire will receive funding from the Adaptation Fund (AF) through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Through MINEDD, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire will be the executing entity in coordination with MINADER and MPR while IFAD will be the implementing entity accredited by AF Board to receive direct financial transfers from the Fund as well as the monitoring and supervision entity during the implementation of the project by the executing entity. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will be other Implementing Partners (IP).
171. MINEDD is the only executing entity in coordination with MINADER. Collaborations will be set up with the National Agency for Support to Rural Development (ANADER), SODEXAM, the Agency for Rice Development in Côte d'Ivoire (ADERIZ) and NGOs with proven experience on sustainable agroforestry focused on cocoa, rice and cassava.
172. **The National Steering committee (NSC)** will define the orientations for the operational steering of the project, ensuring its alignment with sectoral strategies and priorities. It will integrate the project's action in complementarity and synergy with development partners in the agricultural sector in order to optimize its interventions and maximize its impact on the beneficiaries. In addition to approving the project annual work plan and budgets (AWPB) and activity reports, the NSC will monitor implementation and make recommendations during its monitoring missions in the field. The NSC will be composed by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Water and Forest; Ministry of Plan and Development; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization; Ministry of Rice; Ministry of Hydraulics; Ministry of Women, Family and Children; National Observatory for Equity and Gender; Ivory Coast Chamber of Commerce and Industry; General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire; Assembly of Districts and Regions of Côte d'Ivoire and the Adaptation National Focal Point.
173. **Technical Committee:** National Climate Change Program (PNCC); Directorate for the Fight against Climate Change (DLCC); General Directorate of Rural Development and Water Control in the agricultural sector (DGDRME) at MINADER; SODEXAM; Directorate of Planning, Studies, and Statistics at MINEDD; Directorate of Protection of Water Resources and Water Resources Management at MINEF; Department of Hydrology at the Ministry of Hydraulics; the Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+); General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL); ONEG; Department of Gender and Equity at the Ministry of Women, Family and Children; the National Platform for Risk Reduction and Disaster Management (PF-RRC); Rural

Land Agency (AFOR); Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC) and Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA) .

174. **Regional advisory committees:** At local level, the project will benefit from the support of the regional advisory committees made up of a technical referent from the 3 selected regions (Belier, Marakoué, Gbeke).

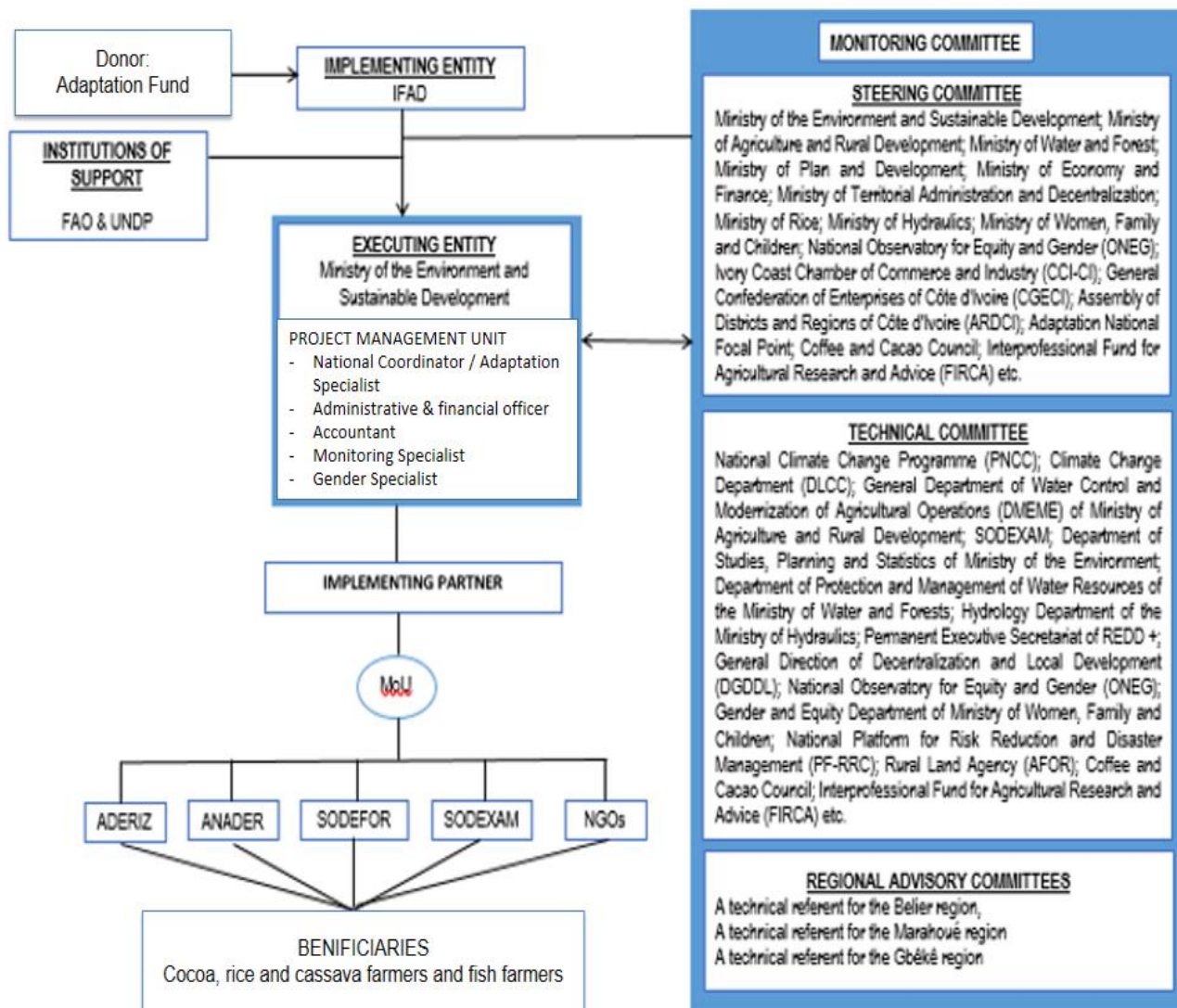


Figure 8: Schematic diagram of the project implementation organizational chart

175. The overall management of the project will be under the responsibility of The Republic of Cote D'Ivoire , through its Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD). MINEDD will set up the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be in charge of the daily management of the project and will be hosted in Bouake in the offices of the IFAD PADFA project. The PMU will be composed of a National Coordinator, an Administrative and Financial Officer, an Accounting Assistant, a Procurement Controller, and an M&E Officer. The PMU will be responsible and accountable to the Government and IFAD for the efficient use of project resources in compliance with the IFAD and AF procedures and guidelines. The PMU staff will be recruited competitively at national level, in compliance with IFAD's procurement procedures, and in accordance with the AF Gender Policy. Women candidates will be encouraged. The establishment and operationalization of the PMU at MINEDD will be facilitated by the presence of the IFAD Country Office and by the synergies established between the AF project and IFAD funded project PAPFA, which will be able

to provide or call upon expertise in institutional development if necessary. IFAD will report to the AF on the overall management and performance of the Project.

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177. The PMU will consistently ensure proper financial management practices. Costing prepared by the project will take into consideration all elements of the project activities including project management and local partners' activities and administrative costs. The PMU will release project funds on the basis of benchmarks throughout the life of the project. A financial system will be established to monitor and control disbursement and expenditure of the project.
178. The PMU will remain cautious of this and monitor the quantity and quality of procurements. The PMU will encourage the preparation of quarterly cash flows showing benchmarks for amount stipulated in the project.
179. The PMU will establish the project account in a reputable local bank in Abidjan with three signatories necessary for payment, the Coordinator of the PMU, Deputy Minister of Administration and the Project Controller. This Account will be operated and replenished following the Imprest Account mechanism. Disbursement may include direct payments and replenishments of the account, in line with the disbursement handbook for IFAD directly supervised projects. The Controller will develop a petty cash control and management system and set ceiling on petty cash.
180. The PMU will establish the project account in a reputable local bank in Abidjan with three signatories necessary for payment, the Coordinator of the PMU, Deputy Minister of Administration and the Project Controller. This Account will be operated and replenished following the Imprest Account mechanism. Disbursement may include direct payments and replenishments of the account, in line with the disbursement handbook for IFAD directly supervised projects. The Controller will develop a petty cash control and management system and set ceiling on petty cash.
181. Where and when necessary for the interest of beneficiaries, PMU will seek approval for budget realignment within the percentage provided for in the project financial policy. PMU will submit quarterly project performance reports to IFAD and each will be complete with standard financial component according to the donor's standards. MOUs will be established with implementing partners such as SODEXAM, Africa Rica, Cocoa Board, UNDP, FAO, sector ministries and outline the activities that IPs will be directly responsible for. The PMU will consult implementing partners in drafting of technical specifications and ToRs while the final responsibility for the procurement process lies with the PMU. Each MoU will specify agreed disbursement arrangements with implementing partners and all the needed reporting and supporting documentation for the justification of expenditures incurred within its framework. Disbursement will always be made in several tranches based on an annual activity budgets and the release of tranche will be conditional to the justification of the previous one.
182. PMU will facilitate annual audits of the project financial statements. Annual audits will be performed on the basis of the terms of reference that will be submitted to IFAD for approval. The Audit report will be submitted to IFAD and AF within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year. IFAD will review the report, submit to the Executing agency an action plan to address the eventual weaknesses highlighted in the report and monitor the implementation of this action plan.
183. The project, with the support of IFAD and specialised consultants will draft an operation manual together with an administrative and financial manual that will explicit all the accounting, internal control and operation procedures that the project will follow during its implementation period. This

manuals will be submitted to IFAD for non objection before the project will receive its first disbursement.

184. The project will also acquire and install an accounting software that will be able to automatically produce all the financial reporting required by IFAD and the Fund. The access to the accounting software will be defined in order to respect an acceptable level of segregation of duties. The purchase and set-up of the accounting software will also constitute a condition to first disbursement.

1.1. Pre-Implementation Phase

185. The project development will be informed by baseline data and social, economic and environmental analysis. The Project Implementation Management (PMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and in coordination with the ministry of Environment will hire a consultant to collect baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of the project performance throughout the implementation of the project.
186. The baseline data will be used as a yardstick for measuring the performance of the project and to inform project management decisions. The baseline data will also inform target setting and development of indicators and Log frame for the project.
187. The PMU will ensure that the project is social friend and gender sensitive. As such, a consultant will be hired to conduct social and gender analysis of the project communities and make recommendations for the inclusion of men, women and youth regardless of economic status, social background, and religion. This will make the project inclusive and help to maintain the fragile peace.
188. The PMU will hire a consultant to conduct an economic analysis of the project to ensure that economic issues of smallholders are identified and address in the project design. While activities are proposed in this concept note, the full proposal will integrate findings from these analysis and recommendations to modify the proposed interventions.
189. In this AF project development process, the environmental, social and economic impact assessment mentioned above will identify various potential impacts and recommend risk management and mitigation process as well as the responsible executing agencies and expert personnel.

1.2. Coordination and stakeholders consultative meeting

190. The PMU of MINEDD will be the lead implementation agency in close collaboration with the SODEXAM and other line ministries, FAO, UNDP and IFAD. There will be monthly coordination meetings for information sharing on progress made and challenges that will emerge during the project implementation to provide forum for formulating joint solutions to problems.
191. The PMU will organize quarterly stakeholder consultative dialogue about the direction of the project relative to achievement of desired results and to share feedbacks from key stakeholders in the agriculture sector. Key stakeholders include both public and private sector actors.

1.3. Targeting communities and beneficiaries

192. Over the last two decades, the GoCIV and development partners have continued to work with smallholder cassava, cocoa and rice producers. If this project will address smallholder real farming issues and take them to the next level of the social ladder, targeting has to be done selectively to make sure that those in real needs and potential to graduate from abject poverty are reached in a significant way.
193. The PMU will collaborate with local partners to identify cocoa, rice and cassava farmers and poultry producers. Criteria for selecting project specific communities will be informed by results of the social and economic analysis and be used to target deserving beneficiaries.
194. Targeting will entail assessing random samples of farmers' farms conditions to determine the status of agronomic practices, clones and varieties of existing and specific technical assistance that they need to increase production.

1.4. Local partners mapping and capacity assessment and training

195. The key partners to the project include vulnerable communities and their leaderships to promote ownership and sustainability of the adaptation interventions, environmental agency, ministry of youths and women and local implementing partners (to be selected on competitive basis on their experience working in the cassava, cocoa and rice sectors).

196. For this project, PMU will reassess the capacities to determine their level of knowledge and skill implementing climate smart agriculture activities.

197. These partners have experience in conducting farmers' field school activities which will be core to the strategy for transferring climate smart skills and knowledge to farmers.

1.5. Private Sector Engagement

198. To ensure that the private sector is properly engaged, the project will explore opportunities to establish partnerships with these entities where they become off-takers in the cassava, cocoa and rice value chains arrangements for the farmers.

199. To ensure that the farmers' interests are protected, the MOUs will be jointly developed by the private partners and the farmers with close supervision by the PMU. This action will ensure that the private partners do not impose predetermined prices on the farmers; issues about commodity rejection due to standard issues and commodity aggregation will also be addressed to ensure that the farmer's only burden will be to produce quality cassava stems, tubers, cocoa beans and rice paddy.

In addition, the major private sector players were part of the consultation meetings held. While they indicated their interests to work with the farmers in the capacity of off-takers, they expressed concern over the need to build the capacity of more farmers to maintain quality of the products.

Table 12: Responsibilities of project implementing partners per project output/ Activities

Outputs	Activités	Responsability
Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains		
Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture	Acquiring 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	MINEDD
	Capacity building of SODEXAM in 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	MINEDD
	Visiting and identification of areas installation of weather stations and rain gauges	MINEDD & SODEXAM
	Installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges	Firm recruited and SODEXAM
	Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and its specialized hydrological equipment (acoustic doppler current profiler, bathymetric instruments...) Bandama Rivers and small flood-prone watersheds.	SODEXAM
	Systematically collecting data and undertaking risk assessments Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	SODEXAM
	Production of Weather reports for producers	SODEXAM
	Identification of local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	MINEDD and SODEXAM
	Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa, cassava, rice producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity.	SODEXAM and Local radios
	Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services including weather and hydrological monitoring equipment, improving forecast capabilities and the use of the CIEWS within agricultural advisories, drought and flood risks monitoring	SODEXAM
	Development of digital platforms for dissemination of local climate information	MINEDD
	Facilitate the collaboration between SODEXAM and Telecom companies to disseminate weather climate information through digital platforms and sms to cooperatives and extension services for cropping calendar and planning	MINEDD

Output 1.2: Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks.	Training of some local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	
	Training of 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information)	MINEDD and SODEXAM
	Raising awareness among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture	MINEDD, SODEXAM, ANADER and MINADER
	Training of 100 extension agents on climate resilient agriculture	MINEDD, SODEXAM, ANADER and MINADER
	Development of a capacity-building program for government authorities	MINEDD
	Capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies	MINEDD
	Build national and rural communities response capabilities to effectively when warnings are received, access to property rights and control over assets	MINEDD/ Ministry of Gender
Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification		
Output 2.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices	Establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques	MINEF
	Development of cocoa farms, which include resilient practices such as vulnerability-informed land use, tree shading and agroforestry.	International Cocoa organization and MINEF
	Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers	International Cocoa organization and MINEF
	Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations and 10 hydrological stations. The project will also leverage climate information for cropping calendars.	International Cocoa organization and MINEF
	Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	International Cocoa organization and MINEF
	Use of modern technologies with a particular focus on solar based pumping systems, solar based post-harvest processing equipment to attract more youth in agriculture	International Cocoa organization and MINEF
	Facilitating farmers' access to improved climate friendly cocoa and rice production technologies and farming systems	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Improving cocoa and rice research system through partnership with the cocoa board the international cocoa organization, relevant international centers and the private sector	MINEDD
	strengthening the overall production performance of rice and cocoa through sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to monitor development and compliance with environmental and social safeguards	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice

	Development of credible certification programs and promotion of cocoa and rice production for niche markets through the development of specific geographically-based production	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Establishment of cocoa and rice dedicated logistics platforms in the selected intervention areas	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Training programs to develop the technical and managerial skills necessary to support the promotion of competitive processing by small and medium-scale entrepreneurs (including cooperatives).	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Review of the traceability of cocoa production and marketing, from plantations to export points	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Strengthen of cocoa and rice cooperatives and support to establishing Cocoa Inter-profession, with a genuine public-private partnership that will ensure producers, private sector and civil society participation in the management of the sector	International Cocoa organization and Africa Rice
	Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	Africa Rice
	Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	Africa Rice
	Support to MOA to run Farmer Field Schools and provide other technical support.	Africa Rice and MPR
	Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years	Africa Rice and MPR
	Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed.	Africa Rice and MPR
	Development of new Inland Valley Swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.	Africa Rice and MPR
	Wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes	Africa Rice and MPR
	Micro-catchment water runoff control dykes	Africa Rice and MPR
	Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers	Africa Rice and MPR
	Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,	Africa Rice and MPR
	Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems	Africa Rice and MPR
	An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy	MINADER, Swiss Centre, SODEXAM and MINEDD
	Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	CNRA, ANADER and MINADER
	Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development as well and promotion of biogas technology using starch and waste,	Swiss Centre, ANADER and MINADER

	Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)	Swiss Centre, ANADER and MINADER
	Conduct random control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities	Swiss Centre, ANADER, and MINADER
	Support cooperatives with processing units	ANADER and MINADER
	Support for the marketing of agricultural products and promotion of rural entrepreneurship	ANADER et CNRA
Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	Construction of 20 earth dams less than 15m high for fish farming activities.	MH and MIRAH
	Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).	MIRAH
	Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	MIRAH
	Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures	MH and MIRAH
	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers	MIRAH
	Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative	MIRAH
Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.		
Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened	Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, SODEXAM on climate change adaptation (Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to enhance institutional capacity).	MINEDD and SODEXAM
	Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity.	MINEDD and SODEXAM
	Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.	MINEDD and SODEXAM
Output 3.2: Monitoring and Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities	Support to the development of Measurement Reporting and Verification system of climate response programmes.	MINEDD
	Support to the improved monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include; Additional baseline survey costs (related to climate change adaptation) and additional terminal survey costs (related to climate change adaptation).	MINEDD
	Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of Climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and Staff training on adaptation-related issues.	MINEDD
	Production of knowledge management products like packages of practices, e-newsletters, interviews and success stories	MINEDD and SODEXAM
	Dissemination of Production of knowledge management products via online and offline channels.	MINEDD

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management

Table 12: Project risk table

Risk	Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measure	Final risk assessment
Insufficient capacities to appropriately manage the day-to-day implementation of the project	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National Country Programme Unit (NPCU) with administrative and financial management autonomy that assumes the fiduciary management functions of the project. - Recruitment of experts with specific experiences in development project management and financial management procedures of the lessors and mastery of an accounting software. - IFAD country office will participate as an observer in all stages of the recruitment process. - The staff of the NPCU will be linked to the project by renewable annual contracts based on a performance evaluation, - Start-up support takes into account training in financial management. 	L
The project budgeting process doesn't respect procedures and doesn't allow for a good implementation of project activities	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The budget preparation process will be carried out by the NPCU staff and the AWPB will then be submitted to the steering committee for approval. The AWPB will provide details of activities, their unit and overall costs, expected results and monitoring indicators, and their implementation modalities including procurement procedures. - The budgeting process will be defined in the project procedures manual, and should be harmonized with the budgeting process of other IFAD projects. - The approved AWPB must be entered into the accounting and financial management software to monitor its implementation. - Quarterly financial reports including information on budget monitoring should be submitted to the ministries of guardianship, steering committee and IFAD. 	L
Project financial flows and disbursement processes are not timely and jeopardize the implementation of activities on the ground	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds will be made through the standard circuit planned and already tested by other IFAD projects including replenishment of the designated account, direct payment and reimbursement. - The use of Certified Statement of Expenditures in support of expenses incurred by the Project is also planned. - As regards the implementing partners and public services, the resources will be transferred in accordance with the signed agreements and service contracts, which will have to provide 	M

		mechanisms for the provision of funds based on the work plan and budget of the convention/contract, and disbursements based on a quarterly / semi-annual report of the activities carried out by the beneficiary/provider/partner.	
Project implementation and financial management procedures do not guarantee sufficient transparency and accountability	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) levels of security ensure transparency and control of operations and also mitigate the risk of distortion and dysfunction related to management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The fact that only one person cannot conduct an operation in its entirety (from beginning to end, from execution to final control); (ii) the implementation of accounting self-audits; (iii) Implementation of the IFAD Representation's proximity monitoring in Cote D'Ivoire and joint Government/IFAD support and supervision missions and an annual audit of the accounts. 	L
The project accounting system and financial procedures are not sufficiently formalized	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project will be equipped with management software covering all financial aspects: accounting, commitment, financial statements, budget monitoring, contracts, etc. The staff will have to master the software in order to be able to correctly parameterize it to meet the needs of management. - The monitoring of financial commitments and financial achievements will be based on the use of accounting and financial management software as well as the production of financial dashboards for use by the NPCU, SC and IFAD. -The financial statements of the Project will be drafted according to the principles in force and by respecting the minimum information required by the lessor. -The annual financial statements of the Project for the year N will be established no later than the end of February of the year N + 1. The unaudited annual financial statements will be submitted to the SC and IFAD for review. -The Procedures Manual will provide a detailed phasing of all the stages leading to the closing of the accounts (monthly / quarterly / annual) and the preparation of the financial statements - The accounting system used in the framework of the Project should allow the registration of tax exemptions obtained from the government 	L
The project financial procedures do not allow for proper and regular monitoring	M	<p>Financial monitoring based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) regular preparation of withdrawal requests, based on rolling quarterly cash plans, and bank monitoring of the designated account and the account of operations; (b) budget monitoring; c) accounting monitoring; d) technical and economic monitoring provided by the administrative and financial officer <p>b) The administrative and financial officer will prepare quarterly financial and accounting reports (interim financial reports) which he will submit to</p>	L

		the Coordinator for signature and send for review to the Steering Committee and IFAD.	
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results or agricultural yields.	H	Current climatic variability will be taken into account in the planning of activities along the value chains (rice, cassava and cocoa). Drought- and flood-resilient species will be used. Techniques to assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phases and to reduce risk of damage from climate change hazard impacts will be used. Species will be planted in appropriate seasons to reduce risk of hazard impact. Diversity in planted crops will reduce this risk, Diversification with farm fish and gardening	M to L
Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritisation of AF project activities	L	Regular stakeholder consultation and involvement will be undertaken to ensure that government maintains its commitment and considers the AF project as a support to its forestry and agriculture programmes.	L
Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project	M	The interventions will be institutionalised within The ministry to ensure sustainable delivery post project implementation. Capacity building and training of the communities will be undertaken to improve their awareness and understanding of the benefits of the activities.	L
Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost-effective.	L	Cost-effectiveness is a core principle in the implementation of adaptation measures. Detailed information will be recorded regarding cost-effectiveness. This will be widely disseminated and will be of use to future adaptation initiative	L

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

200. A preliminary environmental and social assessment was performed as part of the project design to ensure existing environment and social standards applicable to targeted community beneficiaries are taken into account in the context of the AF Principles. The assessment against the 15 principles and the identified mitigation measures are summarized below:

- *Compliance with the Law:* The project is in full compliance with the countries policies, standards and laws as the Ministry of Environment of CIVM has endorsed it. With an environmental risk category of “B”, the project adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the activities of the investment do not exacerbate environmental degradation. Security of tenure by

women and youth remains a challenge in Cote d'Ivoire. Without secure ownership or at least guaranteed access to land for women and youth, the development of sustainable agri-enterprises will be extremely difficult, if not impossible and this could negatively affect the project. Women and youth are often not sufficiently represented even in making decision that affects them. Thus, women and youth not only risk being marginalized in land access, but also when opportunities or slots are allocated for economic activities in the community. In order to avoid risks of negative impact on target beneficiaries, the Project will aim at strengthening existing national policy shapers and governance structures. Conflicts resurgence in a context of a post conflict country could also undermine the potential benefit of the project. The project at Inception phase will demonstrate compliance to AF E&S Policy by describing the process of allocating and distributing programme benefits but also mitigating. It will also state clearly that there will be neither discrimination nor favouritism in accessing project benefits.

- *Access and Equity* – While some proposed activities like the provision of alternative climate informations infrastructure and equipment, and irrigation and production and processing facilities may encourage social inequalities on access to fishery infrastructures
- the project will ensure that a comprehensive vulnerability analysis is carried out for these issues to either be avoided or managed and contained . Beneficiaries have all information's about the project and information and transfer knowledge are being used through community radio, communication specialist, community groups such as, youth and women organizations, family groups, management committees, farmers associations, value chain actors. The foundation for fair and equitable access to benefits, without impeding access will be promoted. The PMU and all stakeholders will raise the awareness of communities transferring correct information hence, managing expectations.
- *Marginalised and vulnerable groups* – The project target groups are poor smallholder farmers women and rural youth (18 – 35 years) that are the most vulnerable to climate change. Female-headed households with recognised land access entitlement will comprise 40 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries and youth consisting of 20 per cent with granted inheritance rights. The project will include female led tree crop farms, rice and cassava producers and will emphasise the integration of fishery during the end of the rice-cropping season, as these are typically women managed. At Inception Phase, the project will define the characteristics of marginalised and vulnerable groups in the targeted areas using categories that define them appropriately. The process will also include identification, and description of impacts that each marginalised and vulnerable group are likely to experience from the programme and how the adverse impacts are to be mitigated
- *Core Labor Rights* –. The project does not have any activity that poses a threat to the rights of the farmers. However, it will ensure that national working standards are observed on production sites and that appropriate wages are paid per assigned task; no child labour will be employed.
- *Public Health* – To avert health and safety issues arising from construction sites, the contractors will be required to submit a Job Health Analysis (JHA) at every stage to the climate and environment officer of the project for clearance. In addition, working conditions across sectors are generally poor in the rural areas of the regions in Cote d'Ivoire because of general poverty, poor production methods, and limited awareness of and non-compliance with health & safety standards. In the agricultural sector, most farmers do back-breaking work and are regularly exposed to agro-chemical toxins from the use of fertilizer and pesticides. In addition, due to the high level of poverty, children often help in the production and/or processing of agricultural commodities. Cases of water-borne diseases among rice farmers have been reported due to non-usage of protective/safety shoes. The project will partner with the Ministry of Health to raise awareness of local communities
- *Human Rights* – Cote D'Ivoire recognises fundamental human rights and freedom in its constitution that exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, opinion, belief, or sex. The project activities will not engage in any activity that may result in the infringement on the human rights of any person during implementation.

- *Gender Equality and Women Empowerment* – The project activities will be designed and implemented in such a way that both men and women have equal opportunities to participate in consultation, training and awareness activities; receive comparable social and economic benefits; and do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process. The Gender Specialist and the regional social inclusion team will ensure equal participation of men and women during inception phase, and throughout the implementation of programme. Approved and developed gender policies identified in Section D will guide this process.
- *Indigenous People* – according to the AF and IFAD definitions There is no . At Inception Phase various ethnic groups can be identified at project activity sites and their roles in the activity clearly identified to support inclusion.
- *Involuntary Resettlement* – Involuntary resettlement due to project activities is not planned as the project will not construct roads longer than 10 km each. However, to anticipate, the project will use the ESMP to avoid involuntary resettlement. (see ESMP)
- *Protection of Natural Habitats* – The project will not involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional leaders and communities. Current procedures for identifying these critical habitats in the project area include consulting the appropriate SODEXAM and Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, National Environmental Agency .
- *Conservation of biodiversity* – Clearing of lands and installations of climate networks infrastructure rehabilitation that lead to loss of biodiversity and deforestation through physically removing species will be avoided by this project. Intervention will happen at early in the planning process by prioritizing rehabilitation and use of abandoned lands, which will lead to the biodiversity restoration.
- *Climate Change* - The project will not generate significant and / or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. Climate resilient rice, cassava, and cocoa value chain will contribute in avoiding and sequestering CO2. The climate and environment specialist engaged at inception and during the design and implementation of the programme, will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an alternative and if required will be addressed early in the project. In addition, the introduction of renewable energy will ensure that emissions are mitigated.
- *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* – The project will work to reduce waste generation and ensuring slash and burn, or release of pollutants into the environment is minimal. Farmers will also receive FFS training in agrochemical use to control the over-application of fertilisers and untimely application. With the introduction of briquetting machines in the rice and cassava value chain, waste conversion will be demonstrated.
- *Physical and Cultural Heritage* – The project will avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural value, recognized. During site assessments, traditional leaders will be consulted to make sure any cultural sites and sites with unique natural values are identified. Prior to any modification of any site, a letter of verification will need to be received from the highest authority with the endorsement of the traditional leaders that a proposed activity will not interfere with any cultural site or site of unique natural value.
- *Lands and soil conservation* – Where land is to be modified for example farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, standards will be followed to maintain the land in its natural state or as close to its natural state as is possible; and, if land is to be converted, it must promote and protect its current function. But the project intend to support the rehabilitation of degraded lands and defo

201. The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) developed as part of the project design includes more detailed information on identified potential environmental and social impacts, their

significance, mitigation measures and responsible parties for ensuring the risks are monitored and mitigated as and if they materialize. These are:

Table 13: Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan and related Adaptation Fund's 15 Principles, including mitigation for environmental and social risks measures and responsible stakeholders

Environmental and social principles	Risks/Impacts identified	Possible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks	Monitoring Indicators	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Period	Responsible for supervision	Cost
Compliance with the law	Noncompliance with the laws and other administrative orders of national, regional and local government.	The project is in full compliance with the countries policies, standards and laws as the Ministry of Environment of CIVM has endorsed it. With an environmental risk category of "B", the project adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the activities of the investment do not exacerbate environmental degradation. Security of tenure by women and youth remains a challenge in Cote d'Ivoire. Without secure ownership or at least guaranteed access to land for women and youth, the development of sustainable agri-enterprises will be extremely difficult, if not impossible and this could negatively affect the project. Women and	Number of sites for which Environmental and social impact assessment document has been prepared according to the 15 principles of the Adaptation Funds ESP	Low	During the formulation of the subprojects ESIA	IFAD, Relevant government partners including UNDP and FAO, IFAD supervisions missions National Environmental Agency	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs

		<p>youth are often not sufficiently represented even in making decision that affects them. Thus, women and youth not only risk being marginalized in land access, but also when opportunities or slots are allocated for economic activities in the community. In order to avoid risks of negative impact on target beneficiaries, the Project will aim at strengthening existing national policy shapers and governance structures. Conflicts resurgence in a context of a post conflict country could also undermine the potential benefit of the project. The project at Inception phase will demonstrate compliance to AF E&S Policy by describing the process of allocating and distributing programme benefits but also mitigating. It will also state clearly that there will be neither discrimination nor favouritism in accessing project benefits.</p>					
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		youth .. The PMU will monitor closely the targeting mechanism.					
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Exclusion of marginalized groups from project benefits	Exclusion of marginalized groups. Thus, the project's design in itself is a mitigation measure. . To avoid social exclusion of marginalized communities, orientation /sensitization will be initiated in the project sites, at households and villages level to ensure equal participation and ensure no social impacts fall on the marginalized and vulnerable group.	Percentage of young people, women beneficiaries of the project	PMU Low	Semi annual	PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions	Taken into account in the project; see budget lines and related Outputs
Human Rights		The project will respect and promote all fundamental human rights as per the constitution of Cote D'Ivoire, and in accordance to all conventions signed by the government of CIV .The project will work in line with the local and regional plans and PMU and Local Communities	Level of improvement of the capacity for an efficient and equitable treatment of the cases. Number of complaints cases	PMU	During the life cycle of the project	Competent Environmental Assessment Authority	Taken into account in the project see budget lines under M&E

		Organisations will ensure no human rights violation happens. The project anticipates no violation of human rights including child labour through the project activities, and on the other hand will strive to empower the local community to be aware of and exercise their human rights so as to use it systemically for their benefit and wellbeing.					
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment	<p>Inequitable representation of women in decision making process; identification, planning and implementation of activities</p> <p>Lack of confidence of women to participate in project activities</p>	<p>Gender focus activities will also include creating awareness in the community at large to acknowledge women for their contribution as an income generating individual in the household to create their value in the community and promote equitable. Fair and equitable selection of beneficiaries will be done for capacity building along the selected value chains. A list of all the participants will be maintained and gender ratio will be monitored by the PMU on a quarterly basis</p>	<p>Percentage of women in decision making process</p> <p>Number of complaints</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>	During the life cycle of the project	PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs

Core Labour Rights	<p>Delay in wage payments;</p> <p>Non-adherence to minimum wage;</p>	<p>Compliance to labour rights will be ensured in all the project activities. vocational training programs to provide opportunities to cocoa producers children (focusing on women and youth) to develop skills for migrating toward other agricultural or non-agricultural activities</p> <p>The wages will be determined on task allotted and the wage rate will be calculated on the basis of prevailing minimum wage rate for the task. The record of work done for each labour engaged will have to be maintained and the wages paid accordingly. The hours of work and the timing of the working hours will be determined in consultation with the labour and the prevailing practices in the area. Compliance will be ensured by making advance payments for the physical work as per the village micro plan submitted by the local communities to the implementing partner. Positive discrimination in favour of women may be</p>	Proportion of local labor used in installation work	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>	During labor intensive activities	PMU; Competent Environmental Assessment Authority	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs
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	<p>Child labour;</p> <p>Labour hours, especially on community work</p>	<p>used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from the wages earned by her. All forms of negative discrimination in respect of employment and occupation would be eliminated.</p> <p>Project should not engage child labour in any of its activities and all forms of forced or compulsory labour may be eliminated.</p> <p>The project will maintain registers for labour payments and same would be verified with respect to payments as per the schedule of rates, work quantity by the EE.</p>		Low			
Indigenous Peoples	There is no Indigenous people in CIV	There is no indigenous in CIV	Not applicable	Low PMU	-	-	-

Protection of Natural Habitats	Beneficiaries may implement activities that cause negative impacts on the biophysical environment, including natural habitats, i.e. spread of diseases, overexploitation	The project will promote sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of natural habitats as part of the requirements for funding. This includes shifting from unsustainable practices including traditional slash-and-burn agriculture practices, and deforestation, and promotion of water-saving irrigation techniques to limit runoff and soil erosion in the project area. Through a risk screening system, the grant mechanism will ensure that selected activities with medium to high risks of deteriorating the integrity of semi- or all-natural habitats are avoided. For subprojects with identified low risk, proper advice and capacity building support will be provided on areas such as sustainable exploitation of forest and low land productions	Percentage of funded subprojects including activities with risks of altering natural habitats	Low	At subproject appraisal stage and during the AF project lifecycle	PMU, Grant Mechanism contractor National Environmental Agency	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs
Conservation of Biological Diversity	Fire, in areas of the project which are not under including virgin forest	Capacity building activities and the early warning systems to be put in place under components 2 and 3 will help minimize those risks.	Occurrence of wildfire or induced fire Deforestation	Low	During the project lifecycle	National parks staff; Communities managing community forests; PMU	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs

						National Environmental Agency	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Polluting of the cassava, cocoa and rice production	Capacity building and Community will be sensitized for disposal of pesticides and any pollutant used in the two value chains	Number of communities trained trained on non-biodegradables and coordinated and sustainable pest and pesticide management techniques	PMU	During the project lifecycle	PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions National Environmental Agency	Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs

202. The Environmental Agency checklist will also be used to ensure that planning permissions and decisions comply with Government environmental and social approval processes. Updating of ESMP and a decision as to whether an EIA is required will be the final step. The initial actions during pre-inception will involve coordination of the roles and responsibilities of those involved in managing these risks with the ESS specialist taking the lead role with supporting role from the Gender and M&E specialists.

203. The potential environmental and social risks posed by the project are limited and constrained to feeder road rehabilitation, cassava production, rice production, small-scale irrigation and drainage, fertiliser usage and agricultural rehabilitation of cocoa. The project will not have any negative impacts such as the involuntary taking or restriction on the use of land resulting in physical or economic displacement or negatively affect indigenous peoples or sites of historic, religious or cultural significance. The project is rated as a 'category B' project according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), which means that no formal Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be required. Further analysis and an environmental management plan will however be mainstreamed throughout project design and implementation and be largely covered by the Adaptation Fund funded activities. The project will not invest in any sensitive areas like protected areas and if activities are around buffer zones, they must comply with the National Park management plans. No investment is expected to support more than 100 ha contiguous development and aquaculture ponds of more than 25 ha.

1.1. Grievance Mechanism

204. In order to reduce conflicts, a robust grievance/complaints mechanism that meets at least the following 'effectiveness' criteria should be instituted³²:

- a. *Legitimate*: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes;
- b. *Accessible*: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access;
- c. *Predictable*: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation;
- d. *Equitable*: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms;
- e. *Transparent*: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake;
- f. *Rights-compatible*: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights;
- g. A source of *continuous learning*: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms;
- h. Based on *engagement and dialogue*: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.

205. IFAD has established a Complaints Procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and complaints with respect to alleged non-compliance of its environmental and social policies and the mandatory aspects of its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures in the context of IFAD-supported projects. The procedure allows affected complainants to have their concerns resolved in a fair and timely manner through an independent process. Although IFAD normally

³² Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) (2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* (OHCHR: Geneva), pp.33-34

addresses potential risks primarily throughout the design process and project, it remains committed to: (i) working proactively with countries and the affected parties to resolve complaints; (ii) ensuring that the complaints procedure is responsive and operates effectively; and (iii) maintaining records of all complaints and their resolutions³³.

206. To ensure that complaints and dissatisfactions from farmers are duly attended to and resolved, the apex groups of the farmer organizations will serve as the first level of grievance reporting mechanism. Issues that cannot be resolved at this stage will proceed to the community leadership. When the leadership is not able to resolve these issues, the matter will be escalated to the project implementation unit through the project liaison officer at the community level.
207. The AF Project will as much as possible utilize every available grievance redress mechanisms including: associations (including farmers' associations/organizations) traditional council (Paramount Chiefs and elders), village square engagement (consisting of representatives of men, women and social groups), village general assembly, the project NCPU, etc.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan

208. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge management will be under the oversight of the National Project Coordinating Unit, and led by the M&E officer who will work closely with the implementing partners. The M&E system should: (i) produce, organize and disseminate the information needed for the strategic management of the Project, (ii) document the results and lessons learned for internal use and for public dissemination on the achievements and (iii) respond to the information needs of Adaptation Fund, IFAD and the Government on the activities, immediate outcomes and impact of the Project. A monitoring and evaluation manual that will describe a simple and effective system for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data will be prepared in the first year of the Project.
209. A computerized database will be developed that will enable the generation of dashboards used in IFAD projects. The system will be regularly fed from data collected in the field by the implementing partners and the various studies carried out as part of the projects' implementation. The monitoring and evaluation system will be coupled with a geo-localized information system (GIS) that will allow mapping and spatial-temporal analyses. Trainings will be organized to strengthen the capacities of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation system.
210. Project M&E activities will be guided by the following key considerations:
- a) Data will be disaggregated by poverty, livelihood group and gender;
 - b) Each implementing or partner agency will have clear M&E responsibilities with specific reporting deadlines and a forum for presenting and discussing the findings of the monitoring exercise; and
 - c) M&E will be linked to the project rationale, log frame, and annual work plans and budgets. M&E findings will be used to take corrective or enhancing measures at the level of project management.

The project key M&E activities will include the following:

211. **Project Inception Workshop.** A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted within one month after the inception workshop has taken place with the full project team, relevant government counterparts and IFAD. The Inception Workshop, i.e. the start of the Project implementation, shall be held within 6 months from the date of the 1st disbursement from AF to IFAD
212. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. A fundamental objective of the Inception Workshop will be to present the modalities of project implementation and execution, and assist the project team to understand and take

³³ IFAD (2016) *Managing Risks to Create Opportunities. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)* (IFAD: Rome), p.12

ownership of the project's goals and objectives. An Inception Workshop Report will be prepared and shared with participants.

213. **Reporting.** In the first and sixth year of the Project, a MPAT/SYGRI+ survey that also incorporates the information needs of the project logical framework will be conducted. MPAT, a multidimensional poverty assessment tool, is a recently developed IFAD tool that assesses poverty in ten dimensions that are at the heart of rural livelihoods. The due date of the 1st annual Project Progress Report is 1 year after the Inception Workshop, with 2 months tolerance window. The same timeline will apply for subsequent PPRs
214. Semi-annual and Annual Project Reports will be prepared by the NPCU and verified by the PSC to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period.
215. These reports include, but are not limited to, reporting on the following:
- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
 - Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
 - Lessons learned/good practices;
 - Annual expenditure reports; and
 - Reporting on project risk management.
216. Quarterly Progress Reports will also be prepared by project implementing partners in the field, and submitted to the NPCU to ensure continuous monitoring of project activities and identify challenges to adopt necessary corrective measures in due time.
217. Technical reports – such as a best practices and lessons learned report - will also be completed, as determined during the project inception report.
218. A Terminal project report will also be completed at least two months before project closure.
219. **Financial Reporting.** In terms of financial reporting (article 77 of the AF standard agreement), the project team will provide IFAD with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of funds according to the established procedures.
220. **External Evaluations.** The project will undergo an independent external Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation, which will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project term.
221. A Final Evaluation will be conducted 3 months before project closure.
222. **Field visits.** Government authorities, members of PSC and IFAD staff will conduct regular field visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress.
223. Knowledge management and KM culture and lack of country level M&E framework for measuring the results and contributions towards the Agenda 2030 will be promoted. Over the past year IFAD has moved towards a country programme approach in Liberia with dedicated M&E resources and has provided capacity building support in the areas of monitoring, analysing results and documenting lessons learned for greater knowledge management. The project will strengthen the existing structure of the M&E Unit in the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) to monitor outcomes in concert with the Project Monitoring and Evaluation and prepare a clear KM and implement it throughout the entire project cycle and beyond.

The proposed M&E budget is as follows:

Table 14: Breakdown of how IE fees that will be utilised for supervision and M&E function

IE Fees Breakdown of M&E Supervision	Responsibility	Budget (USD)	Timeframe
Supervision visits	IFAD, NPCU, Government	120000	bi-annually
Training workshops on M&E	IFAD, NPCU	141538.461	2020
Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey	NPCU	60000	First Year (2020) Sixth Year (2026)
Mid-Term Evaluation	IFAD, External consultants	55000	2023
Final Evaluation	IFAD, External consultants	55000	2025
Knowledge Management Activities and Publications	IFAD, NPCU	30000	bi-annually
Total		461,538.46	5 years

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators

Table 15: Project Results Framework

Project Objective(s) ³⁴	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Overall objective: Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change					
Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change	AF Core indicator: Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)	0	15,600 direct beneficiaries, including 45 per cent women and 40 per cent youth 93,600 indirect beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations 	Political and economic stability in Cote d'Ivoire
	AF Core indicator: Number of smallholder farmers reporting improvements in their living conditions	0	15,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations 	Political and economic stability in Cote d'Ivoire
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, planning and programming in agriculture 					
The cassava, cocoa and rice value-chains are resilient to future climate change impacts and smallholders' incomes are diversified	- Number of farmers with increased access to reliable climate information and services (45% women)	0	At least 90% of the targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations 	Political and economic stability in Cote d'Ivoire
	- Number of met stations in the 3 targeted regions	22	At least 40 stations		
	- Number of farmers with increased capacity and understanding	0	85 per cent of farming households (in project area)		

³⁴ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

	of climate risks in agriculture				
	- Number of government decision makers/ local authorities capacity and understanding of climate risks in agriculture (45% women with access to assets and property)	<u>0</u>	85 per cent of farming households (in project area)		
Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification					
Strengthened climate weather information and services to support capacity building in adaptation and the implementation of the best farming model	- Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources	<u>0</u>	60 per cent of farming households (in project area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations 	Political and economic stability in Cote d'Ivoire
	- Number of farmers reporting an increase in cocoa productivity	<u>0</u>	85 per cent of farming households (in project area)		
	- Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity	<u>0</u>	85 per cent of farming households (in project area)		
	- Number of farmers reporting an increase in cassava productivity	0	85 per cent of farming households (in project area)		
	- Number of farmers adopting climateresilient farming practices	<u>0</u>	60 per cent of farming households (in project area)		
	- Number of earth dams constructed	<u>0</u>	40%		
	- Number of fisherman adopting	<u>0</u>	60%		

	climateresilient fishing				
<u>Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement</u>					
Institutional Environment for resilient rice and cocoa value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened	- Number of staff of the MINEDD, MINADER, ministry of Rice, SODEXAM and other sector trained.	0	Two technicians trained by PY1. Two meteorologists trained by PY3. 24 staff completed the training (12 by PY 1 and 12 by PY3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations 	Political and economic stability in Cote d'ivoire
	- Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project)	0	At least one		

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

The table below (Table 16) demonstrates how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.

Table 16: Project alignment with the result framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ³⁵	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Overall objective: Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change				
Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of smallholder farmers living below poverty line. - Number of smallholder farmers reporting improvements in their living conditions. 	Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems	<u>6,000,000</u>
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, planning and programming in agriculture				
1.1.Strengthened climate weather information and services to support capacity building in adaptation and the implementation of the best farming model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers with increased access to reliable climate informations and services (disaggregated by gender) - Number of met stations in the 3 targeted regions - Number of farmers with increased capacity and understanding of climate risks in agriculture (disaggregated by gender) - Number of farmers of government decision makers/ local authorities with increased capacity and understanding 	Output 1.1. Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture	No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries covered Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	<u>454,000</u>

³⁵ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

	of climate risks in agriculture (disaggregated by gender and with access to property rights and control over assets by women)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers and national institutions with increased capacity and understanding of climate risks in agriculture (disaggregated by gender) 	Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks	No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale) Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	255,000
Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification				
2.1. Established proven best practices on climate resilient rice and cocoa value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in rice and cocoa production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers reporting an increase in cocoa productivity (45% women) - Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (45% women) - Number of farmers reporting increase in cassava productivity (45% women) - Crop yield change in target areas No of target farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices - Number of cocoa and improved rice nurseries established 	Output 2.1. Best available technologies and Integrated Climate Resilient Farming systems on rice, cocoa, cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa and rice production and post-harvest practices	Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season	<u>3,505,000</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of cassava cuttings, cocoa and improved rice seeds distributed 			
2.2. Adaptation strategy of smallholder farmers improved because of diversified livelihood strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources (disaggregated by gender) - Number of Fish farms as alternatives source of financing (disaggregated by gender) 	Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandama river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	<u>432,000</u>
<u>Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement</u>				
3. Environment for resilient cassava, rice and cocoa value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened as SODEXAM and the government capacities enhancement on adaptation to climate change in these sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of meteorological stations installed. - Number of staff of the SODEXAM and meteorological institute trained (disaggregated by gender) - Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project) – Under SODEXAM management - Number of knowledge management products disseminated 	<p>Output 3.1. Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM, Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened</p> <p>Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated.</p>	<p>No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)</p> <p>No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)</p>	<p><u>390,000</u></p> <p><u>393,864</u></p>

- 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

The table below (Table 17) presents the detailed budget of the project per activity.

Table 17: Detailed budget per project activity

Component 1: : Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains	
Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture	
Activity 1.1.1. Acquiring 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	54000
Activity 1.1.2. Capacity building of SODEXAM in 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	20000
Activity 1.1.3. Visiting and identification of areas installation of weather stations and rain gauges	20000
Activity 1.1.4. Installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges	20000
Activity 1.1.5. Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and its specialized hydrological equipment (acoustic doppler current profiler, bathymetric instruments...) Bandama Rivers and small flood-prone watersheds.	150000
Activity 1.1.6. Systematically collecting data and undertaking risk assessments Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	25000
Activity 1.1.7. Production of Weather reports for producers	25000
Activity 1.1.8. Identification of local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	10000
Activity 1.1.9. Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa, cassava, rice producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity.	20000
Activity 1.1.1.0. Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services including weather and hydrological monitoring equipment, improving forecast capabilities and the use of the CIEWS within agricultural advisories, drought and flood risks monitoring	50000
Activity 1.1.1.1. Development of digital platforms for dissemination of local climate information	35000
Activity 1.1.1.2. Facilitate the collaboration between SODEXAM and Telecom companies to disseminate weather climate information through digital platforms and sms to cooperatives and extension services for cropping calendar and planning	25000
Sub-total (1.1)	454000
Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks.	
Activity 1.2.1. Training of some local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	30000

Activity 1.2.2. Training of 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information)	70000
Activity 1.2.3. Raising awareness among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture	30000
Activity 1.2.4. Training of 100 extension agents on climate resilient agriculture	35000
Activity 1.2.5. Development of a capacity-building program for government authorities	30000
Activity 1.2.6. Capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies	30000
Activity 1.2.7. Build national and rural communities response capabilities to effectively when warnings are received, access to property rights and control over assets	30000
Sub-total (1.2)	255000
Cost for Component 1	709000
Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification	
Output 2.1. Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices	
Activity 2.1.1. Establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques	45000
Activity 2.1.2. Development of cocoa farms, which include resilient practices such as vulnerability-informed land use, tree shading and agroforestry.	370000
Activity 2.1.3. Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers	215000
Activity 2.1.4. Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations and 10 hydrological stations. The project will also leverage climate information for cropping calendars.	110000
Activity 2.1.5. Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	100000
Activity 2.1.6. Use of modern technologies with a particular focus on solar based pumping systems, solar based post-harvest processing equipment to attract more youth in agriculture	120000
Activity 2.1.7. Facilitating farmers' access to improved climate friendly cocoa and rice production technologies and farming systems	100000
Activity 2.1.8. Improving cocoa and rice research system through partnership with the cocoa board the international cocoa organization, relevant international centres and the private sector	100000

Activity 2.1.9. strengthening the overall production performance of rice and cocoa through sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to monitor development and compliance with environmental and social safeguards	100000
Activity 2.1.1.0. Development of credible certification programs and promotion of cocoa and rice production for niche markets through the development of specific geographically-based production	100000
Activity 2.1.1.1. Establishment of cocoa and rice dedicated logistics platforms in the selected intervention areas	100000
Activity 2.1.1.2. Training programs to develop the technical and managerial skills necessary to support the promotion of competitive processing by small and medium-scale entrepreneurs (including cooperatives).	100000
Activity 2.1.1.3. Review of the traceability of cocoa production and marketing, from plantations to export points	30000
Activity 2.1.1.4. Strengthen of cocoa and rice cooperatives and support to establishing Cocoa Inter-profession, with a genuine public-private partnership that will ensure producers, private sector and civil society participation in the management of the sector	100000
Activity 2.1.1.5. Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	100000
Activity 2.1.1.6. Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	100000
Activity 2.1.1.7. Support to MOA to run Farmer Field Schools and provide other technical support.	60000
Activity 2.1.1.8. Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years	40000
Activity 2.1.1.9. Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed.	300000
Activity 2.1.2.0. Restoration of Inland Valley degraded land for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.	100000
Activity 2.1.2.1. Wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes	110000
Activity 2.1.2.2. Micro-catchment water runoff control dykes	100000
Activity 2.1.2.3. Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers	100000
Activity 2.1.2.4. Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,	100000
Activity 2.1.2.5. Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems	100000

Activity 2.1.2.6. An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy	50000
Activity 2.1.2.7. Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	100000
Activity 2.1.2.8. Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development	80000
Activity 2.1.2.9. Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors , and promotion of biogas technology using starch and waste,)	75000
Activity 2.1.3.0 Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities	70000
Activity 2.1.3.1. Support cooperatives with processing units	230000
Sub-total (2.1)	3505000
Output 2.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	
Activity 2.2.1. Construction of 20 earth dams less than 15m high for fish farming activities.	150000
Activity 2.2.2. Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).	100000
Activity 2.2.3. Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	20000
Activity 2.2.4. Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures	100000
Activity 2.2.5. Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers	50000
Activity 2.2.6. Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative	12000
Sub-total (2.2)	432000
Cost for Component 2	3937000
Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.	
Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened	
Activity 3.1.1. Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM on climate change adaptation (Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to enhance institutional capacity)	165000
- Capacity building through technology enhancement	65000
- Training to enhance institutional capacity	50000
- Exchange visits for staff	50000
Activity 3.1.2. Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity.	165000
- Capacity building through technology enhancement	90000

- Training to enhance institutional capacity	75000
Activity 3.1.3. Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.	60000
- TA to mainstream climate risk into sectorial strategies	60000
Sub-total (3.1)	390000
Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities	
Activity 3.2.1. Support to the development of Measurement Reporting and Verification system of climate response programmes.	90000
Activity 3.2.2. Support to the improved monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include; Additional baseline survey costs (related to climate change adaptation) and additional terminal survey costs (related to climate change adaptation).	90000
- Baseline survey costs (related to CC adaptation)	9000
- Terminal survey costs (related to CC adaptation)	15000
- Case studies and Knowledge management	31000
- ESMF Monitoring costs	35000
Activity 3.2.3. Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of Climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and Staff training on adaptation-related issues.	120000
- Adaptation Specialist (transversal)/ Gender Specialist	70000
- Staff training - adaptation issues	50000
Activity 3.2.4. Production of knowledge management products like packages of practices, e-newsletters, interviews and success stories	50000
Activity 3.2.5. Dissemination of Production of knowledge management products via online and offline channels.	43864.25
Sub-total (3.2)	393864.25
Cost of Component 3	783864.25
Project execution costs	5429864.25
(Recruitment of local staff , 1 vehicle, running costs)	108,597.28
Total project cost	5538461.53
Project cycle management (8.5%)	461538.46
Amount of Financing Requested	6,000,000

Table 18: Project disbursement matrix

Outputs	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Component 1: : Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains						Totals
	Output 1.1:	295000	102000	19000	19000	19000	454000
Output 1.1: Expanding and upgrading existing early warning systems and hydro met observation networks to enhance data collection, interpretation and understanding for adaptation in agriculture	Acquiring 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	40000	14000	0	0	0	54000
	Capacity building of SODEXAM in 18 automatic weather stations and 150 rain gauges	13000	7000	0	0	0	20000
	Visiting and identification of areas installation of weather stations and rain gauges	20000	0	0	0	0	20000
	Installation of 18 automatic weather stations; 150 rain gauges	13000	7000	0	0	0	20000
	Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing 10 hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and its specialized hydrological equipment (acoustic doppler current profiler, bathymetric instruments...) Bandama Rivers and small flood-prone watersheds.	100000	50000	0	0	0	150000

	Systematically collecting data and undertaking risk assessments Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
	Production of Weather reports for producers	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
	Identification of local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	5000	5000	0	0	0	10000
	Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa, cassava, rice producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity.	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	20000
	Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services including weather and hydrological monitoring equipment, improving forecast capabilities and the use of the CIEWS within agricultural advisories, drought and flood risks monitoring	50000	0	0	0	0	50000
	Development of digital platforms for dissemination of local climate information	35000	0	0	0	0	35000

	Facilitate the collaboration between SODEXAM and Telecom companies to disseminate weather climate information through digital platforms and sms to cooperatives and extension services for cropping calendar and planning	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
Output 1.2. Capacity of rural communities, cooperatives, Farmers organizations extension agents, decision makers is strengthened to understand climate risks to better manage climate shocks.	Output 1.2.	87000	72000	42000	32000	22000	255000
	Training of some local radios for the dissemination of local climate information	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	30000
	Training of 10,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information)	25000	20000	10000	10000	5000	70000
	Raising awareness among 15,600 smallholder farmers on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies in agriculture	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	30000
	Training of 100 extension agents on climate resilient agriculture	15000	10000	5000	5000	0	35000
	Development of a capacity-building program for government authorities	15000	15000	0	0	0	30000

	Capacity-building programs for government authorities to support decision making and local contingency planning, regulatory bodies	10000	10000	10000	0	0	30000
	Build national and rural communities response capabilities to effectively when warnings are received, access to property rights and control over assets	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	30000
	Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification						
Output 2.1. Best available technologies and integrated resilient rice, cassava and cocoa varieties are implemented to foster the resilience of cocoa, cassava and rice production and post-harvest practices	Output 2.1.	690000	1425000	750000	340000	300000	3505000
	Establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques	30000	15000	0	0	0	45000
	Development of cocoa farms, which include resilient practices such as vulnerability-informed land use, tree shading and agroforestry.	20000	250000	100000	0	0	370000
	Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers	15000	100000	100000	0	0	215000

	Dissemination of local climate information to local cocoa producers specifically for droughts, floods and humidity. The project will strengthen the network of agrometeorological stations with the installation of 18 automatic weather stations and 10 hydrological stations. The project will also leverage climate information for cropping calendars.	15000	30000	25000	20000	20000	110000
	Improvement on crop modelling and assessment of climate vulnerability	10000	30000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	Use of modern technologies with a particular focus on solar based pumping systems, solar based post-harvest processing equipment to attract more youth in agriculture including the promotion of biogas technology using starch and waste,	50000	50000	20000	0	0	120000
	Facilitating farmers' access to improved climate friendly cocoa and rice production technologies and farming systems	10000	25000	25000	20000	20000	100000

	Improving cocoa and rice research system through partnership with the cocoa board the international cocoa organization, relevant international centers and the private sector	20000	25000	25000	20000	10000	100000
	strengthening the overall production performance of rice and cocoa through sustainable monitoring and evaluation systems, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to monitor development and compliance with environmental and social safeguards	10000	25000	25000	20000	20000	100000
	Development of credible certification programs and promotion of cocoa and rice production for niche markets through the development of specific geographically-based production	50000	50000	0	0	0	100000
	Establishment of cocoa and rice dedicated logistics platforms in the selected intervention areas	100000	0	0	0	0	100000
	Training programs to develop the technical and managerial skills necessary to support the promotion of competitive processing by small and medium-scale entrepreneurs (including cooperatives).	100000	0	0	0	0	100000

	Review of the traceability of cocoa production and marketing, from plantations to export points	10000	20000	0	0	0	30000
	Strengthen of cocoa and rice cooperatives and support to establishing Cocoa Inter-profession, with a genuine public-private partnership that will ensure producers, private sector and civil society participation in the management of the sector	10000	50000	30000	10000	0	100000
	Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	10000	30000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	10000	30000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	Support to MOA to run Farmer Field Schools and provide other technical support.	10000	15000	15000	10000	10000	60000
	Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years	10000	20000	10000	0	0	40000

	Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed.	30000	110000	60000	50000	50000	300000
	Restoration of Inland Valley degraded land for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.	10000	25000	25000	20000	20000	100000
	Wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes	10000	30000	30000	20000	20000	110000
	Micro-catchment water runoff control dykes	20000	50000	30000	0	0	100000
	Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers	20000	50000	30000	0	0	100000
	Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,	20000	50000	30000	0	0	100000
	Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems	10000	35000	25000	20000	10000	100000

	An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy	10000	0	20000	0	20000	50000
	Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)	10000	30000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development	10000	25000	25000	10000	10000	80000
	Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)	10000	25000	20000	10000	10000	75000
	Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities	10000	30000	0	30000	0	70000
	Support cooperatives with processing units	30000	200000	0	0	0	230000
Output 2.2 – Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming on the Bandana river	Output 2.2 –	287000	145000	0	0	0	432000
	Construction of 20 earth dams less than 15m high for fish farming activities.	50000	100000	0	0	0	150000

basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).	70000	30000	0	0	0	100000
	Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	10000	10000	0	0	0	20000
	Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures	100000	0	0	0	0	100000
	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers	50000	0	0	0	0	50000
	Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative	7000	5000	0	0	0	12000
Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.							
Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened	Output 3.1:	160000	160000	70000	0	0	390000
	Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, SODEXAM on climate change adaptation (Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to enhance institutional capacity)	70000	70000	25000	0	0	165000
	Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity.	70000	70000	25000	0	0	165000

	Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.	20000	20000	20000	0	0	60000
Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities	Output 3.2:	165000	55000	55000	55000	63864.25	393864.25
	Support to the development of Measurement Reporting and Verification system of climate response programmes.	50000	10000	10000	10000	10000	90000
	Support to the improved monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include; Additional baseline survey costs (related to climate change adaptation) and additional terminal survey costs (related to climate change adaptation).	50000	10000	10000	10000	10000	90000
	Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of Climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and Staff training on adaptation-related issues.	50000	20000	20000	20000	10000	120000
	Production of knowledge management products like packages of practices, e-newsletters, interviews and success stories	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000

	Dissemination of Production of knowledge management products via online and offline channels.	5000	5000	5000	5000	23 864.25	43864.25
Project execution costs	Project costs	1684000	1959000	936000	446000	404864.25	5429864.25
	Recruitment of local staff (2%)	108597.285					
	Total Project costs	5538461.535					
	Project cycle management (8.5%)	461,538.46					
	Amount of financing requesting	6000000					

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones

Table 19: Project disbursement schedule

	Upon Agreement signature	One Year after Project Start	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Scheduled Date	May-20	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-23	
Project Funds (US\$)	1000000	1684000	959000	936000	446000	404864.3	5429864.25
Execution costs	18 099.55	18 099.55	18 099.55	18 099.55	18 099.55	18 099.54	108597.29
Implementing Entity Fee (US\$)	76 923.08	76 923.08	76 923.08	76 923.08	76 923.08	76 923.06	461 538.46
Total (US\$)	1076923.1	1760923.1	1035923	1012923.1	522923.08	481787.3	6000000

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

Record of endorsement on behalf of the government³⁶ *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project / programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template;*

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ----- GENERAL DIRECTION OF ENVIRONMENT ----- CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT -----  ADAPTATION FUND	REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE Union - Discipline - Work 
N° 0069 MINEDD/DGE/DLCC/FA/aos	Abidjan, le 21 JUL 2020
<u>Letter of Endorsement by Government of Côte d'Ivoire</u>	
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 "Increasing rural communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Bandama basin in Côte d'Ivoire"	
<p>In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Republic of 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 Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Côte d'Ivoire at a national level.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
  AKOSSI Oreste Santoni Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority, Côte d'Ivoire Deputy Director, Climate Change Department Téléphone : +225 08 45 43 03 Email : g.akossi@environnement.gouv.ci	

³⁶ 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.

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 Concept Note 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, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Margarita Astralaga, Director Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division, IFAD <i>Margarita A. Astralaga</i>	
Date: 08-10-2020	Tel. and email: m.astralaga@ifad.org
Project Contact Person Task Team Leader : Amath Pathe SENE, Lead Environment and Climate Specialist, West and Central Africa <u>amath.sene@ifad.org +22509190249</u>	
IFAD HQ Contact Person Liza Leclerc , Environment and Climate Coordinator, Tel. And Email: <u>l.leclerc@ifad.org</u> <u>+393346629228</u>	



Investing in rural people

**Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

AF - Côte d'Ivoire

A. PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	7
1.1. Geography and Environmental context	7
1.2. Economy, Population and Agriculture	9
1.3. Natural Resource Management (NRM)	12
1.4. Climate change	15
□ Scaling up and expanding climate resilient value chains and climate information infrastructures: Lessons learned in the cocoa, rice and cassava value chains shows innovative business models and integrated production using techniques like System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) approach and business models; and improve infrastructure for irrigation schemes and sustainable land and forest management. Additionally, various lessons learnt suggest an upgrading and scale up the met networks to better support programming and planning in agriculture. Recent projects in the region have experienced the replacement of cocoa, use of new climate resilient rice and cassava varieties tested respectively by the AFRICA Rice demo sites in the northern part and the Swiss Centre of Cote d'Ivoire and Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA). Despite all these efforts, many farmers in this area of the country have been left untouched by development assistance due to limited geographic coverage by previous and ongoing projects which have been located heavily in the south, west and north east. More over technical assistance and better coordination are needed in this small scale agricultural sector as opposed to the industrial production in the southern part of the country	33
B. PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES	35
C. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING	39
D. PROJECTED CALENDAR	41
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	42
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.....	50
C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme	52
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.....	61

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	62
F. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned	70
G. 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	70
H. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning	73
A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.....	82
B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management	90
C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund	92
D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan	106
E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators	109
F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.....	112
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	115
H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.....	132
Rationale and Objectives of the ESMF	138
Approach, Scope and Methodology Used for the ESMF	139
Stakeholder Consultations	139
Disclosure of ESMF	139
Report Outline	140
Project Area and Target Group.....	140
Goal, Objectives and Impact Indicators	142
Project Implementation Structure	142
Lessons on Social and Environmental Management	143
Environmental and Social Category.....	143
Institutional Framework	143
Country Background	147
Climate change.....	150

Environmental, Climate and Social Management Plan.....	157
Introduction: Key Activities, Responsibilities and Outline.....	158
Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan of the IFAD baseline investment	159
Stakeholder Engagement, Community Sensitization and Expectation Management	175
6.5 Grievance Management.....	175
Analysis of Alternatives.....	182
Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects.....	183
Introduction: Screening and Review	183
Screening for Eligibility	183
Screening for Environmental and Social Impacts	184
Screening for Climate Impacts.....	184
Impact Significance Rating	184
Monitoring of Environmental, Climate and Social Impacts	186
Introduction.....	186
Key Performance Indicators	186
Baseline Study.....	188
Capacity Building and Training for Environmental and Social Management	189
Existing Capacity	189
Training Topics	189
Target Audience	190
Training Approach	190
Capacity Building Costs (Estimate).....	191
Annex 1 – Eligibility Screening Form	192
Annex 2 - Environmental and Social Screening Forms.....	194
Annex 3 - Environmental and Social Guidelines for contractors	201
Annex 4 - Checklist of Environmental and Social Impacts from Construction Works (Apply national construction standard and regulation)	204
Annex 5 - Social Inclusion Strategy will be developed and used as leverage for other projects and agricultural initiatives	204
Annex 7 – Outline of FPIC Implementation Plan	205
Annex 8 – Abbreviated Process for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).....	208

1.1. Introduction

224. In a context of COVID and post COVID, Climate change and climate variability is expected to affect rainfall patterns, temperatures and to decrease water availability and main crop yields. Informed concrete adaptation measures must address key challenges posed by climate change on key crops (cocoa, rice and cassava). The overall objective of the project is to address key climate vulnerabilities in agriculture and water resources management in the rice, cassava and cocoa hence increasing adaptive capacity and improving climate resilience of small-scale farmers in the Central Bandama watershed (regions of Belier, Gbeke and Marahoue) of Côte d'Ivoire
225. The resilience agricultural and water sectors can only be achieved through accurate, reliable and timely climate information and robust early warning systems (CIEWS) which inform the right and concrete adaptation measures for low-emissions, climate-resilient and diversified agriculture for enhanced livelihood. Project interventions will contribute to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and strengthening adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and the ecosystems particularly water resources they depend on, by promoting food security, nutrition and use a gender sensitive approach.

1.2. Rationale and Objectives of the ESMF

226. During the design phase it was established that the Environment and Social Risk Category of the project is 'B' (i.e. 'some adverse impacts can be readily remedied by appropriate preventive actions and/or mitigation measures'), while the Climate Risk Category is high. As a result, the project requires the development of an environment and social management framework (ESMF), which unlike in the case of an environment and social management plan (ESMP), is developed when full information is not available. This also means that this report can only provide a somewhat general overview of likely environmental and social impacts for the targeted region. Nevertheless, where existing data was available or identified through stakeholder consultations, the report does provide a more detailed analysis of key characteristics and likely environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures per state.

The main objectives of the ESMF as per the terms of reference of this study are to:

- Identify potential impacts of the project and to prepare a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan for the direct and indirect impacts, as well as incremental impacts as they relate to land use changes, soil erosion, dust emissions, noise pollution, loss of trees, biodiversity, liquid and solid wastes from the activities, land acquisition leading to the physical movement of people, and / or loss of homes and / or loss of income sources, and / or loss of restrictions on access to economic resources as well as social relations, benefits sharing and settling of grievances among others;
- To formulate an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including any standards and procedures, specifying how unidentified subprojects whose location are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues in the screening for environmental and social impacts and categorization, site selection criteria, mitigation measures, design, implementation and operational phases as well as maintenance of the subproject lifecycle;

- For infrastructure related projects, to formulate Environmental and Social guidelines for construction firms to be recruited as contractors. These guidelines shall be recommended for incorporation in contractor's bids and contract documents.

1.3. Approach, Scope and Methodology Used for the ESMF

227. This ESMF report builds on the findings of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP) review, which was part of the initial project design phase. These findings were complemented by a desk review of relevant documents on the environmental and social context of Cote d'Ivoire. In addition, the ESMF is the result of an assessment and determination of impacts, including impact identification, prediction, evaluation and interpretation, based on field studies and consultations in 2019 and 2020. As part of the ESMF, a general ESMP was developed for potential general project impacts, including mitigation measures, capacity and awareness building requirements to mitigate those measures, and monitoring.

228. In terms of the technical scope, the ESMF reviewed environmental, climate and social impacts, focusing on areas that have been impacted by oil operations, unsustainable agricultural practices and climate change. More specifically, the ESMF reviewed earlier reports and studies on ground and water contamination, CO2 emissions, aquatic pollution, potential impacts of oil pollutants on public health, soil degradation, impact of illegal refining operations, as well as the institutional and legal structures in the targeted areas.

229. The ESMF team held consultations with different stakeholders in all countries and targets regions see SECAP design PDR. This ESMF report was developed in accordance with IFAD's Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) as well as IFAD's Environment and Natural Resources Management Policy, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and Targeting policies. The report also considered relevant environmental and social laws, policies and guidelines of CIV.

1.4. Stakeholder Consultations

230. Consultations were held with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Environment and agencies, Ministry of Women and social affairs and other sector ministries. At local level, a wide range of consultations were held with local communities and beneficiaries, CBOs, NGOs, private actors and religious chiefs. A detailed list of consultation is attached in annex and described under the section consultations in the Funding Proposal.

1.5. Disclosure of ESMF

231. IFAD's Policy on the Disclosure of Documents (2010) requires full disclosure to the public, and includes information notes on projects being developed for Board presentation, agreements for approved loans and grants, and project/program design documents. This ESMF will therefore be disclosed on IFAD's official website (<https://ifad.org>). In addition, the ESMF is to be disclosed on ministries official website, IFAD website, so that all stakeholders are able to access the document.

1.6. Report Outline

232. This is complemented by a proposed screening approach (and relevant screening forms) for the eventual sub-projects. The report concludes with a plan for monitoring of environmental, climate and social impacts (chapter 9) as well as some suggestions for capacity-building and training (chapter 10).

A. Description of the Proposed Project

1.1. Project Area and Target Group

233. The project will cover the regions of Bagoue, Poro, Tchologo, Hambol and Gbêkê. These regions are characterized by a higher incidence of poverty ranging from 57 percent to 83 percent compared to a national average of 46.3 percent. These regions are located in the Sudanese dry savannah zone characterized by a tropical monomodal climate such as Sudano-Guinean marked by a single rainy season occurring from May to September-October. Precipitation ranges between 1,100 mm and 900 mm / year and humidity levels are around 40% to 50%. The rainy period favorable for crops spans five months. This zone constitutes the main cotton production and breeding basin. The production systems are diversified in this area which was traditionally pastoral, then cotton and which became increasingly producing cashews (cashew) and mango. Rice cultivation (rainfed and lowland) occupies 40 to 50% of the exploited land², followed by cotton, yam, peanut, corn and vegetable products. This region also has an important traditional mango orchard and of some modern type plantations.
234. This region has long been neglected since the colonial era because of the choice of development by “growth poles” based on the exploitation of agricultural products marketable adapted to the soil of the Center and the South well watered (coffee, cocoa, oil palms, etc.) and unsuitable for the northern savannah. We are gradually witnessing the development farming in the northern areas, with the development of cotton, cashew and mango as well as market gardening. This area was selected on the basis of several criteria, including understood: (i) good potential in cultivable, irrigable and rainfed land; (ii) areas of excellence for the development of pastoral and fish farming activities; (iii) high population density and job seekers; (iv) start to structure farmer organizations; (v) strong potential for the development of agricultural entrepreneurship; (vi) complementarity with others agricultural development initiatives and programs, and (vii) severe degradation of agricultural infrastructure production and marketing.
235. By promoting the value chain approach, the project will aim to reach all the actors involved in the different segments of the three-targeted sectors. These are: (i) small producers and their organizations; (ii) actors downstream of the sectors including processors, traders and consumers; (iii) actors carrying out related activities and trades including suppliers inputs, suppliers and repairers of agricultural materials and equipment, transporters; (iv) private sector actors who will foster profitable, inclusive and fair in terms of value chains. Rural women 11 and rural youth (15-35 years) who represent a significant ratio at the level of the three sectors, will constitute privileged sub-groups because of the difficulties they encounter in accessing factors of production and the market, but also opportunities that the three sectors offer to increase their income and create jobs to the different segments of the value chain

Box1: Youth Targeting Criteria

- a. Expression of interest to be endorsed by a community institution: as an investment project, screening and selection of applicants, will be handled by a competent and credible service provider, with the involvement of community institution, youth in agriculture organization, women group, government representative and CSO
- b. Persons between the age of 18 and 35 years,
- c. Clarity in the enterprise of applicants choice/interest
- d. Comfort Letter from 2 credible guarantors in the community
- e. Undertaken to keep to the code of conduct of the incubation model, which include (i) no side-selling of produce – all sales to go through an out-growers model; (ii) no fighting on the job, and (iii) no stealing/pilfering
- f. Based on the level of social risk and opportunities available to them as appear in the Table 2, Beneficiaries selection will be in the proportion of 60 percent male youth and 40 percent female youth

Table 1 : Level of Risk, Challenges and Opportunities facing young males and females

Social Group	Women			Men		
	Risks	Challenges	Opportunities	Risks	Challenges	Opportunities
Individual	Victimization, Migration, Low level crime	Unemployment, Social Exclusion, Land access, Limited skills	Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs	Migration, Criminality, Militancy	Unemployment, Land access, Limited skills	Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs
Household Leader	Victimization	Underemployment, Limited skills, Limited free time	Service jobs, Access to finance	Migration, Criminality, Militancy	Underemployment, Limited skills	Service jobs, Access to finance
Graduate	Migration, Low level crime	Unemployment, Underemployment, Access to resources	Roles as incubators, Access to growth markets, land and finance	Migration, Criminality, Militancy	Unemployment, Underemployment, Access to resources	Roles as incubators, Access to growth markets, land and finance
Non-Graduate	Victimization, Migration, Low level crime	Unemployment, Social Exclusion, Limited skills, Access to resources	Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs	Migration, Criminality, Militancy	Unemployment, Limited skills, Access to resources	Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs

236. **Gender Strategy:** For effective women inclusion, this program targeting strategy will promote women favourable enterprises such as vegetable, fish, poultry, honey production, processing and marketing for income that also support household food security and nutrition as described in IFAD baseline investments. There will also be provision to expand the commodities supported in each state to include opportunity commodity/enterprises, which fall within the range of women friendly enterprises. Strategies to realize this will include: (i) events appropriate to women's time and venue constraints; (ii) self-targeting of women's only groups; (iii) provision of 50 percent slot for women in benefiting community; (iv) ensuring that women hold at least 30 percent of leadership positions in commodity associations; (v) engagement of a minimum of 30 percent of women in the project management team, among others. The project will also adopt and promote the use of Gender Action Learning System (GALS) that has been successfully

used by the RUFIN programme. Finally, nutrition activities on homestead vegetable production or related commodity will target women groups.

1.2. Goal, Objectives and Impact Indicators

237. The goal of the project is to reduce the projected direct effects of the negative impacts of climate change on 15,600 direct and indirectly 93,600 beneficiaries of which 45% will be women.

238. The **project development objective** is to *implement of a set of concrete adaptation options in three targeted and profitable agricultural sectors (rice, cassava and cocoa).*

239. The achievement of the project objective at the end of the project life will be measured by the following indicators, among others:

- At least 80 percent direct beneficiaries 15600 have increased their food security (reduction in length of lean/hungry season, increased number of meals a day, increased food diversity and quality) by at least 50 percent.
- At least 100% of beneficiaries have access to climate information systems and protection schemes
- Number of farmers reporting an increase in cocoa productivity (45% women)
- Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (45% women)
- Number of farmers reporting increase in cassava productivity (45% women)
- Crop yield change in target areas No of target farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices
- Number of cocoa and improved rice nurseries established
- Number of cassava cuttings, cocoa and improved rice seeds distributed
- Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources (disaggregated by gender)
- Number of Fish farms as alternatives source of financing (disaggregated by gender)
- Number of earth dams constructed
- Number of fisherman adopting climateresilient fishing
- Number of meteorological stations installed.
- Number of staff of the SODEXAM and meteorological institute trained (disaggregated by gender)
- Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project) – Under SODEXAM management
- Number of knowledge management products disseminated

i. Project Implementation Structure

240. This program will be implemented through a national PMU under the ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The project will be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rice, Ministry of Forest and Water. IFAD is providing support to the implementation of baseline investments through PADFA. FAO and UNDP will act as Executing entities providing technical advisory support to the PMU and other local partners

1.3. Lessons on Social and Environmental Management

241. Experience from previous IFAD-supported projects in cote d'Ivoire indicates that sound technical backstopping is critical for results in natural resource management and climate change adaptation. Most of IFAD supported projects were designed to address climate change and environmental issues because the region is highly prone to drought, flooding, high humidity induced pests and diseases, pollution and retardation of agricultural productivity.. However, due to lack of technical depth in the management team to incorporate climate change resilience and environmental degradation mitigation measures and in a fragmented way, this project will mainstream climate change adaptation and environmental mitigation measures to promote climate change smart agribusiness for the beneficiaries.

1.4. Environmental and Social Category

242. Based on IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), the overall Environment and Social risk category for is 'B' and high for climate risks. The baseline investments are natural resources-based value chain enterprise development projects, which will mainly consist of small-holder agricultural production and may also include the development of market infrastructure (such as construction/rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, small scale agro-processing facilities, etc. The environmental impacts will be substantially place-based and commodity-specific across enterprise clusters and communities around the project and most of them can be readily remedied by appropriate preventive actions and/or mitigation measures. However, the exact locations for enterprise development are not yet unknown and full disclosure of the environmental and social risks and remediation actions through placed based and context-specific environmental and impact assessment (ESIA) are not possible at this time. Therefore, environmental and social screening will be conducted for each enterprise cluster location and, where required, a full ESMP will be required to guide project implementation.

1.5. Institutional Framework .

243. The **2016-2020 National Development Plan (PND – Plan National de Développement)**, under revision by the Government, is the reference policy framework. The PND aims to achieve wealth and decent job creation by promoting the private sector and supporting inclusive development. It revolves around five strategic objectives: (i) strengthening the quality of institutions and governance; (ii) speeding up the development of human capital and social well-being; (iii) speeding up the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization; (iv) developing infrastructure and preserving the environment; and (v) strengthening regional integration and international cooperation. It is aligned with the continental Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The COSOP is aligned with the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) II (2018-2025), which aims to enhance the value addition of agricultural commodities while protecting the environment and the well-being of the population. Specially, the COSOP will support the programme 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the PNIA II. In addition, it is aligned with the National Communication on Climate Smart Agriculture (NCCSA), the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (SNGRC) and the National Programme on Climate Change (PNCC).

1.6. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)

244. The project will comply with Cote d'Ivoire's **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** to the Paris Agreement that consists of plans for mitigating and adapting to climate change through the

protection of water resources, cultivation of climate change-resistant crops, developing agroforestry, protecting soil fertility, and supporting sustainable fisheries and livestock practices.

IFAD Guidelines

1.7. IFAD Safeguard Policies

245. The IFAD'S ten Environmental and Social Values and Principles are relevant to the this project as well as the AF³⁷ These social values and principles are:

- Address the vulnerability and adaptation needs for the rural poor
- Promote the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of key ecosystems.
- Focus on partnership-oriented initiatives for improved social and environmental quality.
- Address environmental and social impact assessments of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in an integrated manner.
- Incorporate externalities and minimize social costs.
- Implement participatory approaches, with special emphasis on the role of women.
- Promote the development of Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups (pastoralists, hunters and gatherers).
- Promote environmentally sound agricultural and manufacturing processes.
- Ensure systematic environmental and social monitoring.
- Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments

1.8. IFAD SECAP Procedure³⁸

246. The objectives of the Environment and Social Impact Assessment Study in the IFAD's SECAP procedure are to:

- identify key linkages between rural poverty and environmental management and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project on the natural resource base and livelihoods of communities in the target areas;
- explore and identify key options for advancing environmental and social sustainability; and
- recommend key opportunities to influence IFAD support towards environmental sustainability and climate smart development.

This ESMF is intended to provide options that would inform and thus improve decision making of the project design. The key environmental, climate change and social issues to be addressed include: (i) challenges faced to meet its rural development and food security goals; (ii) the major environmental, climate change and social issues that have a bearing on IFAD operations in the country; (iii) the direct impact and multiplier effect the mentioned issues have on the resilience of ecosystems and productivity of land and crops, natural resource management and rural livelihoods; (iv) the scale of volatility and risks resulting from climate variability and change; and (v) regulatory frameworks which are related to rural development and environmental issues.

247. The results of the ESMF and subprojects ESIA are: (i) an assessment of the environmental (and social/economic/institutional) issues particularly in the agricultural and rural development sector; (ii) the identification of links with relevant ongoing initiatives; (iii) the provision of specific measures, recommendations including opportunities to optimize adaptation, environmental management and resource use; in the project area. These results

³⁷ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/a5e3ffcc-0ed7-4bc6-b523-39c25dc1edd8>

³⁸ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/a36f992c-5e31-4fac-8771-404bea02796b>

will shed light on the important opportunities available to build resilience and adaptive capacity in the program/project under development.

The Key Principles to guide the ESMF and the subproject ESIA are to:

- Look beyond the traditional 'do no harm' safeguards approach to mitigating environmental, climate change and social risks towards 'doing good' through greater focus on sustainability and management of environmental (rehabilitating degraded lands, seizing adaptation/mitigation opportunities and transforming the underlying inequalities that undermine inclusive development, etc.) and social impacts and risks;
- Begin the ESIA with a scoping exercise with the objectives of identifying as much as possible the relevant social, environmental, and climate change issues, so that baseline data collection and impact assessment can focus on them.
- Place strong emphasis on identifying opportunities and develop an appropriate management plan to enhance results and impact;
- Identify and compare alternative scenarios to recommend realistic proposals for design mission consideration;
- Identify capacity needs required to effectively implement the environmental and social management plan;
- Produce a realistic monitoring plan, including appropriate change management processes.
- Engage affected communities and other interested stakeholders throughout the ESIA process, from scoping to review and comment on the final draft report prior to decision-making.

2. The IFAD Climate Change Strategy (2010)³⁹

248. The IFAD's climate change strategy calls for the IFAD to more systematically respond to increasing demands from clients for technical support and innovation to better respond to climate change. This means analyzing and addressing climate change challenges during the early stages of program and project design to build resilience and adaptive capacity. The strategy goal and purpose are to:

To support innovative approaches to helping smallholder farmers build their resilience to climate change

To help smallholder farmers take advantage of available mitigation incentives and funding

To inform a more coherent dialogue on climate change, rural development agriculture and food security

The main strategy output is a more 'climate-smart' IFAD, where climate change – alongside other risks, opportunities and themes – is systematically integrated into core programmes, policies and activities:

- On operations, climate change can be – and in many cases already is – factored into IFAD's operating model. This means incorporating it into our toolkit for the early stages of country programme and project design and for implementation.
- On knowledge, innovation and advocacy- IFAD will explore new arrangements for sourcing climate-related expertise, share ground-level experiences to ensure their application throughout IFAD-supported programmes, and continue our work to shape the global dialogue on climate change for smallholders.

³⁹ https://www.ifad.org/topic/tags/climate_change/2154532

- On resource mobilization, the focus is to make IFAD's expanding overall portfolio climate-smart. Increased supplementary climate funds will continue to be sought to deepen the integration of climate change into IFAD's core programmes and to cover the increased cost this implies.
- On internal organization, IFAD will make greater use of existing in-house skills and people, and will implement a new organizational structure that brings together and increases its staff capacity on climate and the environment. It will also continue to demonstrate the values of environmental awareness internally.

3. The IFAD Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM, 2011) Policy⁴⁰

249. Sustainable environment and natural resource management (ENRM) lies at the heart of delivering poverty reduction for rural people. Poor rural people face a series of interconnected natural resource management challenges. They are in the front line of climate change impacts; the ecosystems and biodiversity on which they rely are increasingly degraded; their access to suitable agricultural land is declining in both quantity and quality; their forest resources are increasingly restricted and degraded; they produce on typically marginal rain fed land, with increased water scarcity; energy and agricultural input prices are on a rising long-term trend; and declining fish and marine resources threaten essential sources of income and nutrition.

250. Environmentally damaging agricultural practices are a major driver of these challenges. There is growing concern over inappropriate approaches that drive excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, pollution of waterways and aquifers, build-up of salt in the soil, water scarcity in major river basins, declining levels of groundwater and loss of crop biodiversity. Large parts of Sahel rely on rainfed agriculture with little or non-existent use of organic or inorganic fertilizers, soil erosion and poor access to seed varieties. Weak governance, damaging policies and changing consumption patterns lie at the heart of this environmental degradation: poor rural people, including smallholders, are often disempowered and thus unable to sustainably manage natural resources; a lack of clear land access and tenure rights removes incentives to maintain natural assets; distorting trade policies and fossil-fuel and other subsidies are key drivers. The response requires an 'evergreen revolution', powered by sustainable agriculture that balances crop/livestock, fisheries and agroforestry systems, so that surplus inputs are avoided and soil fertility and ecosystem services are not compromised, while production and income are increased. Building on a growing body of evidence of the success of sustainable agriculture investments, there is a huge opportunity to further scale up multiple-benefit.

251. IFAD's ENRM stresses that project designs present new opportunities to improve systematic integration and scaling up of ENRM of the portfolio. Such integration can help IFAD to engage in new and strengthened partnerships with specialized entities for enhanced and effective responses to issues associated with natural resources and, climate variability and change. ENRM is at the core of delivering IFAD's poverty reduction and sustainable agriculture mandate because its target groups rely directly on the environment and natural resources for their livelihoods, and client demand for support for ENRM is increasing.

4. Country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP),

⁴⁰ https://www.ifad.org/topic/resource/tags/climate_change/2096936

252. Taking into account the Government ambition of transforming the agricultural sector and the IFAD comparative advantage, the 2020-2025 COSOP revolves around the following strategic objectives:

- **Strategic objective 1 (SO1): Improve national policies and strengthen national institutions through effective partnerships.** SO1 aims to build the enabling environment for the development of agricultural (crop, livestock, forestry and fish) value chains.
- **Strategic objective 2 (SO2): Enhance the productivity and strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change.** SO2 aims to increase productivity and production in a sustainable manner, taking into account climate change.
- **Strategic objective 3 (SO3): Enhance value addition and access to markets.** SO3 aims to foster value addition and improve access to markets in order to create opportunities for decent jobs and increase income, as well as provide high-quality services to smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises.

253. Focusing on the poorest regions of the country, the COSOP will target all stakeholders working along the value chains, particularly rural women and youth, and strengthen partnership with the private sector. The selection of the value chains will be based on diagnostic studies that will identify constraints and opportunities to creating decent employment opportunities and increasing income to induce greater food and nutrition security. IFAD will continue to focus its support to the resilience to climate change and the achievement of the relevant SDGs.

254. The COSOP was prepared in a participatory manner with the aim of working with all stakeholders along the value chains, as well service providers and development partners, particularly the UN agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women.

Country Background

1.1. General economic situation.

255. Côte d'Ivoire has an area of 322,463 km². Its population was estimated in 2014 at 22.6 million inhabitants with 77.3% of young people under 35 years of age (RPGH, 2014). Since the end of the post-electoral crisis in 2011, the Ivorian economy has experienced strong average economic growth of 9.5% between 2012 and 2015. This economic recovery has been mainly supported by public and private investments and by efforts made in as part of the National Development Plan (PND) for business improvement. However, in 2016 and 2017, the Ivorian economy experienced a slight regression in its growth rate which fell from 8.8% to 7.8% respectively due in part to: (i) the prolonged fall in the price of cocoa on international markets; (ii) the rise in the price of oil and (iii) social unrest. The Ivorian Government will therefore have to put in place rigorous budgetary and monetary policies allowing better control

of public finances and keeping inflation at a moderate level while ensuring more inclusive and better shared growth.

1.2. Situation of the agricultural sector and rural poverty

256. The agricultural sector (agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing) occupies a preponderant place in the economy of the country. It employs almost 70% of the working population and represents 21% of the GDP and more than 60% of export earnings (MEF, 2015). The performance of the Agriculture sector has deteriorated in recent years, with a 2% drop in GDP in 2016, mainly due to bad weather conditions and the fall in prices of several export products. The country has enormous agricultural potential, with a cultivable area of around 23-25 million hectares (ha) and an irrigable potential of 200,000 ha.
257. Ivorian agriculture is mainly made up of perennial crops which occupy the majority of the land (72% compared to 27% for food and market gardeners). It is characterized, among other things, by: (i) a low level of productivity due to low use of agricultural inputs and low mechanization; (ii) small farms; (iii) a strong seasonality of food production and strong annual variations due to climatic vagaries; (iv) the aging of the agricultural workforce, as well as the disinterestedness of young people in the farming profession.
258. Livestock, providing employment for young people, represents only 4.5% of agricultural GDP and 2% of total GDP. The coverage rate of national needs for meat and offal was 26.69% in 2014. The constraints in terms of breeding are: (i) low productivity of local genetic material; (ii) the high cost of inputs; (iii) the absence of a coherent policy for the management of rural areas; and (iv) the lack of financing suitable for investments or the modernization of farms.
259. Fishing represents a low GDP (0.9% in 2014), directly generates 100,000 jobs and indirectly supports 700,000 people. The poor performance of national production is largely due to: (i) the inadequacy of its regulatory and legislative framework; (ii) the narrowness of the Ivorian continental shelf; (iii) the obsolescence of fishing gear and a poorly mechanized artisanal fishing practice; and (v) erosion and pollution of inland waters.
260. **Rural poverty.** In 2015, the national household survey revealed a reduction in poverty (46.3% compared to 48.9% in 2008). This decline is explained by the good economic performance recorded since the end of the socio-political crisis in April 2011. As in previous years, poverty is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas (56.8% against 35.9% , 2015). Rural poverty increased from 62.5% in 2008 to 56.8% in 2015 and affects farmers especially (5 out of 10 farmers are poor).
261. **Food and nutritional security.** Food insecurity affects 12.8% of households, with a higher incidence in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (10.6%). Nationally, 30% of children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. This rate is at the limit of the “critical” threshold of 40% in the North and West regions (SMART, 2011). From a nutritional point of view, it should be noted that in 2014, 20.5% of the Ivorian population did not reach the minimum level of caloric intake (ENV, 2015).
262. The National Development Program (PND, 2016-2020) constitutes the single frame of reference for all of Côte d'Ivoire's development strategies and interventions. It aims to create wealth and employment by promoting the private sector and inclusive development. In the

agricultural sector, he intends to accelerate the structural transformation of the economy by establishing a strong link between agriculture, agribusiness and industry.

1.3. Environmental challenges and their effects on agricultural development and rural poverty

a. Imbalance of soil nutrients

263. Soil is the foundation of agricultural production. Its fertility can directly affect crop growth with changes in soil carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and microbial activities, which are likely to change with climate change, temperature and variations in precipitation. As the material basis for plant growth, the soil is also an important medium for the accumulation and decomposition of pollutants. The rapid increase in population has resulted in an increased demand for agricultural land. This, in turn, has led to a reduction in the size of farms per household. As a result, fallow periods are either shortened or nonexistent, resulting in an overwhelming tendency to deplete nutrients from the soil. In addition, the irrational application of chemical essences, herbicides and pesticides means that the soil environment is increasingly polluted and degraded.

b. Evolution of plant cover and forest resources

264. Between 1950 and 2000, the country lost 80% of its plant and forest cover, ranking Côte d'Ivoire at the top of tropical African countries in terms of deforestation. The dense humid forest decreased from 6.8 million hectares in 1955 to 1.5 million hectares in 1999. In the absence of a marked intensification of cultivation techniques, the potential for coffee and cocoa production depends mainly on the creation of new plantations.

c. Post-harvest activities

265. the risks identified are i) poor management of waste and wastewater from processing units; (ii) the use of conventional energies (wood, charcoal) for the operation of storage, processing or marketing units instead of green energies by entrepreneurs due to a cost to dissuasive investment or their unavailability on the market; (iii) poor implementation of infrastructure leading to watercourse pollution or weakening of the environment.

1.4. Characteristics of the Climate

266. The Program intervention area corresponds to the Sudanese dry savannah area characterized by a monomodal tropical climate of the Sudano-Guinean type (26 ° C to 27.5 ° C) marked by only one rainy season occurring from May to September-October. Precipitation fluctuates between 1,100 mm and 900 mm / year and the humidity levels are in the range of 40% to 50%. In a Northeast gradient South, the landscape consists of grasslands and shrubs, then thickets of trees and finally forests- galleries on the banks of rivers.

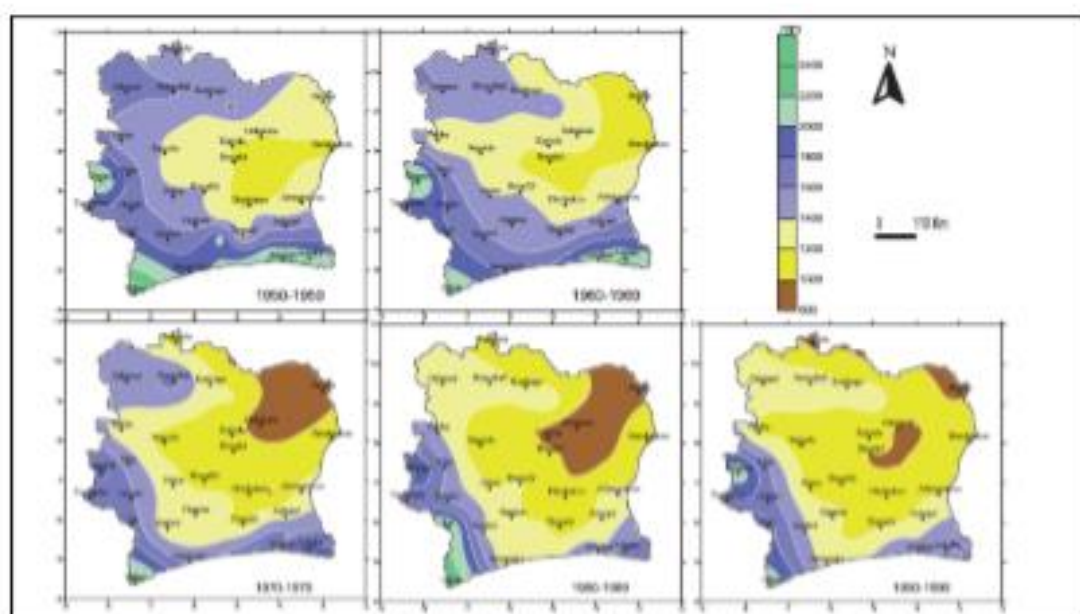
267. **Reduction in rainfall.** Over the past five decades, rainfall annual average has dropped significantly along an East-West and North-South gradient. Variation relative calculated between 1950-1960 and 1970-1990 shows a decrease in precipitation of about 28% in the

northern part of the country. So in the Intervention area, the rains annuals remain less than 1000 mm

1.5. Climate change

268. The country is very susceptible to climate change shocks. Cote d'Ivoire's Climate Change Vulnerability Index is among the highest in the world, ranking the country 145 out of 181.41 The country's vulnerability is attributable to the over-exploitation of forests (which totalled 2 million ha in 2018 in contrast to 16 million ha at the beginning of the last century). This shrinking of forest land has contributed to the over-exploitation of soil that has resulted in fertility loss, erosion and an increase in greenhouse gas emission.

: Hauteurs pluviométriques, moyennes annuelles entre 1950 et 1999

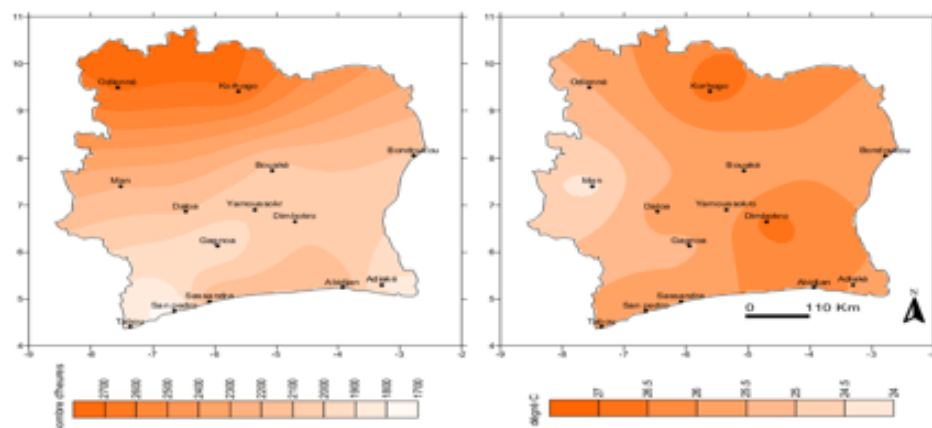


Source : FIDA, PROPACOM, Document de travail n°3 Mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique

269. Increase in annual temperatures and insolation. Temperatures recorded follow a south-north progression with the lowest annual temperatures in the mountainous area in the West and the highest in the far North. The map of the average annual accumulations of the number of hours of sunshine shows a distribution according to a South-North climatic gradient close to that of temperatures. The increase in air temperature has notable consequences with increased evapotranspiration of soil and plants, by reducing the amount of water available for plant growth. Furthermore, the study of climate change on water resources in the case of the watersheds of the Bandama and Sassandra rivers showed that the average monthly temperatures in these two basins should increase between 2.3 °C and 4.1 °C over the next four decades. This increase, combined with declining rainfall and water resources, could affect agricultural production and the total production of electrical energy from dams built on these rivers

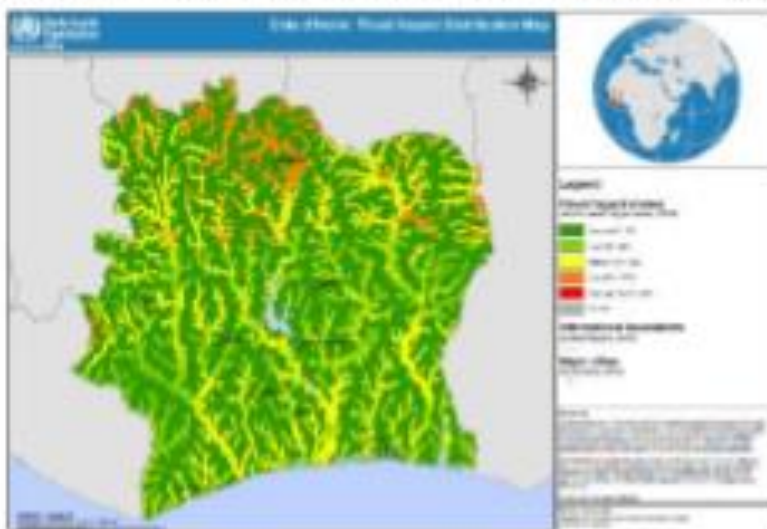
⁴¹ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

Figure 2: Nombre d'heure d'insolation (gauche) et température annuelle (droite) entre 1960 et 1997



270. The aridity index will increase but will remain below 2 indicating that the area will remain suddenly Guinean with low humidity forests and humid savannas. Bush fires will be more frequent and would destroy pastures and plantations. In Agroclimatic Zone 4 (Korhogo and Ferké): the current average temperature of 26-28 ° C will change to 29-31 ° C in a century in 2110. The current average annual rainfall of 900-1400 mm / year will decrease between 700 and 1200 mm / year. The aridity index will increase and go above 2 transforming the northern region of the Coast Ivory Coast in a semi-arid zone and particularly at risk because soil erosion could be irreversible
271. **Climate projections** . The results of projections to 2030 and using the scenario AR5 show: i) an increase in average temperatures of around 1.2 ° C which is already relatively large; ii) the drier May-June months; iii) no strong variation in precipitation at Bouaké (Bandama valley) and Korhogo (Poro region); iv) an increase in heavy rains from April to September-October at the level of the entire intervention area.

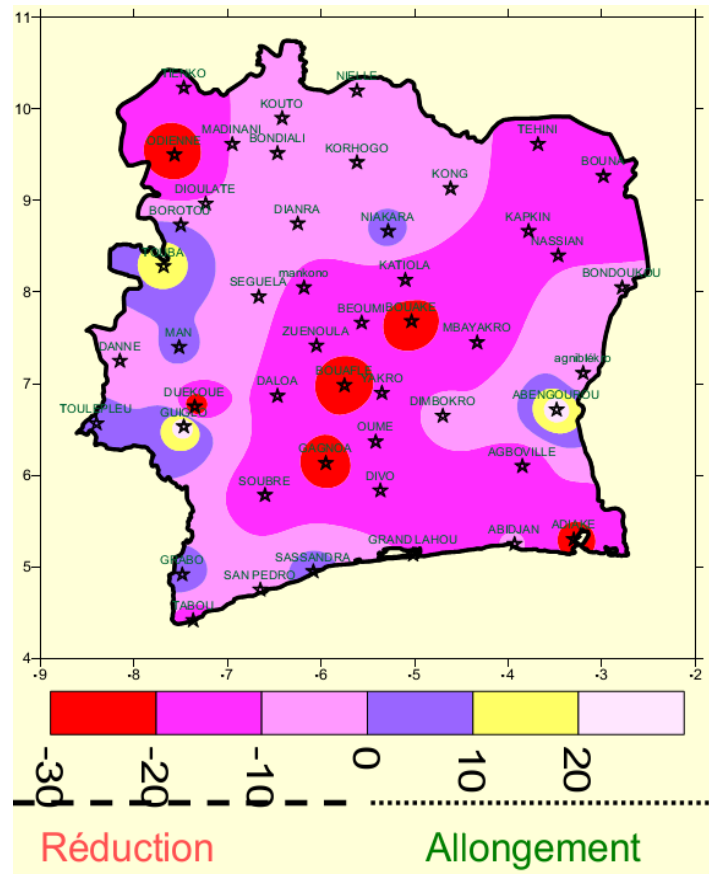
Figure 5: Prévisions sur les risques d'inondation



272. **Reduction in the length of the seasons.** The length of the growing season has generally reduced: (i) from 10 to 20 days in the Vallée du Bandama and (ii) from 0 to 10 days in the Savannah district (Poro region).
273. Overall, the impact of the effects of climate change on agricultural production are: i) the increase in air temperature which may have consequences on the increase of evapotranspiration of soil and plants that will come decrease the amount of water available for growth Plant; and ii) increasing the frequency and the magnitude of climatic hazards such as heavy rain and floods, especially in the far east and in the Poro region with high risk of flooding.

1.6. National Determined Contribution (CDN / NDC)

274. Considering the growing concerns about climate change, the Nationally Determined Contribution of Côte d'Ivoire to the Paris Agreement, provides for a 28% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, with a particular focus on the agriculture, land use and forestry. In terms of climate change mitigation, the planned interventions in the agricultural sector include the implementation of "zero deforestation agriculture", agroforestry, conservation agriculture, participatory classification and management of forests, and restoration and restoration of organic matter in soils. As regards adaptation to climate change, priority is given to the sustainable management of water resources, as well as to new measures in the agricultural sectors, in particular the cultivation of plants resistant to climate change and to diseases and the safeguarding of aquaculture genetic diversity.



Deviations (in
length of the

days) from the
growing season

Impact, potential risks and mitigation measures of the Program on the plans, environmental and climate change

275. The key issues are: i) There are four specific main barriers the project intend to address in order to increase productivity of cocoa, rice and cassava value chains in the targeted areas. The number of barriers hinder better agricultural productivity are:
276. Inadequate climate information services, knowledge and understanding of climate change impact impacts to better plan response in cocoa, rice and cassava VCs : climate knowledge, reliable information to better understand the various forms of climate risks in agriculture. Accurate, reliable and timely climate information and robust early warning systems (CIEWS) are crucial for reducing losses and damages resulting from climate-related extreme weather events, increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations and enhancing the capacity of local rural communities to adapt to future changes in climate. The hydro-meteorological infrastructure capacity in Cote d'Ivoire is very low, with observation network density (number of stations per 10,000 km sq.) as low as 1.7 in the Ivory Coast compared to 6.2 in Malawi and 45.2 in Rwanda. This prevents decision makers, farmers to inform and select the right adaptation measures in the targeted sectors (cocoa, rice, cassava). The first objective of the proposed project is to Strengthen climate weather information/ services to support adoption of the best concretes adaptation measures in cocoa, rice, cassava sectors
277. Weak and insufficient capacities of farmers to manage climate risks in cocoa, rice and cassava value chain. Rural Ivorian communities along cocoa, rice and cassava value chains to cope with the effects of climate change is expected to be significantly challenged, and potentially overwhelmed, by the magnitude, and rapidity of onset, of the impacts of future Climate change. This requires preparedness, readiness and specific skills to better manage climate risks. Currently they lack of capacities to identify climate risks and adopt the right adaptation measures. The second objective of the project is to increase production of climate resilient cocoa, rice and cassava VCs by building the farmers capacity to manage sustainability natural resources
278. Low adoption of the most appropriate adaptation/ mitigation practices / technologies, water infrastructures to address low agricultural productivity in the cocoa, rice and cassava VCs: Agricultural productivity is low due to many factors of which climate change. Recurrent droughts, crops diseases, floods affect crop yields, production and productivity There are proven adaptation technologies and practices that could be used to shift from business as usual toward higher adoption of concretes adaptation measures in cacao, rice and cassava value chains. The second objective of the project is to increase production of climate resilient cocoa and rice by promoting the adoption of the best climate resilient adaptation activities and rural infrastructures while providing alternative livelihoods such as agricultural production, fish and poultry farming for youth and women along the water basin.
279. Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism. There is often limited coordination, information and data sharing between different government and non-governmental entities, each of which serve a key role in the CIEWS value chain and use in cocoa, cassava and rice value chains. Policies to remove barriers to uptake and investments in CIEWS are not in place within national and local governments. Uncoordinated interventions limit the effectiveness of existing adaptation measures in the selected value chains. The third objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in coordination with other sector ministries particularly the ministry of agriculture, FIRCA, ministry of environment.

1.1. Potential impacts and risks

280. **At the social level.** To reduce these risks, the project will target small producers more vulnerable to markets and other different segments of the value chains. It will pay attention specific to women and young people because they have: a very low level of training, limited access to productive capital and technical or financial or market support services. The improvement their access to knowledge (information / knowledge) and productive assets will allow diversify and strengthen their livelihoods and enable them to increase their income. The women and young people are the majority players in the 3 targeted sectors, representing for example 90% for the vegetable and mango sector. The will minimize the constraints related to: the supply of inputs, the transformation and the routing of production on the markets (transport, energy, storage), the lack of knowledge of the issues and prices which sometimes results in distorted competition (illegal agreements by large producers), various legal and sometimes illegal punctures, which encumber the meager profits which can be realized
281. Particular attention will be paid to potential infrastructure conflicts such as developed lowlands, processing, storage and marketing, etc. These infrastructures, through the opportunities they can create, can make the object of capture by the elites, of intergenerational conflicts or between men and women or still be diverted from their primary use. Their management can cause problems related to the erosion of the provisions put in place during the launching of projects (creation of a management, setting up contributions for possible upkeep and maintenance costs) and including difficulties in collecting contributions and maintaining infrastructure regularly in the medium term. Through direct targeting actions, advisory support, information, education and communication, and dissemination of information through different media, ensuring that these constraints are minimized.
282. Positive aspects deserve to be highlighted: (i) the increase in agricultural production induced by market demand and the valuation of agricultural products, the introduction of varieties efficient and resilient to CC, (ii) improving farming techniques, better management of water, use of fertilizers, (iii) recovery of waste and by-products from supply chains. All these activities will improve income levels and living conditions for beneficiaries.
283. **At the environmental level** at the level of processing and marketing: (i) the use of conventional energy sources, in particular wood energy for operation processing units, which could accentuate deforestation in an area already strongly weakened; (ii) near the marketing infrastructure, pollution caused by waste organic, plastic bags and packaging; (iii) the rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural facilities and the construction of processing, storage and marketing infrastructures envisaged can generate negative effects on the environment both during the works and during the phase such as: (i) a high risk of degradation of water and soil quality if none measures are not taken for good management of waste and effluents from processing units; (ii) loss of biodiversity and soil degradation due to monoculture (only one variety in crop rotation) and habitat for some species during the works with clearing of sites, creation of possible access tracks, use of wood for the construction.
284. **At the production level:** (i) the intensification of market gardening is accompanied by greater use of plant protection products due to the sensitivity of these crops to diseases and parasites. Misuse could lead to serious water contamination and soils, and at the sanitary level, exposing producers and consumers to products toxic hazardous if strict

protocols are not in place; (ii) distribution of inputs and including organic fertilizers. The risk lies in the fact that the availability of biofertilizers does not is not insured, it must be ensured that in accordance with the FAD, biofertilizers are used; (iii) for hydro-agricultural developments, risks of increase in households conducive to development of disease vector organisms (bilharziasis, amoebiasis, malaria, etc.).

285. Against the baseline scenario; key obstacles mentioned above that lead to low Low cocoa, rice and cassava productivity, food and nutrition insecurity, exacerbated by climate change and climate variability; the main components , outputs and activities are proposed below :

286. The project proposes the implementation of a set of concrete adaptation options in tree targeted and profitable agricultural sector (rice, cassava and cocoa). A set of enabling actions designed to both strengthen national capacities and institutions as well as the CIEWS is interlinked to the concrete adaptation measures which will lead to building the resilience of the cocoa, cassava and rice value chains in the most vulnerable areas to climate change in Cote d'Ivoire . Concrete adaptation measures are direct application of integrated climate resilient production, post-harvest and marketing systems. New technologies and best knowledge aim at promoting the paradigm shift and behavioural change in the rice and cocoa production and linkages to markets.

287. Reflecting the key development challenges and adaptation needs while being fully aligned with the three components, the project will deliver the stated objective through three components:

- **Component 1:** Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, programming and planning in cocoa, rice and cassava value chains coupled with a knowledge base information system on innovative climate smart agriculture technologies/practices.
- **Component 2:** Climate-proofed agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.
- **Component 3:** Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

288. The project features cross-cutting and achieves strong synergies among the components and enables local and national administrations to strengthen their capabilities to mainstream climate change considerations in agricultural value chain in agricultural activities. The project activities are expected to affect improve the livelihood of the vulnerable households in the Bandama watershed vulnerable to climate change induced hazards. The multi-disciplinary or synergy of interlinked intervention measures such as infrastructural capacity (early warning system, agricultural technologies, post-harvest equipment's), human capacity (local capacity building, government, cooperatives, etc...) and institutional capacity (M&E coordination, policy framework) are aimed to building climate resilient to avoid and/or minimize climate-induced risks.

289. As the result, the project is expected to (i) improve hydro met and warning systems for effective adaptation, (ii) strengthen rural community's capacity to understand climate risks, (iii) provide access to post-harvest technologies and climate resilient farming systems, (iv) diversify income generating activities through resilient fish farming and conservation, (v) strengthen national level climate information management system, and (vi) strengthen project coordination, monitoring and evaluation. These outputs are expected to enable rural communities to increase climate-smart agricultural investments that translates to higher yields, assets and incomes that improves food security and

livelihoods throughout the seasons. It is important to note that the proposed components and activities are fully aligned with Cote D'Ivoire's strategic goals and expected results. Not only does it is aligned with national strategy, the components and activities also contribute to sustainable development goals (SDGs) especially goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 15⁴².

290. **Climate risks** .Climate risks are primarily drought periods which tend to be prolonged and the heavy rains which cause erosion phenomena and floods.
291. **Climate change and adaptation to change**. The Program will take into account climate change issues by proposing various adaptation measures in depending on the problem of the intervention sites. Implemented in an area where resources already degraded, and where the degradation process will continue, the The program will strengthen the management of natural resources which will form the basis of the sectors supported.
292. **Agricultural areas** . Some analyzes show that agricultural production remains before all very significantly correlated to the areas thus demonstrating that the variation in production is mainly due to that of the areas exploited..
293. **Water control** . The rehabilitation of dams and reservoirs associated with the use of Californian or drip style irrigation systems will maintain and / or increase food production to high levels. The perception of climate change by the farmers is illustrated by the difficulties of access to water a primordial element in the environment rural; lack of rain in agricultural area seen as part of change climatic. The establishment of an agro-weather information service and the control of tools weather forecast as initiated by PADFA and the Emergency Program will: (i) educate children producers on climate change and, (ii) involve leading farmers in the validation and the dissemination of information on new cultural calendars, and (iii) allow wide dissemination agro-meteorological messages through community radios.
294. crop production. The water resource necessary for production represents the point more climate sensitive. To limit the impact on water resources, measures water saving will be promoted by the project, such as typical water supply systems "Californian" and drip as well as solar pumping.
295. Access to resources . The north being a breeding area par excellence, the degradation of climatic conditions will negatively impact production through lack of fodder and water during long periods of drought. Farmers and herders conflicts will be more numerous and more frequent with certainly more dramatic consequences. The fires of bush will be more frequent and destroy pastures and plantations. The activities of protection, conservation of soil fertility, agroforestry and promotion of hedgerows will reduce these risks

Environmental, Climate and Social Management Plan

⁴² <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Introduction: Key Activities, Responsibilities and Outline

1.1. Key Activities

A number of activities have to be carried out during the various phases of the baseline project to ensure adequate environmental and social impact management. These include, but are not limited, to the following:

Negotiation Phase (September 2017 – end 2019):

- Agree on final (objective) criteria and community selection
- Develop a non-technical project information document (max 2 – 3 pages) with relevant contact information for each regions
- Agree on the proposed screening criteria and forms for the proposed sub-projects.

Start-up / Inception Phase (early 2018 – mid-2019):

- Develop a stakeholder engagement plan (or at least a detailed communication/outreach strategy);
- Sensitization of key stakeholders, particularly at community level, about project objectives, scope, target groups, beneficiary selection and grievance mechanism;
- Establish grievance mechanism and train relevant committee members and project staff;
- Conduct detailed studies (on environment, socio-economic/livelihood conditions) for each of the selected communities to establish a baseline for all key indicators;
- Conduct a small-scale land access survey among a sample of farmers and fishermen to find out if men will be willing to release land to women and who are the value chain actors;
- Develop template contracts that incorporate the environmental and social guidelines for contractors presented in Annex 3.

Implementation Phase (mid-2021 – 2025):

- Regular sensitization of key stakeholders, particularly at community level of the potential environmental and social impacts of the project and how to implement the recommended mitigation measures.

Management Responsibilities

In summary, coordination and management of the project in coordination with cofinancers definitions of role and responsibilities

1.1. Outline of the Management Plans

296. Tables below present the environmental, climate and social management plans. For each of the potential overall impacts described in chapter 5, the plans indicate a significance rating and (geographical) extent/prevalence of each impact, recommend mitigation measures, identify who is responsible for implementation of the mitigation measures, how implementation can be verified, and how frequently. The plans have been developed with input from a broad range of stakeholders consulted during the ESMF field mission). The recommended mitigation measures mostly apply to all countries ; where more information was available they also recommend context-specific measures for relevant states or areas within states. A copy of the environmental and management plans should be made available to all project staff, participating institutions and other key stakeholder representatives as well as used in community sensitization (i.e. awareness-raising and training) activities. This plan is complemented by the ESMPs in the SECAP notes . The project will not invest in any sensitive areas and will ensure alignment with the existing national parks management plans around Comoe national park and Nyellenpuo protected area) .

Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan of the IFAD baseline investment

Table 6.1: Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PLAN						
Deforestation (from tree crops especially cocoa plantation expansion into natural forest area) and upland crop production	High	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strongly discourage cocoa plantation in and around virgin forest and forest regrowth areas ▪ Strong emphasis to be placed on rehabilitation of existing and abandoned cocoa plantations ▪ Limit approval for and cocoa plantations to already degraded land/degraded secondary bush areas or deforested areas ▪ Strengthen participation in the processing and marketing value chains to create more jobs especially for women ▪ Strengthen partnership with the forestry department to train farmers in sustainable agroforestry ▪ The project will not invest in any sensitive areas, buffer zones, protected areas in line 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per cent decline in forest cover ▪ Number of people engaged in the processing and marketing value chains ▪ MOU with the forestry department ▪ Number of Training conducted with farmers on 	Reference/baseline, Mid-term, End-Term Mid-Term, End-Term Mid-Term, End-Term Annual

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			with the National parks management plans		agroforestry techniques	
Biodiversity loss, Bush Fires/slash and burn agriculture	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limit cultivation of rice in the mangrove ecosystem to reduce mangrove forest loss ▪ Discourage slash and burn and train farmers on sustainable land preparation and development options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoidance of areas that infringe on known migration patterns of protected, endangered or rare species and maintain known wildlife migration corridor 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per cent decline in mangrove forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of farmers that received training on sustainable land preparation and management ▪ Biodiversity surveys 	Mid-Term, End-Term Quarterly Annual
Land and soil degradation	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production of project-specific ESIA by contractors should be required for all feeder roads construction ▪ Train farmers and service providers on sustainable land development and preparation methods including zero or minimum tillage. ▪ Encourage crop intensification and discourage opening of virgin forest for cropping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As much as practicable, encourage mixed cropping of 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production of project-specific ESIA for feeder road construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of farmers that received training on sustainable land preparation and management ▪ Consummated MOUs with 	Annual Quarterly Mid-Term, End-Term

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			target crops with cover crops and anchor crops (especially for cocoa at early stage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve partners from the Ministry and research institutes in training farmers on soil conservation techniques 		Research Institutes and agencies dealing with soil conservation techniques	
Water pollution	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimize use of inorganic fertilizers and encourage use of biodegradable organic manures (especially in rice, maize and vegetable fields) and agrochemicals in cocoa plantations ▪ Consider training youth in sustainable agrochemical application as an enterprise to promote environmental-smart agricultural value chain 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of farmers that use organic manure instead of inorganic fertilizer ▪ Number of youth engaged in integrated agrochemicals and pesticides application enterprise 	Annual Annual
Wetland (especially mangrove) degradation and removal	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discourage removal and draining of mangroves for rice paddies and vegetable farming 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per cent decline in wetland 	Reference/baseline, Mid-term, End-Term Mid-term, End-Term
Erosion and landslide/mudslide	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage agronomic practices such as contour ploughing, terraces and 	NPCU and District MOA,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of farmers in erosion/landslide /mudslide prone 	Mid-term, End-Term

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bunds in erosion and landslide/mudslide prone hill-slope areas ▪ Encourage the planting of cover crops and anchor crops with the main crop ▪ Encourage buffers along river bank to prevent erosion ▪ Design and construction of roads, bridges and culverts to be properly monitored to prevent inappropriate termination that can lead to erosion 	Service Providers	areas adopting sound and sustainable agronomic practices	
Flooding (from rivers and possible over flow/collapse of the earthen dam), Water logging, soil salinization and alkalization			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve on the design of earthen dams in IVS using hydrological long-term(50-100 years) flood return periods to improve dam resilience ▪ Sustaining and improving on the partnership with the Meteorological Agency to improve their capacity to generate forecasts of extreme rainfall events and disseminate climate information ▪ Consider introducing no regret option including crop insurance as part of the farmers and Agri-entrepreneurs' package ▪ Production of project-specific ESIA by contractors should be required for all feeder roads 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of rainy season with no dam overflow ▪ Improved capacity of the Met Office to generate forecast on extreme events ▪ Number of agro-entrepreneurs receiving climate information ▪ Number of farmers that signed off unto agric insurance 	<p>Annual</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Biennial</p>

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			<p>construction to prevent obstructing drainage and causing waterlogging of rice fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze soils and monitor changes that potential problems can be managed. Allow for access to channels from maintenance in design Provide water for leaching as a specific operation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result from soil analysis 	
Agrochemical Waste proliferation	Low	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider creating a value chain/service provider in soil testing for fertilizer applications to improve place and context-based fertilizer and agrochemical application Encourage development and use of improved and resilient local crop varieties to reduce pest resistance and use of agrochemical Training youth in sustainable application of agrochemicals enterprise as part of the value chain Encourage use of organic manures Service providers and agrochemical input suppliers to 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of soil testing service providers Number of farmers using improved and resilient local crop varieties Number of youth trained and engaged in integrated pesticide and agrochemicals management as part of value chain Number of trained and 	<p>Annual</p> <p>Annual</p> <p>Annual</p>

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			follow high standard of security and safety precautions in storage and transport of agrochemicals		certified agrochemical suppliers	
Dry spell and Increased storm and wind activity	Moderate	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustaining and improve on partnership with the Meteorological Agency to improve their capacity to generate and disseminate agriculture-specific forecasts to farmers in good time through additional weather stations and other appropriate weather data collection tools especially in the rural interiors ▪ Improve the capacity of the Meteorological Agency to collate and process climate data through appropriate Hardware, Software and mobility support ▪ In addition to agric extension officers, engage other means including farmers organization forum, community radios, text messages, transmitter broadcast (in remote areas) to disseminate weather and climate information to farmers (possibly in local languages) 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of additional weather station supported/established by the THE PROJECT ▪ Central data processing server and mobility support for the Met Office ▪ Regular issuance of agro-climatic forecasts issued by the Meteorological Agency ▪ Number of farmers receiving and using climate information 	Annual Once Quarterly Quarterly Annual Quarterly

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate use of traditional forecasting knowledge through regular feedback from farmers ▪ Consider introducing no regret option including crop insurance as part of the farmers and Agri-entrepreneurs' package ▪ deliver training and agricultural inputs in good time to assist farmers to adjust and adapt their planting and harvesting methods and timing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of entrepreneurs that signed on to agricultural insurance ▪ Number of feedbacks from farmers/farmers organization on climate information 	
GHG emissions from rice paddies	Moderate	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage opening of new virgin forests and coastal mangrove wetlands • Train farmers on how to drain rice paddies in mid-season to reduce CH₄ emission and improvement in nutrient management including the retention of rice residues • Encourage use of clean energy in processing activities 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per cent decline in forest and wetland areas ▪ Number of farmers trained in sustainable rice paddies management ▪ Number of processing units using sustainable energy 	Reference/baseline, Mid-term, End-Term Annual Reference/baseline, Mid-term, End-Term

Impact	Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence)	Extent / Prevalence	Recommended Mitigation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN						
Land tenure issues – role of paramount chiefs	High	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for the implementation of the new land policy to guarantee land tenure security for beneficiary farmers Massive sensitization across the districts and chiefdoms on land tenure and access to land for the intended beneficiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Paramount Chiefs to secure land for intending beneficiaries with no access to land Make access to land by women and youth one of the preconditions for a community to participate in the project The project (through the NPCU and District MOA) to sign land guarantee and documented lease agreements with land owners for 10-25 years for intending beneficiaries without access to land 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Number of women and youth participating in THE PROJECT (from the project register) Number of people without access to land participating in THE PROJECT Secure land access and number of land lease agreement signed with land owners Attendance register of sensitization meetings with Paramount chiefs and other stakeholders	Quarterly Quarterly Every six months At every project activity
Gender inequality and targeting	High	All districts	Spend enough time (at least 2-3 months) for mobilization on targeting to reach everybody at community meetings (Do not leave selection of beneficiaries to the paramount Chiefs). Use the local media as well as local trusted NGOs	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Minutes and Attendance register at community meetings Number of women and youth participating in	At targeting mobilization meetings Quarterly

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage active participation of women in the project up to 40 per cent ▪ Engage women organizations and advocacy and right groups to mobilize women to participate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give some concessions/incentives to women farmers to enable them participate ▪ Encourage men through advocacy to support women participation through guarantee of land and other resources required 		<p>THE PROJECT (from the project register)</p> <p>Number of women advocacy groups working with AVPD</p>	Annually
Social exclusion of women and youth due to limited access to land	High	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actively involve women and youth in all components and levels of decision-making within the project; ▪ Strive to maintain Project beneficiaries ratio of 40 per cent women and 20 per cent youth (men and women under 35 years old) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the submission of business proposals from women-only groups (incl. cooperatives); ▪ Ensure women hold at least 30-40 per cent of leadership posts in the farmer apex organizations and project management team; 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<p>Attendance lists</p> <p>Lists of approved projects and their beneficiaries</p> <p>Membership and staff lists</p> <p>Attendance lists at sensitization workshops and beneficiary / community feedback during site visits</p>	<p>At every project activity</p> <p>At business plan approval and every six months thereafter</p> <p>Every six months</p> <p>At every project activity</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When organizing meetings or events, ensure they are appropriate to women's time and venue constraints; ▪ Access to land for women and youth should be a precondition for community selection/participation ▪ To avoid obstructionism ('blocking behaviour'), ensure men are included ('carried along') in sensitization activities. Work with locally-trusted CSOs in community sensitization (working towards 'attitudinal change') ▪ Make road and dam construction contractors to hire labour from the local communities to increase sense of belonging and participation ▪ Consider using local labour for farm tracks construction and rehabilitation instead of machines to increase number of indirect project beneficiaries 		<p>Community agreement on land access for women and youth</p> <p>Number of community youth engaged as labour in road and dam construction and farm tracks rehabilitation</p>	Annual
Managing expectations	High	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project targeting and up scaling mechanism should be explicitly and transparently 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Project implementation manual	Before project commencement

			<p>explained in the project implement manual (PIM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection criteria, what the project offers and expectations from intended beneficiaries should be explicit and unambiguous (and translated into the local languages so that everybody will be carried along) ▪ Carry the community and agro-entrepreneurs representatives along in the project implementation (and possibly the Paramount Chiefs or their representatives) in every stage of project implementation ▪ Maintain robust knowledge management and information dissemination to keep everybody abreast of happenings 		<p>Project selection criteria in local languages</p> <p>Knowledge management and communication material</p>	<p>6months into project</p> <p>Quarterly</p>
Unsafe and non-healthy working conditions	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate environmental and social guidelines in contracts with service providers and ensure compliance; ▪ Sensitize project beneficiaries and their wider communities on health & safety standards, incl. safe use of production, processing and transport machinery, agro-chemicals (pesticides and fertilizer), electrical installations and 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<p>Contractor Guidelines</p> <p>Health & Safety flyer or poster</p> <p>Community meeting</p>	<p>☐ Within 6 months of project start and half-yearly review thereafter</p> <p>☐ Within 6 months of project start, half- yearly thereafter</p>

			<p>wiring (in particular in wet areas / during rains;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization of selected communities on child rights and ensure that there is no child labour on selected agri-enterprise projects. 		Community meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Within 6 months of project start and half-yearly review thereafter □ Within 6 months of project start, half- yearly thereafter
Elite capture	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed screening of business plan proposals on commercial viability, conflicts of interest and corruption. Exclude (use of) service providers owned by/tied to politicians or political parties; ▪ Ensure compliance with pre-approved, objective selection criteria and transparent information- sharing and decision-making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitize communities on project objectives, target groups, beneficiary selection criteria, and ▪ risk of elite capture ('hijack'); ▪ Agreement with traditional rulers and council of elders on community and beneficiary selection, and adherence to 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	<p>Completed proposal screening forms</p> <p>Review missions</p> <p>Item on steering committee agenda</p> <p>Community meeting</p> <p>Agreement document</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During half-yearly review missions ▪ During half yearly committee meetings ▪ Monthly during first months, quarterly thereafter ▪ Within 6 months of start of project

			representative and transparent decision-making related to the project (via letter of understanding, MoU or another appropriate format). Involve locally-trusted CSOs.			
Loss and Disturbance of Cultural Resources such as sacred forest and archeological site	Low	All district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not approve projects to located in or around sacred forests and community groves and archaeological sites 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Inventory of cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual
Conflict resurgence	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain robust knowledge management, information dissemination and community engagements to keep everybody informed Develop a clear complaints, grievances redress and dispute resolution framework and make this known to all stakeholders Develop a clear and simple stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) (incl. communication/outreach strategy), particularly on project objectives and staffing (incl. who's responsible for what), criteria for community and beneficiary selection, community – project communication structure / methods, and 	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) Stakeholder meeting reports, project flyers Complaints register Meeting records, observation Service provision contract and employment lists	Within 2 months of start of project Quarterly Quarterly At every project activity Upon award of contracts and after payments Within 6

			grievance/conflict management; ▪ Keep relevant stakeholders informed about project progress on a regular basis; ▪ Involve youth and women leaders as well as respected elders in key project decisions and sensitization activities; ▪ Publicly disclose relevant information on contracts and payments; ▪ Encourage contractors / service providers to give employment preference to local community members ▪ Develop a code of conduct for all stakeholders ▪ Sensitize women and particularly youth on what it is like to be an agri-entrepreneur (give a realistic picture of economic, social and environmental benefits but also challenges and responsibilities). ▪ Involve locally-trusted CSOs in community sensitization		Code of conduct Community meeting Knowledge management materials Number of local CSOs in partner with THE PROJECT	months of project start At every project activity during first 6 months, quarterly thereafter Quarterly Annually
Health						
Water borne diseases	Medium	All districts, especially in the Inland Valley Swamp	▪ Efforts to focus on inland valley swamp to protect farmers from schistosomiasis, a water-borne disease in flooded rice fields, with rice boots and medication	NPCU and District MOA, Service Providers	Sensitization materials Number of farmers using rice boots	▪ Annual

Dust from road construction	Medium	All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road contractors to present an Environments and Social Impact Assessment with Management Plan for managing externalities as part of the bidding processing ▪ Consider using the Autoseal technology (a polymer based technology which hardens and can last for 5 years or more) to help tackle the dust inhalation problem 	NPCU and District MOA, Rural Infrastructure Engineer, contractors / Service Providers	Number of ESIA for road rural feeder road projects	Quarterly
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1.1.1.1 Table 6.2: Social Management Plan

Stakeholder Engagement, Community Sensitization and Expectation Management

Experience with previous IFAD and other economic and social investment projects indicate that stakeholder engagement and sensitization are of critical importance to project success. In the absence of clear communication with relevant stakeholders and appropriate sensitization of local communities, rumors, misinformation and speculation thrive, and accusations and tensions easily boil over into (violent) conflict within and between communities. Therefore, for many of the potential environmental and social impacts, the management plans recommend the development of a stakeholder engagement plan with a clear communication strategy and the organization of community sensitization activities on a regular basis.

A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) should include at least the following components⁴³:

- a) Principles, objectives and scope of engagement
- b) Regulations and (institutional) requirements
- c) Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities
- d) Stakeholder mapping and analysis
- e) Strategies of engagement
- f) Key messages and communication channels
- g) Grievance mechanism (see also section 9.6 below)
- h) Resources and responsibilities
- i) Monitoring and evaluation

Community sensitization (i.e. awareness-raising and training) activities need to be clear, timely and culturally appropriate; this means that key messages need to be communicated in a format and language that is easy to understand, preferably by someone who speaks the local language and is familiar with local customs and sensitivities, and during a time that is convenient and sufficient for all key community groups, particularly women and youth. To ensure appropriate community entry and reach target groups most effectively and efficiently, it is advisable to also involve those civil society organizations that are already active in and trusted by the selected communities.

6.5 Grievance Management

The project will establish a community engagement process and provide access to information on a regular basis. In order to reduce conflicts, the project will use the grievance mechanism established by IFAD which includes a [Complaints Procedure](#)⁴⁴ to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and complaints with respect to alleged non-compliance with AF or IFAD's environmental and social policies as well as the mandatory aspects of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures in the context of IFAD-supported projects. The procedure allows affected complainants to have their concerns resolved in a fair and timely manner through an independent process. Although IFAD normally addresses potential risks primarily through its enhanced QE/QA process and by means of project implementation support, it remains committed to: (i) working proactively with the affected parties to resolve complaints; (ii) ensuring that the complaints procedure is responsive and operates effectively; and (iii) maintaining records of all complaints and their resolutions⁴⁵. Moreover, IFAD's Strategic Framework calls for ensuring that projects and programmes promote the sustainable use of natural resources, build resilience to climate

⁴³ Adapted from IFC (2007) *Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets* (IFC: Washington, D.C.), pp.164-168

⁴⁴ <https://www.ifad.org/en/accountability-and-complaints-procedures>

⁴⁵ IFAD (2016) *Managing Risks to Create Opportunities. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)* (IFAD: Rome), p.12

change and are based upon ownership by rural women and men themselves in order to achieve sustainability

297. IFAD-supported projects and programmes including supplementary funds like this Adaptation Fund are designed in a participatory manner, taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders. IFAD requires that projects are carried out in compliance with its policies, standards and safeguards.. It will be the responsibility of the PMU of the project, under the control of IFAD, to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are adequately informed of the grievance mechanism. This mechanism will be made available at the Governorate of the region and Administrators of the provinces (sectors). Copies of the manual of grievance mechanism will be made available at the villages' level. It will also posted on the project website and the implementing entity (IFAD) website. The procedures on how to submit the complaint are available on the IFAD

298. The objective of the IFAD Complaints Procedure is to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to allow individuals and communities to contact IFAD directly and file a complaint if they believe they are or might be adversely affected by an IFAD-funded project/programme not complying with IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory aspects of SECAP. Complaints must concern environmental, social and climate issues only and should not be accusations of fraudulent or corrupt activities in relation to project implementation – these are dealt with by IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight.

299. Eligibility criteria according to IFAD's grievance mechanism

To file a complaint for alleged non-compliance with IFAD's social and environmental policies and mandatory aspects of its SECAP, IFAD will consider only complaints meeting the following criteria:

- The complainants claim that IFAD has failed to apply its social and environmental policies and/or the mandatory provisions set out in SECAP and Safeguards of the Adaptation Fund project.
- The complainants claim that they have been or will be adversely affected by IFAD's failure to apply these policies.
- Complaints must be put forward by at least two people who are both nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area. Complaints from foreign locations or anonymous complaints will not be taken into account.
- Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design or implementation. Complaints concerning closed projects, or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed, will not be considered.

300. The process according to IFAD's grievance mechanism:

The complainants should first bring the matter to the attention of the government or non-governmental organisation responsible for planning or executing the project or programme (Ministry of Agriculture implementing agency and the Ministry of Economy and finance and The Environmental Protection Agency that have with the responsibility for overseeing the work on the field. If the Implementing Agency does not adequately respond, then the matter may be brought to the attention of IFAD. The issue may be brought straight to IFAD if the complainants feel they might be subject to retaliation if they went to the Lead Agency directly.

301. The Regional Division of IFAD will examine the complaint and, if necessary, will contact the Ministry of agriculture and Ministry of Economy and Finance, The Environmental Protection Agency under the ministry of environment to decide if the complaints are justified. If the complainants request that their identities be protected, IFAD will not disclose this information to the Ministry of Agriculture or anyone else in government. If the complaint is not justified, the Regional Division will inform the complainants in writing. If the Regional Division finds the complaint is justified and there is proof of actual or likely harm through IFAD's failure to follow its policies and procedures, IFAD will take action. This may consist of making changes to the project/programme, or requiring that the government observes its obligations under the Financing Agreement. IFAD's response will focus bringing the project/programme into compliance and no monetary damages will be available or paid in response to such complaints. The complainants will be informed of the outcome of the issue by the Regional Division.

302. In all cases, if the complainants disagree with IFAD's response, they may submit a request to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org and request that an impartial review be carried out by the Office of the Vice-President. The Office of the Vice-President will decide on the steps to be taken to examine such complaints, including, if necessary, contracting external experts to review the matter. The complainants will be informed of the results of the review. IFAD will include in its Annual Report a list of received complaints and a summary of actions taken to address them.

How to submit a complaint:

A complaint relating to non-compliance with IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory aspects of its SECAP can be submitted in any of the following ways:

- **Download the complaints form (Word)** through IFAD website :
<https://www.ifad.org/en/accountability-and-complaints-procedures>
- **Send an email to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org**

303. In addition, the AF Project will as much as possible utilize every available grievances redress mechanisms including: associations (including farmers' associations/organizations) traditional council (Paramount Chiefs and elders), village square engagement (consisting of representatives of men, women and social groups), village general assembly, the project NCPU, etc.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Agricultural Value Chain Stages- PADFA IFAD funded project

Part in value chain	Key issue affecting the Environment	Potential impact (negative and positive)			Standard mitigation measures	Monitoring & indicators
		Environmental	Social & Institutional	Economic		
<i>Production</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land preparation – land clearing, cultivation and other issues ▪ Use of earth-moving machines, e.g. tractors for clearing ▪ Use of agro-chemicals ▪ Use of pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest and wetland removal ▪ Land & soil degradation ▪ Water and soil pollution ▪ Flooding ▪ Erosion ▪ Bush and pipeline fire ▪ Biodiversity loss ▪ Waste management ▪ GHG emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased youth employment with possible decrease in youth restiveness ▪ Increased youth interaction and cooperation and ability to solve problems and resolve conflicts ▪ Increased sense of pride and responsibility by participating youth ▪ Inter- and intra-community conflict on land ownership ▪ Possible agitation from youth not presently included in the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased sales and household income ▪ Increased youth employment and social well-being ▪ Improved nutrition and food security ▪ Increased ability of youth to manage their enterprises in productive and profitable manner, thereby increasing GDP and manpower development ▪ Increased import substitution ▪ But increasing associated environmental and social costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As much as possible, discourage the opening of virgin forest and wetlands ▪ Train farmers in sustainable land management practices to reduce environmental impacts ▪ Deliver training and agricultural inputs to farmers on-time to enable them to adjust and adapt their planting and harvesting methods and timing ▪ Adopt and enforce health, safety and environment rules at production sites to ensure clean, sustainable and environmentally friendly as well as climate-smart production processes ▪ Encourage full exploration of the value chain, e.g. convert poultry and other livestock waste into farm manure ▪ Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engagement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of farmers that received training on sustainable land preparation ▪ Changes in forest and wetland ▪ Results from periodic soil analysis ▪ Health, safety and environment manual ▪ Number of value chain enterprises around waste management and valorization, pesticide and agrochemical management ▪ Stakeholder Engagement Plan ▪ Conflict resolution committee meetings

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social exclusion, especially lack of access to land by women and youth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SEP), incl. grievance mechanism, to manage expectations ▪ Actively involve women and youth in all components and levels of decision-making within the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lists of approved projects and their beneficiaries ▪ Community agreement on land access for women and youth
<i>Processing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of processing machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste generation ▪ Air, water and land pollution ▪ GHG emission from machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsafe and non-healthy working conditions ▪ Use of child labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased sales and household income ▪ Increased youth employment and social well-being ▪ Improved processing capacity, value additions and value chain development ▪ Improved nutrition and food security ▪ Increased ability of youth to manage their enterprises in productive and profitable manner, thereby increasing GDP and manpower development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the use of renewable and low-carbon energy sources during processing operations ▪ Adopt health, safety and environment rules at processing sites ▪ Train farmers in sustainable agro-processing practices to reduce environmental impacts ▪ Step up knowledge management and information dissemination to showcase the achievement of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of operators adopting renewable low carbon technologies ▪ Number of enterprises established focusing on waste conversion and valorization ▪ Number of entrepreneurs adopting sustainable processing operations ▪ Knowledge management /communication plans, stakeholder meeting reports, communication project flyers/leaflets

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased import substitution ▪ But increasing associated environmental and social costs 		
<i>Marketing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Construction of market infrastructure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust, smoke, noise, ground movement / vibration ▪ Deforestation ▪ Water pollution ▪ Flooding and erosion from poorly constructed culverts, roads, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better access to market ▪ Better access to production and processing sites by supervisory agencies ▪ Improved access to rural communities ▪ Conflict over land and demand for compensation where infrastructure is to be constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved market penetration ▪ Access to market information and market linkage and support services ▪ Strengthened market value chain, with more profitable enterprises ▪ Improved storage and reduced waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use construction equipment with moderate decibel during construction ▪ Develop/adopt and enforce health, safety and environment rules at construction sites ▪ Lawful and willing consent of community/or individuals on land site for market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observation of construction equipment for dust, noise, smoke, vibration, etc. ▪ Work inspection report on the environmental quality of market infrastructure ▪ Health, safety and environment plans ▪ Copy of consent of community /individuals on market infrastructure land site
<i>Transport (and supply)⁴⁶</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of motorized and heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GHG emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influx of rural migrants to agri-enterprise sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased ownership of motorized and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize transport entrepreneurs into an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Code of conduct for transport operators

⁴⁶ There are certain activities, such as the supply of materials that are not associated directly with production, processing, marketing or transport, which could have different environmental and socio-economic impacts.

	transportation machines	from transportation	and processing areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of service providers, which boost the economy 	other transport system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of service providers ▪ Increased GDP ▪ But increasing associated environmental and social costs 	association for easy management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a code of conduct, and health, safety and environment regulation for transport operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minutes of meetings of transport operators' association
Financial services	Adopt agricultural insurance Green lending products	Un-sustainable production and loss of assets and production	Destocking and migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased financial products ▪ Set up the agricultural insurance industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support private and public actor to develop a mature insurance sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public and private partnership

Analysis of Alternatives

304. The following alternatives will be considered before the commencement of any activity:

- Site: the location of a proposed agri-enterprise will be evaluated to ensure it is not sited on a walking path or in a flood-prone area, and maintains the necessary distance from highways;
- Route: the enterprise will not be sited near powerlines, flow stations, and/or oil and gas pipelines or right of way;
- Commodity: only those crop types and varieties which are drought tolerant, pest resistant and of high yield will be selected;
- Input (e.g. power source, agrochemicals), scale (e.g. small-scale growers, large commercial farms); and design (e.g. building height, screens, colour) of each enterprise will be analyzed before any activity is carried out.

7.1 Commodity Analysis of Alternatives

Table below provides a more detailed analysis of alternatives for the different commodity types:

COMMODITY	PREDOMINANT PRACTICES	CULTURAL PRACTICES	CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE PRACTICES
Cassava and equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of spent stems ▪ Wrong application of soil amendments ▪ Use of low-yield varieties ▪ Fertilizer spreading ▪ Tillage operations ▪ Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage outgrower schemes ▪ Encourage soil sample analysis ▪ Encourage the adoption of improved varieties ▪ Encourage ring application at 6cm-10cm depth ▪ Encourage minimum or zero tillage ▪ Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like neem oil ▪ Encourage carbon sequestration activities
Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling of paddy ▪ wrong application of soil amendments ▪ Use of low yield varieties ▪ Fertilizer spreading ▪ Tillage operations ▪ Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage paddy transplanting ▪ Encourage soil sample analysis ▪ Encourage the adoption of improved varieties ▪ Encourage deep application of urea at 6cm-10cm depth ▪ Encourage minimum or zero tillage ▪ Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil ▪ Encourage carbon sequestration activities
Tree crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling of seedlings ▪ wrong application of soil amendments ▪ Use of low yield varieties ▪ Fertilizer spreading ▪ Tillage operations ▪ Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt outgrower schemes ▪ Encourage soil sample analysis ▪ Encourage the adoption of improved varieties ▪ Encourage minimum or zero tillage ▪ Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil

	chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage carbon sequestration activities
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Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects

Introduction: Screening and Review

305. This screening is meant to check for potential environmental and social safeguard issues by assessing potential impacts and, through a new project-specific ESMP, identifying appropriate design mitigation measures. The outcome of the screening process is a review of the final sub-project proposal that will include:

- Compliance with the above-described ESMP and ESMF as well as IFAD's SECAP guidance statements;
- Potential for the project to cause adverse environmental impacts;
- Potential for the project to cause adverse climate impacts;
- Potential for the project to cause adverse social impacts;
- Adequacy and feasibility of the proposed safeguard mitigation measures and monitoring plans, including any local communities plan or process framework for restrictions of inclusion.

306. In the event of sub-projects with medium (and therefore manageable) environmental and social impacts, an environmental and/or social review should be undertaken, based on the IFAD SECAP and the ESMP and ESMF outlined in chapters 6 and 7. Such a review will examine the sub-project's potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts as well as define any measures needed to prevent, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts and improve environmental and social performance. In most cases, this will be a simple review by reference to existing reports and studies (if available), and through discussions with local communities and other stakeholders, if needed.

307. Sub-project proposals with medium (manageable) environmental and social impacts should include the following basic elements in the application and contain in the project-specific ESMP:

- A summary and description of the possible adverse effects that specific sub-project activities may occur;
- A description of any planned measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, and how and when they will be implemented;
- A system for monitoring the environmental and social effects of the project;
- A description of who will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures; and
- A cost estimate of the mitigation measures, which should be included in the sub-project proposal.

The scope of any environmental and/or social review and related mitigation measures will be determined by the relevant (environmental/climate change) SPCO staff in consultation with technical experts where needed, via the sub-project screening and approval process.

Sub-project proposals with only minor or no adverse impacts do not need a separate review (or ESMP). The following sections describe the contents of the screening forms.

Screening for Eligibility

308. The Project Design Report (PDR) of each project provides a detailed description of the eligibility criteria. For more information on the eligibility criteria and selection process, see the relevant paragraphs in the section on 'Components and Outcomes' in the chapter 'Project Description' of the PDR of each baseline investment. Annex 1 provides the proposed format for the letter of interest / application form, which should be completed by each intended beneficiary (i.e. incubator or applicant) and will be used as the primary tool for screening of eligibility by the service provider.

The remainder of this chapter will focus on the environmental, climate and social impact screening of likely agri-enterprise and market infrastructure sub-projects.

Screening for Environmental and Social Impacts

309. Based on relevant SECAP guidelines as well as technical experience, two separate environmental and social screening forms have been developed: for agri-enterprise and related (market) infrastructure subprojects.⁴⁷ The screening forms are presented in Annex 2. To be clear: the screening forms presented in Annex 2 should be completed by the environmental/climate SPCO officer, where needed assisted by external technical specialists. The intended beneficiaries (i.e. incubators and apprentices) are only required to complete the intention/application form (see annex 1).

Screening for Climate Impacts

A separate climate screening form is also presented in Annex 2.

Impact Significance Rating

310. In order to determine the significance of impacts, the likelihood of an impact occurring is considered against the consequence or magnitude of the impact if it was to occur. Likelihood is defined as the frequency of an impact occurring.

Definitions of Consequence

Consequence	Definition
No Impact / No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impacts on biophysical and social environments / livelihood / health / gender • No public concerns • No legal issues
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/minor impact on environment / livelihood / health / gender • Minor social impacts • No legal issues
Intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some level of impact on environment / livelihood / health / gender • Social issues apparent • May have legal implications
Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level impacts on environment / livelihood / health / gender

⁴⁷ SECAP (2016), pp.71-194.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High public concerns or perceptions • Legal non-compliance
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the impact cannot be determined at this point • Apply precautionary principle

The chart below can assist to make a quick visual assessment of the significance of particular impacts, as well as the intervention as a whole.

Likelihood	Consequence			
	<i>No Impact / No change</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Intermediate / Moderate</i>	<i>Severe</i>
Unlikely				
Possible / less than annually				
Occasional / at least annually				
Frequent / at least monthly				
Continuous, inevitable, daily irreversible				

Legend:

Low significance

Medium significance

High significance

311. Regardless of significance, in all cases where an adverse impact may occur, mitigation measures should be proposed. In most cases, it is possible to incorporate mitigation measures into the design, so designs may have to be changed/alterd to allow for this. Projects that only have impacts of low significance will probably not need a new ESMP; in that case the standard ESMP and ESMF in this report will suffice. In the case of project with impacts of medium significance, the development of appropriate plans, in addition to the standard ESMP and ESMF may suffice to manage the severity of the impacts. In the case of projects with impacts of high significance, a separate ESIA is almost always required.

Monitoring of Environmental, Climate and Social Impacts

Introduction

312. Monitoring is a long-term process, which should begin right from the start and continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated environmental and social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review of community and beneficiary sensitization and infrastructure construction/maintenance activities to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. Consequently, trends in social management as well as environmental degradation or improvement can be established, and previously unforeseen impacts can be identified or pre-empted and averted. The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that recommended mitigation measures are incorporated, and that activities carried out during sensitization (i.e. training and awareness-raising) and infrastructure construction/maintenance are environmentally and socially acceptable, and therefore sustainable.

Key Performance Indicators

313. In identifying performance indicators, it is important to select indicators that are simple to monitor, and which will not necessitate the use of highly technical equipment or require specialized training. Performance targets have to be established before performance indicators are identified. For this project, six overall performance targets (focusing mainly on the key beneficiaries) have been put forward:

- Improved food security (addressing length of hungry season, number of meals, food diversity and quality);
- Increase in assets (owned by beneficiaries);
- Job creation (through agri-enterprise establishment, growth and strengthening);
- Enhanced income stability (for enhanced food security and sustainable livelihood);
- Improved production volume and marketing (by beneficiary agri-entrepreneurs);
- Enhanced support and capacity of rural institutions (promoting youth-based agri-enterprises)
- Insurance products and number of farmers insured

See section 2.4 for more detail, including agreed performance targets for each indicator.

Considering the strong focus on youth and women empowerment in conflict-prone areas, we suggest to include one additional performance indicator focusing on social inclusion: increased participation of women and youth in community decision-making.

314. Various project impacts and aspects relate to these overall performance targets. When the activities and indicators are established, the first activity is to collect baseline data which will serve as a benchmark and against which changes in the identified indicators can be measured. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. In some cases, such as drainage structures and soil conservation interventions, monitoring is fairly straightforward and can be done as part of routine or periodic maintenance. However, other parameters, particularly those related to social, ecological and climate change issues can only be effectively assessed over a period of 2 to 5 years.

The monitoring plan in Table 10.3 below lists the indicators that should be monitored during the course of this project. It describes parameters that can be monitored, and

suggests how monitoring should be done, how frequently, and who should be responsible for monitoring and action.

Baseline Study

Environmental and Social Monitoring Costs

Monitoring Costs (Estimate)

Monitoring parameter	Unit Cost (in USD)	Total	Y1	Y2-Y6
Site ESIA per project/country				
Environmental baseline study				
Environmental monitoring				
Social/ livelihood baseline study				
Livelihood monitoring				
Other social monitoring				
Total monitoring costs				

Capacity Building and Training for Environmental and Social Management

Strengthening Capacity and Improving Resilience

315. A successful implementation of the project requires the strengthening of institutional capacities, in particular on insurance, cooperatives and other relevant farmer organizations. Moreover, there is a strong need for context-specific, in-situ training sessions for farmers, other beneficiaries, for example on climate-smart agriculture and climate change adaptation, to improve their resilience to deal more effectively with climate-related weather events such as flooding, drought and heat waves.

Existing Capacity

316. Stakeholder consultations in revealed that one of the key challenges was the limited technical expertise, practical experience and lack of clear responsibilities of the state environmental officers. As a result, their capacity to practically implement or monitor environmental, social and climate related management was limited. To ensure that environmental, social and climate safeguards are upheld and wholly integrated into the project, there is a need for practical training on a broad range of topics and at different levels.

Training Topics

317. Proposed training topics include, at the very least:

- Community sensitization;
- Requirements of IFAD's SECAP and ERNM as well as the Climate, Land and Disclosure policies;
- ESMF processes, procedures and institutional arrangements to develop and implement required management plans;
- Data gathering and use of tools for data analysis;
- Screening and rating as prescribed in the ESMF;
- Environmental, social and climate impact assessment, and requirements;
- Preparation, implementation and monitoring of ESMPs and ESIAs;
- Reporting and monitoring implementation of ESMPs;

- Commodity-specific training on climate smart agriculture, environmental and social best practices, such as effective use of organic and chemical fertilizers, pest and disease management, water-saving agronomic practices, soil fertility management, low-impact farming methods as well as labour-saving techniques;
- Conflict resolution and grievance management mechanisms;
- Environmental (EMS 14001) and social audit, and report writing

Target Audience

The target groups for training should include, at least:

- Project Steering and Technical Committees;
- Regional and state environment/climate officers
- IFAD project staff
- Service providers
- Beneficiaries (i.e. incubators and apprentices)
- Agricultural insurance companies

Training Approach

The above-mentioned training topics will be delivered based on the needs of each training target group. Training will in the first instance be provided to the project staff as well as Steering and Technical Committees. The regional environment/climate specialists will then be trained to deliver a training of trainers (ToT) to the state environment/climate specialists and other stakeholders at the local government and community level. This ToT will particularly focus on ESMF process, screening requirements and approvals, including preparation of impact management plans and their implementation. Country project staff will be trained to support the private service providers with on-the-ground implementation of climate smart agriculture, improvement of resilience, implementation of mitigation and management measures, with special attention on water management and agrochemical application, handling, storage and disposal. Independent consultants will be contracted to carry out specific technical trainings. In most trainings, other resource persons from IFAD, academia, civil society and other development agencies will be invited to participate.

Capacity Building Costs (Estimate)

Activity	Year							Budget (USD)	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1. Stakeholder and community sensitization (7 countries states)									
2. Community sensitization (9 states)									
3. ToT training for regional and state environment/climate specialists, project staff and other relevant stakeholders on; a. Requirements of IFAD's SECAP and ERNM, Climate, Land and Disclosure Policies; b. ESMF processes, procedures and institutional arrangements to develop and implement required management plans; c. Screening and rating as prescribed in the ESMF; d. Environmental, social and climate impact assessment and mitigation; e. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of ESMPs and ESIAs.									
4. Soil testing, and soil analysis for value chains									
5. Data gathering and use of tools for data analysis									
6. Commodity-specific trainings on climate-smart agriculture, environmental and social best practices, including effective use of organic and chemical fertilizer, pest and disease management, water-saving agronomic practices, soil fertility management, low-impact farming methods and labour-saving techniques.									
7. Conflict resolution and grievance management									
8. Environmental (EMS 14001) and social audit and report writing									
Grand Total									

Annex 1 – Eligibility Screening Form

Letter of Interest (Eligibility Screening Form) Please complete all the required spaces in this form

1. Name: Surname -----Other Names:-----
-----Maiden name (for married women):-----
2. Sex: (a) Male { } (b) Female { }
3. Date of birth: -----
4. Highest Education Level: (a) No formal education { } (b) Primary School { } (c) Secondary School { } (d) Vocational school (e) Tertiary Education { }
5. Which community do you belong to: -----
6. How long have you lived in this community: -----
-
7. How do you belong to this community: (a) by birth { } (b) by marriage { } (c) other (specify):-----
8. Local Government Area (LGA): ----- State: -----

9. What enterprise are you interested in (see list of selected enterprises for the LGA): ---

10. Do you have any experience in this enterprise: (a) Yes { } (b) No { }. If yes, how many years: -----
11. Do you belong to any youth or women organization: (a) Yes { } (b) No { }. If yes, what is the name: -----

12. Do you belong to any cooperative society: (a) Yes { } (b) No { }. If yes, what is the name: -----

13. Do you have access to any land for the enterprise: (a) Yes { } (b) No { }.
14. If yes to question 13, where is the land located-----
-----; and what is the area size of the land? -----
15. What kind of title do you have to the land: (a) Government paper { } (b) Inheritance from parent { } (c) husband or wife's consent { } (d) family allocation { } (e) community's allocation { } (f) Others (specify):-----

Endorsements:

Applicant: I certify that the information provided here is correct

Name: -----

Signature: -----

Date: -----

Community/traditional leader:

Name: -----

Sign: -----

Date: -----

Verifications:

Comments by the Local Government Liaison Office:-----

Name of Officer: -----

Designation: -----

Sign and date: -----

Comments by the State Project Coordination Office:-----

Name of Officer: -----

Designation: -----

Sign and date: -----

Screening:

Comments by service providers:-----

-----Categorical comments (a) Applicant Eligible { } (b)

Applicant Ineligible { }

Annex 2 - Environmental and Social Screening Forms

A: Screening Form for Agri-Enterprise Projects

General Information

Project Name:	
Name of incubator / applicant:	
Name of Cooperative: Contact person's details:	
Name of Apex Group: Contact person's details:	
Project Location:	
Project sector (e.g rice farming, cassava processing, etc.)	
Estimated Cost:	
Proposed Date of Commencement:	
Expected Project duration:	
Site (estimated area in ha):	
Any equity/contribution brought into the project:	
Any plan for new construction:	

Screening for Environmental and Social Issues

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation of 'Yes' response
1. Will the sub-project develop any wetlands?			
2. Would the sub-project result in economic displacement ⁴⁸ (loss of assets or access to resources) or physical resettlement			
3. Would the sub-project result in conversion and/or loss of physical cultural resources?			
4. Will the sub-project have significant social adverse impacts (affecting access to and/use rights to land, access to potable water and water for other uses) on local communities or other project-affected parties?			
5. Will the project trigger unsustainable natural resource management practices (fisheries, forestry, livestock, significant increase in use of agrochemicals) that exceed the carrying capacity?			
6. Does the sub-project include conversion of significant areas (above 50 ha) of natural forests/other wild lands?			

⁴⁸ Economic displacement implies the loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods (see SECAP Procedure Guidance Statement 13)

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation of 'Yes' response
7. Would the project potentially cause significant adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services (e.g. habitat loss, erosion/ other form of land degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes)?			
8. Does the proposed project target area include ecologically sensitive areas ⁴⁹ ; areas of global significance for biodiversity conservation and/or biodiversity-rich area; habitats depended on by endangered species?			
9. Does the project involve fisheries development in situations where little information exists on sustainable yield?			
10. Could the project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?			
11. Does the project involve the transfer, handling or use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on threatened biodiversity?			
12. Is the project site close to any oil and gas installation such as flow stations, oil terminal, oil or gas pipeline right of way?			
13. Has oil spill/ or pipeline fire ever been recorded around project site?			
14. Does the project involve land use changes (agricultural intensification and/or expansion of the cropping area) and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?			
15. Will the project result in increased use of agrochemicals which may affect the natural environment/human health?			
16. Does the project include small-scale irrigation and drainage projects, and water impoundment including small dams (except in wetlands)?			
17. Does the project involve agricultural intensification and/or expansion of cropping area in non-sensitive areas?			
18. Do the project activities include rangeland and livestock development?			
19. Does the project involve artisanal fisheries where there is information on sustainable yield?			
20. Do the project activities include aquaculture and/or mariculture?			
21. Do the project activities include watershed management or rehabilitation?			

⁴⁹ 'Sensitive areas' include: protected areas (national parks, wildlife/nature reserves, biosphere reserves); areas of global significance for biodiversity conservation; habitats depended on by endangered species; natural forests; wetlands; coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs and mangrove swamps; small island ecosystems; areas most vulnerable to climate change and variability; lands highly susceptible to landslides, erosion and other forms of land degradation and areas that include physical cultural resources (of historical, religious, archaeological or other cultural significance) and areas with high social vulnerability due to poverty, disease, ethnicity and race.

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation of 'Yes' response
22. Does the project include large-scale soil and water conservation measures?			
23. Does the project include small and micro enterprise development sub-projects?			
24. Does the project involve credit operations through financial service providers, including credit for pesticide/other agrochemicals, livestock purchasing, irrigation, etc.?			
25. Do the project activities include natural resources-based value chain development?			
26. Would any of the project activities have minor adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?			
27. Would the project have low probability to have physical resettlement or economic displacement?			
28. Does the project include development of agro-processing facilities?			
29. Will the project require a migrant workforce during construction?			
30. Will the project require seasonal workers to plant and/or harvest produce?			
31. Will the construction or operation of the project cause an increase in traffic on rural roads?			

Guidance for sub-project categorization:

"Yes" response to any of questions 1-13	Sub-project Environmental and social category is A	ESIA is required for subproject
"Yes" response to questions 14-31	Sub-project Environmental and social category is B	Sub-project to adopt the ESMP in the general ESMF
"No" response to almost all questions	Subproject Environmental and social category is C	No further analysis is required

B: Screening Form for (Market) Infrastructure Sub-Projects

Name of market infrastructure:	
Infrastructure type:	
Location:	
Proposed Date of Commencement:	
Expected Project duration:	
Estimated cost:	
Estimate number of communities to be served:	
Estimated number of entrepreneur to be served:	

Screening for (Market) Infrastructure Sub-projects

Question	Yes	No
1. Will the project activities include construction/rehabilitation of rural roads or other rural infrastructure in protected/sensitive areas ⁵⁰ ?		
2. Does the project include construction of roads or other infrastructure that entail the total area being cleared of 50 ha or above?		
3. Does the project include construction of dam (s)/reservoir (between 5-15 m high with a reservoir exceeding 2 million m ³)?		
4. Does the project involve large-scale irrigation schemes rehabilitation/development (above 100 ha)?		
5. Does the project involve significant extraction of ground water (significantly above recharge capacity)?		
6. Does the project include water-based (ground or surface) development where it is believed that significant depletion due to climate change or overutilization has occurred?		
7. Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface water?		
8. Does the project include drainage or correction of natural water bodies (e.g. river draining)?		
9. Will the project include construction/rehabilitation of rural roads that pass through oil infrastructure locations such as flow stations, tank farms or oil and gas pipelines?		
10. Would any of the project activities have minor adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?		
11. Does the project include development of agro-processing facilities?		
12. Will the project require a migrant workforce during construction?		
13. Will the construction or operation of the project cause an increase in traffic on rural roads?		

⁵⁰ 'Sensitive areas' include: protected areas (national parks, wildlife/nature reserves, biosphere reserves); areas of global significance for biodiversity conservation; habitats depended on by endangered species; natural forests; wetlands; coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs and mangrove swamps; small island ecosystems; areas most vulnerable to climate change and variability; lands highly susceptible to landslides, erosion and other forms of land degradation and areas that include physical cultural resources (of historical, religious, archaeological or other cultural significance) and areas with high social vulnerability due to poverty, disease, ethnicity and race.

14.	Has the government or community guaranteed the lease of the land for the (market) infrastructure?		
15.	Is there any plan in place for sustainability of the infrastructure during the project life time?		
16.	Does the project include specific measures to protect against dust (such as dust masks and water spraying)?		
17.	Has arrangement been made to pay adequate compensation for private property that may be affected by the construction of the project?		
18.	Will construction equipment with moderate decibels be used and the timing of use be so that people will experience less discomfort?		
19.	Will tree and vegetation replanting be carried out to stabilize slopes and re-green road sides?		

Guidance for categorization:

"Yes" response to any of questions 1-9	Environmental and social category is A	ESIA is required
"Yes" response to questions 10-13	Environmental and social category is B	Sub-project to adopt the general ESMP in the ESMF
"No" response to almost all questions 1-13 and 'Yes' to questions 14-19	Environmental and social category is C	No further analysis is required

C: Climate Screening Form for Sub-Projects

To be used with the environmental and social screening forms.

Screening for Climate Issues

Question	Yes	No	Additional Explanation of 'Yes' response*
1. Is the project area subject to extreme climatic events such as flooding, drought, tropical storms, or heat waves?			
2. Do climate scenarios for the project area foresee changes in temperature, rainfall or extreme weather that will adversely affect the project impact, sustainability or cost over its lifetime?			
3. Will the project make investments in low-lying coastal areas/ zones exposed to river flooding and coastal storm surge?			
4. Will the project promote agricultural activity in marginal and/or highly degraded areas that have increased sensitivity to climatic events (such as on hillsides, deforested slopes or floodplains)?			
5. Is the project located in areas where rural development projects have experienced significant weather- related losses and damages in the past?			
6. Will the project develop/ install infrastructure in areas with a track record of extreme weather events?			
7. Is the project target group entirely dependent on natural resources (such as seasonal crops, rain-fed agricultural plots, migratory fish stocks) that have been affected by in the last decade by climate trends or specific climatic events?			
8. Will climate variability likely affect agricultural productivity (crops/ livestock/fisheries) or the associated incidence of pests and diseases for the project target groups?			
9. Would weather-related risks or climatic extremes likely adversely impact upon key stages of identified value chains in the project (from production to markets)?			
10. Is the project investing in climate-sensitive livelihoods that are diversified?			

11. Is the project investing in infrastructure that is exposed to infrequent extreme weather events?			
12. Is the project investing in institutional development and capacity building for rural institutions (such as farmer groups, cooperatives) in climatically heterogeneous areas?			
13. Does the project have the potential to become more resilient through the adoption green technologies at a reasonable cost?			
14. Does the project intervention have opportunities to strengthen indigenous climate risk management capabilities?			
15. Does the project have opportunities to integrate climate resilience aspects through policy dialogue to improve agricultural sector strategies/policies?			
16. Does the project have potential to integrate climate resilience measures without extensive additional costs (e.g. improved crop variety, capacity building; or including climate risk issues in policy processes)			
17. Based on the information available would the project benefit from a more thorough climate risk and vulnerability analysis to identify additional complementary investment actions to manage climate risks?			

Guidance for categorization:

"Yes" response to any of questions 1-9	Sub-project Climate risk is High	Climate risk Analysis is required for sub-project
"No" response to almost all questions	Sub-project climate risk is moderate	Sub-project to adopt the ESMP in the general ESMF

Annex 3 - Environmental and Social Guidelines for contractors⁵¹

(for reference in contractor agreements/contracts)

Sound environmental and social management of construction projects can be achieved only with adequate site selection and project design. As such, the ESMP for projects involving any new construction, or any rehabilitation or reconstruction for existing projects, should provide information as to screening criteria for site selection and design including the following:

Site Selection

Sites should be chosen based on community needs for additional projects, with specific lots chosen based on geographic and topographic characteristics. The site selection process involves site visits and studies to analyze: (i) the site's, sub-urban, or rural characteristics; (ii) national, regional, or municipal regulations affecting the proposed sites; (iii) accessibility and distance from inhabited areas; (iv) land ownership, including verification of absence of squatters and/or other potential legal problems with land acquisition; (v) determination of site vulnerability to natural hazards, (i.e. intensity and frequency of floods, landslides, etc.); (vi) suitability of soils and sub-soils for construction; (vii) site contamination; (viii) flora and fauna characteristics; (ix) presence or absence of natural habitats and/or ecologically important habitats on site or in vicinity (e.g. forests, wetlands, rare or endangered species); and (ix) historic and community characteristics.

The rules (including specific prohibitions and construction management measures) should be incorporated into all relevant bidding documents, contracts, and work orders.

Prohibitions

The following activities are prohibited on or near the project site:

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area;
- Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection;
- Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.
- Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
- Building of fires;
- Use of firearms (except by authorized security guards);
- Use of alcohol by workers.

Construction Management Measures

Solid, sanitation, and hazardous wastes must be properly controlled, through the implementation of the following measures:

Waste Management:

- Minimize the production of waste that must be treated or eliminated;
- Identify and classify the type of waste generated. If hazardous wastes (including health care wastes) are generated, proper procedures must be taken regarding their storage, collection, transportation and disposal;
- Identify and demarcate disposal areas clearly indicating the specific materials that can be deposited in each;
- Control placement of all construction waste (including earth cuts) to approved disposal sites (>300 m from rivers, streams, lakes, or wetlands). All garbage, metals, used oils, and excess material generated during construction should only be disposed in authorized areas, incorporating recycling systems and the separation of materials.

Maintenance:

- Identify and demarcate equipment maintenance areas (>15m from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands);

⁵¹ Adapted from Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Republic of Malawi (2015) *Environmental and Social Management Framework for Programme for Rural Irrigation Development in Malawi*, pp.76-80.

- Ensure that all equipment maintenance activities, including oil changes, are conducted within demarcated maintenance areas; never dispose spent oils on the ground, in water courses, drainage canals or in sewer systems;
- Identify, demarcate and enforce the use of within-site access routes to limit impact on site vegetation;
- Install and maintain an adequate drainage system to prevent erosion on the site during and after construction.

Erosion Control

- Erect erosion control barriers around perimeter of cuts, disposal pits, and roadways;
- Spray water on dirt roads, cuts, fill material and stockpiled soil to reduce wind-induced erosion, as needed;
- Maintain vehicle speeds at or below 10mph within the work area, 15mph or below within 200m of the site, and abide by the relevant speed limits at all times to / from the work area.

Stockpiles and Borrow Pits

- Identify and demarcate locations for stockpiles and borrow pits, ensuring that they are 15 meters away from critical areas such as steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, and areas that drain directly into sensitive water bodies;
- Limit extraction of material to approved and demarcated borrow pits.

Site Cleanup

- Establish and enforce daily site clean-up procedures, including maintenance of adequate disposal facilities for construction debris.

Safety During Construction

The Contractor's responsibilities include the protection of every person and nearby property from construction accidents. The Contractor shall be responsible for complying with all national and local safety requirements and any other measures necessary to avoid accidents, including the following:

- Carefully and clearly mark pedestrian-safe access routes;
- If school children are in the vicinity, include traffic safety personnel to direct traffic;
- Maintain supply of supplies for traffic signs (including paint, easel, sign material, etc.), road marking, and guard rails to maintain pedestrian safety during construction;
- Conduct safety training for construction workers prior to beginning work;
- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing (such as goggles, gloves, respirators, dust masks, hard hats, steel-toed and –shanked boots, etc.) for construction workers and enforce their use;
- Post Material Safety Data Sheets for each chemical present on the worksite;
- Require that all workers read, or have read, all Material Safety Data Sheets. Clearly explain the risks to them and their partners, especially when pregnant or planning to start a family. Encourage workers to share the information with their physicians, when relevant;
- Ensure that the removal of asbestos-containing materials or other toxic substances be performed and disposed of by specially trained workers;
- During heavy rains or emergencies of any kind, apply construction safeguards guidelines;
- Brace electrical and mechanical equipment to withstand unexpected events during construction.

Nuisance and Dust Control

To control nuisance and dust the Contractor should:

- Maintain all construction-related traffic at or below 15 mph on streets within 200 m of the site;
- Maintain all on-site vehicle speeds at or below 10 mph;
- To the extent possible, maintain noise levels associated with all machinery and equipment at or below 90db;
- In sensitive areas (including residential neighborhoods, health centers, schools, etc.) more strict measures may need to be implemented to prevent undesirable noise levels;
- Minimize production of dust and particulate materials at all times, to avoid impacts on surrounding families and businesses, and especially to vulnerable people (children, elderly);
- Phase removal of vegetation to prevent large areas from becoming exposed to wind;

- Place dust screens around construction areas, paying particular attention to areas close to housing, commercial areas, and recreational areas;
- Spray water as needed on dirt roads, cut areas and soil stockpiles or fill material;
- Apply proper measures to minimize disruptions from vibration or noise coming from construction activities.

Community Relations

To maintain cordial community relations the Contractor should:

- Following the country and ESMP requirements, inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes, as appropriate;
- Limit construction activities at night. When necessary ensure that night work is carefully scheduled and the community is properly informed so they can take necessary measures;
- At least five days in advance of any service interruption (including water, electricity) the community must be advised through clearly visible posters at the project site and at central community locations;
- Where possible, particularly for tasks that can also be performed through low-skilled manual labor (such as digging of shallow trenches, etc), make use of labor from the local community.

Chance Find Procedures for Culturally Significant Artifacts

In case culturally valuable materials (incl. shrines, graves, etc.) are uncovered during excavation:

- Stop work immediately following the discovery of any materials with possible archeological, historical, paleontological, or other cultural value, announce findings to project manager and notify relevant authorities;
- Protect artifacts as well as possible using plastic covers, and implement measures to stabilize the area, if necessary, to properly protect artifacts;
- Prevent and penalize any unauthorized access to the artifacts;
- Restart construction works only upon the authorization of the relevant authorities.

Environmental Supervision during Construction

The bidding documents should indicate how compliance with environmental rules and design specifications would be supervised, along with the penalties for non-compliance by contractors or workers. Construction supervision requires oversight of compliance with the manual and environmental specifications by the contractor or his designated environmental supervisor. Contractors are also required to comply with national and state regulations governing the environment, public health and safety.

Annex 4 - Checklist of Environmental and Social Impacts from Construction Works (Apply national construction standard and regulation)

Annex 5 - Social Inclusion Strategy will be developed and used as leverage for other projects and agricultural initiatives

Annex 7 – Outline of FPIC Implementation Plan⁵²

If adequate details on the project are not available at the Concept Note stage, the first design mission should identify the requirement for FPIC, and project components and activities that require FPIC by the rural communities. The mission should then develop the FPIC implementation plan indicating the process and time schedule for soliciting FPIC from concerned communities before the project design is completed.

An outline for the FPIC plan would include the following steps in the process and include timeline:

- **Conduct a sociocultural and land tenure assessment**
Provide information on the socio-cultural assessment, what has been done during design and what needs to be done during implementation. Provide information on when the sociocultural assessment will be ready
- **Identify decision-making institutions and representatives**
Describe consultations held during the project design (including name of communities, organizations contacts) phase and its outcomes. Describe how decision making institutions will be identified, representations formalized in order to agree upon the consultation process leading to FPIC of concerned communities. Indicate by when this process will be conducted.
- **Conduct consultation leading to FPIC on the proposed project/specific component/activities**
Describe consultations held during the project design (including name of communities, organizations contacts) phase and its outcomes. Describe the process of consultations to be conducted during implementation phase that will lead to the FPIC by the concerned communities. Indicate aspects of the proposed project that require FPIC. Indicate who will conduct the consultations. Indicate by when this process will be conducted. As part of the consultation process, specify whether participatory mapping will be used as an instrument for the consultation process leading to FPIC.
- **Formalize the consent agreement**
Specify that the consent agreement will be formalized in a written form or in other forms as agreed upon by the communities. Indicate by when the consent agreement will be formalized.
- **Assess FPIC implementation**
Describe how FPIC implementation will be assessed during joint supervision missions
- **Loan Agreement**
Indicate appropriate actions the borrower commits to undertake
- **Disclosure of documentation related to the FPIC process**
Indicate when documentation will be disclosed.
- **Document FPIC process**

⁵² IFAD.

Describe how the FPIC process will be documented

Table 6 HTDN ON FPIC: Seeking FPIC at implementation stage

Conduct sociocultural and land tenure assessment	Identify decision-making institutions and representatives	Conduct consultation leading to FPIC	Formalize consent agreement	WHAT?
From Concept Note through first design mission	During first design mission	From first design mission through appraisal	Before QA (to be annexed to the PDR)	WHEN?
<p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary laws, informal rules and organizing practices on land ownership • Institutions and governance systems • Types of livelihoods • Mutual support and solidarity mechanisms • Community stakeholders, land users and assess who has the right to give or withhold the consent <p>Assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences from the proposed project that may result in the change of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct preliminary consultations with the community and explain the nature of the proposed project • Allow time for communities to discuss and decide on their representatives for the consultation process leading to FPIC • Clarify responsibilities of representatives • Agree on the process leading to FPIC • Identify signatory parties for the consent agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share objective and scope of the project with the representatives identified by the communities and identify project component(s) requiring FPIC • Inform them on the actors financing and implementing the project and their respective responsibilities • Provide clear and transparent information on the benefits and risks of the project • Share the findings of the sociocultural, land tenure and environmental assessment • Formalize consent agreement 	<p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective expectations • Proposed project duration, expected results and activities • Participatory monitoring and verification plan and procedures • Identification of grievances procedures and mechanisms • Terms of withdrawal of consent • Record of process through means and languages accessible to all stakeholders and parties involved 	HOW?

status of the lands,
territories and
resources

Annex 8 – Abbreviated Process for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)⁵³

In order to simplify the preparation of a RAP where 10 or less households will be economically or physically affected by the project, the following steps can be followed:

1. Carry out a census survey to identify the potentially affected people, giving the number of people and households affected.
2. Identify any vulnerable persons within this group in order to be able to accord them special consideration.
3. Set a well-defined cut-off date after which claims for eligibility to be included in the resettlement process will not be entertained.
4. Verify, through the relevant local government department, that the identified affected people are eligible to be included in the resettlement process.
5. Document the socio-economic status of the affected people including the value / assessment of their assets and other sources of livelihood that will be affected or lost.
6. Describe the various compensation options to be offered to each person/household to be resettled ('entitlement options'), and document preferred options for each person/household, providing the cost of that option. Involve the whole community and households in the decisions of such agreed upon compensation.
7. Document other resettlement assistance to be provided as requested by the affected persons, including their preferred choices.
8. Displaced people must be resettled within their own communities or villages, so that upheavals caused by resettlement are minimized. If this is not the case, then consult with the host communities for the provision of land and social services for the resettled persons, and provide support to them accordingly.
9. Describe the institutional roles and responsibilities for implementation of the resettlement plan including involvement of local government and NGOs in monitoring the plan.
10. Provide a clear timetable for the resettlement activities and a timeframe for the entire process. The timetable must ensure timely compensation/resettlement.
11. Provide the resettlement/compensation budget

⁵³ IFAD.

Annex 9 – List of Organizations met during the national consultations

Organisation / Institution	Nombre
Assemblée Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire	1
Primature de la République de Côte d'Ivoire	1
Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances	1
Ministère du Budget et du Portefeuille de l'État	1
Ministère du Plan et du Développement	1
Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité	1
Ministère du Pétrole, de l'Énergie et des Énergies Renouvelables	1
Ministère de l'Assainissement et de la Salubrité	1
Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural	1
Ministère des Eaux et Forêts	1
Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique	1
Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques	1
MINEDD – Direction de la Lutte contre les Changements Climatiques (DLCC)	1
Agence Nationale de l'Environnement (ANDE)	2
Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution (CIAPOL)	2
Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANAGED)	2
Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR)	2
Société pour le Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR)	2
Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER)	2
Société d'Exploitation et de Développement Aéroportuaire, Aéronautique et Météorologique (SODEXAM)	2
Comité National de télédétection et d'Information Géographique (CNTIG)	2
Office National de l'Assainissement et du Drainage (ONAD)	2
Fonds National de l'Environnement (FNDE)	2
Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA)	2
Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA)	2
Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP)	2
Groupe SIFCA	2
Assemblée des Régions et Districts de Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI)	1
Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)	1
Conseil Régional de la Marahoué	1
Conseil Régional du Poro	1
Conseil Régional du Gbêkê	1
Conseil Régional de la Nawa	1
Conseil Régional du Sud-comoé	1
Conseil Régional du Bélier	1
Association des Producteurs de Vivrier de la Région du Bélier	1
ONG sauvegarder l'Environnement pour se développer de Korhogo	1
ONG Femme en action-CI pour l'Écologie et une Agriculture Durable - Bouaké	1
ONG page verte	1
GIE des femmes producteurs de Manioc de la région du Belier	1


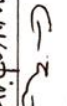









Associations des Jeunes region de Korogho, region du belier	
Centre Universitaire de Recherche et d'Application en Télédétection (CURAT)	1
Centre Ouest Africain de Service Scientifique sur le Changement Climatique et l'Utilisation Adaptée des Terres (WASCAL)	1
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire (CCI CI)	1
Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI)	1
Fédération des Réseaux et Associations de l'Énergie, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (FEREADD)	1
Point Focal Fonds Vert pour le Climat	1
Point Focal Fonds d'adaptation	1
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	1
Total	64

Annex 10 – sample of of the List of Stakeholder Consultation Participants and Pictures.

LISTE DE PRESENCE

DATE : DATE : 05/04/2019

LIEU : Direction du Reboisement et du Cadastre Forestier Tour C 8ème étage
OBJET : séance de travail

N° d'ordre	Nom et prénoms	Fonction	structure	Contact Téléphonique	E-mail	VISA
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MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

DIRECTION GENERALE
DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL
ET DE LA MAITRISE DE L'EAU
DANS LE DOMAINE AGRICOLE

DIRECTION DE LA MAITRISE DE L'EAU ET DE
LA MODERNISATION DES EXPLOITATIONS

REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Union-Discipline-Travail

LISTE DE PRESENCE

Objet :

Date : 03 Avril 2019

Lieu : DMEME / MINADER

No	NOM ET PRENOMS	STRUCTURE/FONCTION	TELEPHONE	CONTACT		SIGNATURE
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07	André Jean - YVES					

Annex 11 – Pictures of Field Survey and Consulation Participants



Key local representatives and farmers in the study area of Bandama Basin (Top to bottom Toumbokro, N'Vlankro, Golykpangbassou and N'Guessan Pokoukro (February 4 – 8, 2020).

Annex12 : National validation Workshop : 4-5 August 2020 -



**ATELIER DE VALIDATION DE LA PROPOSITION COMPLETE DE PROJET A
SOUMETTRE AU FONDS D'ADAPTATION (FA).**

Liste de Présence Générale

Date : Mardi 04 Août 2020

Lieu : Hôtel La Rose Blanche

Heure : 08h00-17h

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	GENRE (F/M)	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
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List Acronyms :

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development