



ADAPTATION FUND

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Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR COTE D'IVOIRE



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE
CENTRAL ZONE OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE TO REDUCE THEIR VULNERABILITY TO THE EFFECTS
OF CLIMATE CHANGE" IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE"

Project Title	Strengthening Access to Drinking Water for Rural Communities in the Central Zone of Côte d'Ivoire to Reduce their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change" in Côte d'Ivoire
Project ID	AF00000581
Category	Regular size project (over \$1 million)
Type	Single country project
Stage	Fully-developed project
Country	Côte d'Ivoire
Implementing Entity	FIRCA
Financing Requested	USD 10,000,000.00
Reviewer	Ahmad Ghosn

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

AYEMOU DJATIN EDMOND, KOUADIO KOUACOU FIDELE

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The project “Improving access to safe drinking water for rural communities in the central region of Côte d’Ivoire to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change” aims to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d’Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

The first technical review raises several issues, such as revising components statements and financing table; providing more details on the components activities targets; specifying USPs and related arrangements as per AF requirements; quantifying project benefits and providing more details on the project cost effectiveness; inclusion of allocated budgets for the GAP; providing summary tables for relevant national plans and applicable technical standards; adding more related projects, as available; providing a summary table of all conducted consultations; revising project outcomes sustainability discussions; specifying the project overall risk category; clarifying further the project implementation arrangements; providing an ESMP; revising the M&E plan and budgeting; revising the AF RF alignment table and the project results framework in accordance with the AF guidance of July 2026; providing AF core impact applicable tables; revising detailed budget and providing the breakdown of the IE fee; among other Clarification Requests (CRs), Corrective Action Requests (CARs), and notes raised in the review.

Country Eligibility

Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. Côte d'Ivoire signed UNFCCC (1994), acceded to Kyoto Protocol (2007) and ratified Paris Agreement (2016).

Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. Côte d'Ivoire is vulnerable to CC impacts such as rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, severe coastal erosion, etc., all of which negatively impact agriculture, biodiversity, health, infrastructure and water resources.

Project Eligibility

Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated 22 July 2026.

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred (100) pages for its annexes?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. However, some revisions in Part I are needed.

CAR1: On p.1, please Include last submission date.

CAR2: In Table 3 "Components and financing", pp. 15-16, please address the following:

1. Consider revising components statements for more focus and to avoid repetition. Proposed revisions are:
Component 1: "Strengthening capacity for access to safe drinking water"; Component 2: "Strengthening the sustainability of access to drinking water"; and Component 3: "Knowledge management and learning". Reflect the changes, if applied, across the document.
2. Indicate amounts at output and component levels.
3. Change item 6 title to "Project/Programme Execution cost", and item 8 to "Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity".

CAR3: In Table 4, p. 16, final evaluation should be within 9 months after project closure. Please revise date.

CR1: Move the paragraph "The project forms part of the Adaptation Fund's results framework. It contributes to the achievement of the overall objective and, more specifically, to the attainment of three outcomes (Outcome 3, Outcome 4 and Outcome 5) and four outputs (Output 3.1, Output 3.2, Output 4 and Output 5) of the Adaptation Fund's results framework (see Table 8) . It aims to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d'Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change" from Part IIB, p. 29, and include it with proper editing in Part I (after objectives) or as appropriate at the beginning of Part IIA.

CR2: Move Theory of Change from Part IIB, pp. 31-33, as appropriate, to the end of Part I or beginning of Part IIA.

Editorial notes:

1. VWS and IVWS abbreviations stand for two different activities, please ensure that are not used interchangeably in the discussions across the document.
2. Revise lists of tables and figures to ensure they include all tables and figures in the document.
3. Double check the numbering sequence of tables and figures.

4. Change “Annexes” in the table of contents to “Appendices”.
5. Conduct a round of editing/ proofreading for the document after addressing the review comments and ensure it remains within AF length limits.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR1: The submission date has been added to the revised full proposal on page 1

Responses to CAR 2:

1. The titles of the components have been standardized throughout the project document as follows: Component 1 “Strengthening Capacity for Access to Safe Drinking Water”; Component 2 “Strengthening the Sustainability of Access to Safe Drinking Water”; and Component 3 “Knowledge Management and Learning.”
2. The financial presentation (Table 3, page 16) has been revised to show allocations at the outcome and component levels.
3. The titles of items 6 and 8 have been replaced in accordance with the Adaptation Fund’s terminology (Table 3, page 16).

Response to CAR 3: The timeline for the final evaluation has been revised so that it is completed no later than 9 months after the project’s closure, i.e., no later than September 30, 2031 (Tableau 4 page 16)

Response to CR1: The paragraph regarding alignment with the Adaptation Fund’s results framework has been moved and revised in Part I, immediately following the project objectives, on pages 15-16.

Response to CR2: The Theory of Change (commentary and diagram) has been moved to the beginning of Part IIA (pages 18-19).

All editorial comments have been incorporated into the full project proposal.

Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: To a large extent. See Part IIA, p. 16-29. Concrete actions include installation of water supply systems to enhance rural communities access to sustainable drinking water resources; along with other related planning, management, and capacity building supporting activities. However, some clarifications and additional information are needed.

CAR4: Please address the following:

1. Several activities under components 1&2 are Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). Please indicate these USPs in Part IIA, and discuss as relevant in Parts IIA/K and Part IIIC the arrangements to be taken to ensure the compliance of these USPs with related AF requirements/ guidelines that can be found at: Guidance Document for Project/Programme with Unidentified Sub-Projects
2. Provide more details on the outputs/ activities targets for all components (e.g.: no. of localities and beneficiaries, total number of VWS/ IVWS; numbers of assessments, training sessions, knowledge products, workshops, etc.). Related information could be extracted from the project results framework and detailed budget and notes.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR4:

1. The revised Part IIA (pages 17–31) explicitly identifies as unidentified subprojects (USPs) those site-specific interventions for which the final footprint and/or safeguarding measures cannot be fully confirmed at the proposal stage. These include the sites for the improved village water supply systems (IVWS) as well as the plots. The proposal now specifies that each USP will undergo screening, classification, and evaluation in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and its guidelines on USPs prior to any commitment or commencement of work; site-specific instruments will be prepared, published, and validated as needed. This approach is also reflected in Parts IIK (pages 51-52) and IIIC (pages 56-61).
2. Quantified targets have been added or strengthened in the component descriptions (part II A pages 17-31). The confirmed targets include 60 beneficiary communities, 60 drinking water supply systems (30 VWS and 30 IVWS), and 71,953 direct beneficiaries (19,468 for VWS and 52,485 for IVWS), as well as the available targets related to training, workshops, exchange visits, and knowledge management activities.

Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIB, pp. 29-33. However, more details are needed.

CR3: Quantify benefits based on activities targets and other potential project outcomes (e.g.: no. of direct/ indirect beneficiaries, with particular reference to equitable distribution to vulnerable communities; number of VWS/ IVWS installed, estimates of social benefits (potential new jobs created, improvement in incomes, etc.).

CR4: Please confirm that the project activities will not imply negative development/ maladaptation concerns that would increase the vulnerability of beneficiaries/ non-beneficiaries or reduce their capacity to adapt to climate change.

CR5: Refer to the gender assessment and action plan as relevant in related discussions of Parts IIB/K, Part IIIC, etc.

CR6: Change the term "Impact" to "Benefits" in the headings of the subsections of Part IIB. Also, change "Reforestation" under "Environmental Benefits", p. 30, to "Restoration".

CR7: Move the Theory of Change from Part IIB, pp. 31-33 to Part I "after objectives", or beginning of Part IIA.

CAR5: Please address the following issues related to the gender action plan:

1. Change Appendix 1 title from "Appendix 1: Initial assessment of gender issues" to "Gender Assessment and Action Plan".
2. Please specify in section 6.5 "Gender Action Plan" the allocated budgets and budget lines.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR3: Part IIB (pages 32-33) has been revised and now presents the quantified benefits based on the project's confirmed targets: 71,953 direct beneficiaries in 60 localities and 60 systems (30 VWS and 30 IVWS), with particular attention to equitable access for women and vulnerable groups.

Response to CR4: A dedicated paragraph has been added to Section IIB (pages 32-33), confirming that the project design, screening, water resource assessment, climate-resilient technical standards, and environmental and social safeguards are intended to prevent any transfer of risk or increase in the vulnerability of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Response to CR5: References to the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan have been added to Parts IIB (pages 32-33), IIC (page 51-52), and IIC (pages 56-61).

Response to CR6: The terms "Impact" have been replaced with "benefit" and "Reforestation" with "Restoration" in Part II B (page 32-33).

Response to CR7: See response to CR2 ; The Theory of Change (commentary and diagram) has been moved to the beginning of Part IIA (pages 18-19).

Response to CAR5:

1. Appendix 1 has been renamed "Gender Assessment and Action Plan." (page 82)
2. The budget lines for the Gender Equality Action Plan have been identified in Appendix 1, Section 6.5

Is the project / programme cost effective?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not clearly presented. See Part IIC, pp. 34-36. More details/ some revisions are needed.

CAR6: Please revise Table 5 for more clarity and additional information. The table should include totals for all IVWS/ VWS (not per unit) based on the targets of the project as well as the totals (not per unit) of the alternative options with adequate references to the mentioned costs; estimates of losses avoided/ gains, ratios of costs of the project option against the alternative options. The options should also be compared from a sustainability point of view. Reflect the above as appropriate in Part IIC.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR 6: Table 5 and the content of Part IIC (pages 33-36) have been restructured around total project-level costs rather than unit costs, based on the target of 30 VWS and 30 IVWS. The comparison now incorporates life-cycle and sustainability considerations, including operation and maintenance, community management, climate resilience, and service reliability.

Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not clearly presented. See Part IID, pp. 36-38.

CR8: Please revise Part IID discussions to include a summary table of the relevant national/ subnational plans, strategies, etc. The table would include: plan title and date, focus/ objective, and the project interventions/ outputs relevant to the plan/ strategy.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR 8: Section IID (Pages 37-40) now includes a summary table linking the relevant national/regional plans and strategies to the project. The table lists, for each instrument, its title and date, its main objective, as well as the corresponding project components, outputs, and interventions. In particular, it consolidates elements related to the National Development Plan (NDP), Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the National Action Plan (NAP), Strategy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests (SPREF), the Water Code, legislation on sustainable development, and the framework on gender and social inclusion.

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIE, pp. 38-40.

CAR7: Please revise Part IIE discussions to include a summary table of applicable national technical standards. The table should include: the national technical standards (with dates), the project interventions/ activities they apply to, and the arrangements to ensure compliance. Applicable standards may include building codes, water quality regulations, environmental requirements, and other sector-specific regulations relevant to the project interventions.

CR9: Move the paragraph under “Compliance with the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP)”, p. 39, and utilize it/ as needed in Part IIK and/ or Part IIIC.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR 7: Section IIE (pages 40-42) has been supplemented with a summary table of applicable national technical standards, specifying their dates, the relevant activities/interventions, and the measures planned to ensure compliance. The table covers, in particular, requirements related to water quality, drinking water supply infrastructure, environmental assessments, health and safety, and other relevant sector-specific requirements.

Response to CR9: The general paragraph regarding the Adaptation Fund’s ESP has been moved to Parts IIK (pages 51-52) and part IIIC (56-61), where it more directly supports the analysis and management of environmental and social risks.

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear. See Part IIF, pp. 40-41.

CAR8: Please revise Table 6 to include more related ongoing/ completed projects (e.g.: projects funded by World Bank, GEF, other donors, etc.) and more details. The table should include project title and funding source, date (start- end) and status (ongoing, completed, etc.); project interventions objectives focus and location; synergy/ lessons learned/ complementarities with the proposed project.

CR10: the paragraph “The National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), whose remit is to support the State and local authorities in ensuring access to drinking water throughout the country, will be involved in all phases of the project’s implementation in order to avoid duplication. ONEP will act as a technical partner for design and monitoring, ensuring that all activities planned under other projects in the targeted localities are taken into account and harmonized, particularly with regard to drinking water supply, thereby guaranteeing complementarity and efficiency”, p. 41, may warrant further clarification on ONEP’s role ((implementing/ executing role, technical support provider for the executing entity, etc.). Reflect this clarification as appropriate in related discussions across the document.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR 8: Table 8, part II F (42-44) has been expanded to present available related projects/programs, including the donor, period, and status; objectives/interventions and areas of intervention; as well as synergies, lessons learned, and complementarities with the proposed project.

Response to CR 10: The role of ONEP has been clarified in Part II F (Pages 42-44). Indeed, ONEP is neither the Implementing Entity nor the Executing Entity; it acts as a national technical support agency for the PNCC, particularly for technical design, sectoral coordination, and monitoring/supervision of water infrastructure, in order to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity with existing investments.

This clarification has also been reflected in Part III A (pages 53-54) of the full proposal.

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. A dedicated component is included for the purpose (Component 3). See Part IIG, pp. 41-42. However, including a brief discussion on component 3 activities in Part IIG is recommended.

CR11: In Part IIG, please briefly discuss component 3 activities (2-3 brief paragraphs/ half page or less).

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR 11: Section IIG (45) now includes a concise overview of the activities of Component 3, “Knowledge Management and Learning.” It describes the capitalization on lessons learned, regional and national knowledge-sharing workshops, exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions, the production and dissemination of communication materials and knowledge products, as well as the development and updating of a dedicated website. These activities aim to disseminate sustainable practices for the provision and management of drinking water in rural areas and to promote their replication.

Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIH, pp. 42-45 and Annex 2, pp. 105-121. However, some additional revisions/information need to be addressed in Part IIH.

CR12: Please address following:

1. Revise the discussions in Part IIH to include a summary table of all conducted consultations and refer to Annex 2 on consultations for more details. The table should include consultations dates, consulted entities/ local communities, participants number disaggregated by gender, topics discussed and outcomes, and how these outcomes are considered in project design.
2. To save space for addressing the review comments, delete/ move the photos from Part IIH to Annex 2, and revise related text in Part IIH accordingly.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CR 12:

1. Part IIH (pages 45-48) has been revised in accordance with the comments provided. A summary table of the consultations conducted indicating the dates, the entities/communities consulted, the number of participants broken down by gender, the topics discussed, the main findings, and how these findings were incorporated into the project design has been included.
2. The text part II H (pages 45-48) has been revised and refers to the table and appendix 2 for detailed information. The photos have been removed too.

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part II" I", pp. 46-47. However, please address the below comment.

CR13: Please add a brief paragraph at the end of Part II" I" to indicate that the planned project will achieve its objectives and outcomes solely based on the requested funds from the AF and without additional funding from other donors.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR 13: A paragraph has been added at the end of Part II-I (pages 40-42) to clarify that the project is designed as an intervention fully funded by the \$10,000,000 grant requested from the Adaptation Fund and that the achievement of its objectives, outputs, and outcomes does not depend on co-financing or additional funding from another donor.

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIIF, pp. 66-67.

CAR9: Please address the following:

1. As per AF guidelines of July 2026, no need for the project objective level part (upper part of Table 14). The table should reflect the project outcome and output levels and associated indicators, the AF related outcome and output levels and indicators, allocated amounts at AF outcome/ output indicator levels, and total allocated amounts at AF outcome and output levels (which should be equal to total components cost at each level).
2. The Output level is missing in Table 14. Please include.
3. Revise Table 14 to ensure complete alignment with the latest AF related guidelines of July 2026 found at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/AF-SRF-Updated-templates_results-framework-table-and-results-framework-alignment-table.pdf

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR 9:

1. The former Table 14, now titled "Table 17" (pages 69-70), has been revised in accordance with the July 2026 Adaptation Fund Results Framework template. The row regarding project objectives has been removed; the project's outcomes and outputs, along with their indicators, have been aligned with the Fund's relevant outcomes, outputs, and indicators ; an alignment at the output level has been added; and grant allocations are presented at the relevant outcome and output levels so that the totals match the component costs.
2. The observation has been addressed (refer to table 17)
3. The observation was taken into account (refer to table 17)

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear. See Part IIJ, p. 47.

CAR10: Please revise part IIJ discussion to include under dedicated subheading all aspects of sustainability including but not limited to economic, social, environmental, institutional, and financial, along with the arrangements through which this would be achieved taking into account sustainability of operation and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructures/ installations to be developed by the project.

CR14: Add a brief discussion to reflect the replication/ upscaling aspects of the project outcomes with other funds after its end.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR 10: Part IIJ (pages 50-51) has been restructured into subsections dedicated to economic, financial, social, environmental, and institutional sustainability. It details the operation and maintenance mechanisms, including local management committees, water fees and maintenance funds, capacity building, support from ONEP, and institutional anchoring.

Response to CR 14: A subsection on replication and scaling up has also been added to explain how the project's models, tools, and lessons learned can be replicated in other localities and how other sources of funding can be mobilized after the project's completion.

Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIK, pp. 47-49.

CAR11: Please address the following:

1. Revise the introductory discussion of Part IIK to reflect alignment with AF requirements regarding initial E&S screening, project risk classification "B" and management of USPs.
2. Refer to ESMP (to be provided), gender assessment and action plan, at related AF E&S principles in column 3 of Table 7.
3. Ensure consistency of the risks/ impacts with those in Part IIIC, ESMF, and ESMP (to be provided).

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR 11:

1. The introduction to Part IIK (51-52) now mentions the preliminary environmental and social assessment, the project's classification in Category B of the Adaptation Fund, and the treatment of the relevant site-specific interventions as USPs subject to assessment prior to implementation.
2. The former Table 7, now titled "Table 10" (page 51-52) now establishes links between the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) contained in the Environmental and Social Framework Document (ESMF) in appendix 4 and the Gender Assessment and Action Plan in appendix 1, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social principles.
3. Terminology and descriptions of risks/impacts have been harmonized throughout Part IIK (51-52), Part IIIC (56-61), and of the consolidated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Any site-specific risks identified during the USP assessment will be addressed through the applicable site-specific instrument prior to the start of construction.

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. The implementing entity management fee (USD 783,410) is 8.5% of the total project cost (USD 9,216,590).

Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. The project execution costs (USD 799,613) are at 8.7% of the total project cost.

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. The Inter-professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (FIRCA) is accredited by the AFB.

Accreditation Expiration Date: 10 April 2030

Implementation Arrangements

Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIIA, pp. 50-51. Further clarifications/ revisions are needed.

CAR12: In Part IIIA, please address the following:

1. Please clearly indicate the administrative and technical bodies and other relevant organizations (including ONEP) and their role as service/ technical support providers for the execution of the project under the umbrella of the lead executing entity (PNCC).
2. PNCC is referred to as "Implementing" entity in the discussions of Part IIIA, please revise to "executing entity" in the related discussions, organizational chart (Figure 18) and across the document.
3. Clarify further the relationship between the EE and the execution support organizations (are they executing

partners/ subcontractors?). Also, reflect the PMU and its key staff in the project management organizational chart (to demonstrate that gender/ E&S aspects are covered).

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR12:

1. Part IIIA (pages 53-54) clearly distinguishes FIRCA as the Implementing Entity, the PNCC as the Lead Executing Entity, and the administrative/technical agencies including ONEP as implementation support structures and technical assistance providers.
2. All incorrect references to the PNCC as the “Implementing Entity” have been corrected to “Executing Entity,” including in the organizational chart. (see page 53)
3. The relationship between the PNCC and the execution support structures has been clarified; these structures operate under the coordination of the PNCC in accordance with their mandates and/or contracts, without acting as a substitute for the Executing Entity. The organizational chart highlights the PMU and its key functions, including monitoring and evaluation, gender, and environmental and social safeguards.(see page 53)

Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIIB, pp. 52-53. However, some revisions are needed.

CR15: Revise the “Risk” statements in column 1 of Table 8 for more clarity and some typos.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR 15: The wording in the “Risk” column of Table 11 (pages 55-56) has been revised to state each risk clearly, specifically, and grammatically correctly. Errors have been corrected, and the wording has been aligned with the corresponding mitigation measures and management responsibilities.

Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIIC, pp. 54-56, and ESMF Appendix 3.

CR16: The ESMF is very generic and does not include a consolidated project related ESMP as per the AF ESP related requirements. Also, the second paragraph under section 6.1, p. 148, states “Thus, to comply with the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and”, among other editorial issues. Please change “World Bank” to “Adaptation Fund ESP” and conduct a round of editing proofreading for the ESMF.

CAR13: Please address the following:

1. In compliance with AF requirements and ESP, an Environmental and social Management Plan (ESMP) is required to demonstrate how the project E&S risks will be managed. A typical ESMP Matrix/ table generally includes the AF E&S principle, the project component output/ activity related to the risk/ impact, the risk/

impact, the mitigation measures, the roles and responsibilities for implementing the ESMP mitigation measures, IE arrangements to supervise its implementation by the EE, the M&E frequency to ensure compliance with mitigation measures/ AF ESP, and allocated budgets/ budget lines to implement mitigation measures and monitoring/ evaluation. The ESMP should reflect USPs, if any, along with related management arrangements as per AF requirement, and opportunities consultation and adaptive management.

2. Ensure the consistency of ESMP risks/ impacts with those of Part IIC E&S checklist table.

3. Refer to the GAP as appropriate in Part IIC discussions.

4. In Part IIC, please include a brief discussion on the Grievance Mechanism and refer to the related annex for related further details.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR16: A consolidated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been added to appendix 4.

The terminology in the CGES/ESMF has been corrected to refer to the Adaptation Fund's ESP rather than the World Bank where the latter was an editorial holdover, and a consistency review has been conducted.

Responses to CAR13

1. A consolidated project environmental and social management plan has been added to Section III C (pages 56-61) on table 12.

The detailed ESMP has been added to appendix 4 in the ESMP.

2. The E&S risks/impacts have been aligned with those in Part IIC (pages 51-52) and the in the ESMP.

3. The Gender Assessment and Action Plan are referenced in Part IIC (page 56-61).

4. Part IIC (pages 56-61) now outlines the grievance management mechanism and refers to the detailed procedures in the annex (appendix 4, Table 6).

Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No.

CAR14: In Table 15, please include a breakdown of the implementing entity fee. The fee may cover: Corporate activities fees related to engagement with donor (Policy support, Portfolio management, Reporting, Outreach and knowledge sharing) and Project cycle management fees (Project preparation and management oversight including financial management and quality insurance, Implementation reports supervision, and Project completion and evaluation oversight). Also, see related CAR15 below.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CAR 14 : The former Table 15, now titled "Table 19" (pages 77-78) Consolidated Budget now includes a breakdown of the Implementing Entity's costs of 783,410 USD, distinguishing between institutional functions related to the relationship with the donor (policy support, portfolio management, reporting, communication, and knowledge sharing) and project cycle management and oversight functions (preparation for

project implementation and management oversight, financial management and quality assurance, oversight of implementation reports, closure, and oversight of evaluations).

Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See page 70 of Part IIIG, Table 15.

Note: See CAR15 below regarding budget and notes.

Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIIG, pp. 69-77.

CAR15: In Part IIIG, please address the following:

1. For more clarity and easy trackability of the budget information/ allocations, consolidate Tables 15 and 16 in one table that reflects allocated amounts at component/ outcome/ output/ activity levels along with related notes at activity level to briefly explain how allocated amounts will be spent. To have space for the consolidated table entries, present the allocated activities costs for the full project duration (not yearly basis).
2. Change "Project management costs (9.5 per cent)" at the bottom of the table, p. 70, to "Project Execution Costs".
3. At the bottom of the consolidated table requested in 1 above, provide the breakdown of EE costs and IE management costs/ IE fee.
4. Clearly indicate/ reflect as appropriate (at related budget lines) the allocated budgets for the Gender Action Plan and ESMP/ E&S risks management.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR15

1: For greater clarity and to facilitate the tracking of budget information, former Tables 15 and 16 have been swapped in the following order: "former Table 15" becomes "Table 19" and "former Table 16" becomes "Table 18."

The former Table 16 (now Table 18) is, in fact, the detailed budget, including budget notes to help understand the breakdown of costs for each activity. Its last column shows the total costs over the project's four years for each budget line item.

The former Table 15 (now Table 19) is a summary of the Table 18 that links the project results (outputs) to the disbursement schedule for carrying out the activities required to achieve them. This table serves as the basis for developing the disbursement schedule (Table 20).

For this reason, we propose keeping these two tables as is while swapping their order of appearance in the complete project proposal to ensure a better understanding of the logic behind the financial information they convey.

2. This observation was taken into account in the complete proposal (see Tables 18 and 19).
3. The observation has been taken into account in the new Tables 18 and 19.
- 4: Allocations for the Gender Action Plan and the PGES/E&S risk management are explicitly identified in the relevant budget lines.

Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: To a large extent. See Part IIID, pp. 56-69. However, some revisions/ clarifications are needed.

CAR16: Please address the following:

1. The last para, p. 57, refers to "Tables D.1 and D.2 below, and the timetable for the submission of contractual deliverables to the Adaptation Fund is set out in Table D.3". Please revise.
2. Consolidate Tables 9 and 10 in one table "Budgeted Monitoring and Evaluation Plan".
3. Clearly reflect all M&E plan items in the introductory discussion of Part IIID, including "Project Completion Report" which is missing (please include).
4. The M&E of the E&S risks and Gender aspects are not reflected in M&E plan. Please include along with allocated budgets.
5. Specify the costs termed "PM" in Table 9. Note: all listed items should be costed along with related budget lines.
6. In Table 9, please disaggregate the cost shared by the IE and EE for some listed M&E items to clearly indicate share of each entity along with respective budget line.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR16

- 1: Incorrect references to tables D.1/D.2/D.3 have been corrected in table 13-14 to match the actual numbering in the revised proposal.
2. The monitoring and evaluation tables have been consolidated into a single "Budgeted Monitoring and Evaluation Plan." See the new Table 13 (page 63)
- 3: The introductory text for M&E now lists all required deliverables, including the Project Completion Report. (see part III D, pages 62-63)
- 4: Monitoring of E&S risks, implementation of the PGES, and gender/PAG indicators is explicitly included in Table 13 along with the corresponding budget lines.
- 5: Non-explicit "PM" (For Memory in french) cost references are replaced or explained by identifiable budget lines.
- 6: When M&E activities involve both FIRCA and the PNCC/UCP, their respective cost shares and budget sources are distinguished. (See table 13)

Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: To a large extent.

CR17: Please ensure that the budgeted M&E Plan reflects the breakdown of IE fees for supervision of M&E function. See CAR16 above.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Response to CR17 The budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan now identifies the implementing entity's oversight role and links the corresponding M&E oversight activities to the breakdown of FIRCA/IE management costs, including quality assurance, review of implementation reports, financial oversight, and oversight of project closure/final evaluation. (see table 13)

Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIIE, pp. 60-65. Please address the below requested revisions/ clarifications. Also, include applicable AF core impact indicators tables.

CAR17: Please address the following:

1. Revise Part IIIE project specific results framework (Table 12) in compliance with the latest AF guidance of July 2025 that be accessed at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/AF-SRF-Updated-templates_results-framework-table-and-results-framework-alignment-table.pdf.
2. Ensure that all targets are indicated in numbers not only percentages or text. Also, as applicable, disaggregate direct/ indirect beneficiaries by gender.
3. On p. 66 it is stated: "Table 8 illustrates the project's alignment with the Adaptation Fund's results framework". Please revise the referenced Table number.

CAR18: Include in separate dedicated tables the applicable AF core impact indicators. At least the core impact indicator "Number of beneficiaries" including estimations for direct and indirect beneficiaries should be included. Other core impact indicators must be added if the project includes activities targeting the areas identified in AF results framework, namely (1) Early Warning System; (2) Assets Produced, Developed; Improved, or Strengthened; (3) Increased income, or avoided decrease in income or (4) Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated. Related guidance on core impact indicators tables can be found at:
Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (78 kB, DOC)
Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (152 kB, PDF)
Ensure that the targets of the core impact indicators are consistent with the project results framework.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: Responses to CAR17

1. The former Table 12, now titled “Table 16” (page 65-68) has been revised in accordance with the latest AF guidelines from July 2025.

2. Objectives are expressed numerically whenever the proposal provides a substantiated value; indicators related to people have also been disaggregated by sex. (see table 16)

3. The incorrect reference to “Table 8” has been corrected to indicate the appropriate number of the corresponding table 17 (page 69-70).

Response to CAR18: the new Table 15 (page 64) is dedicated to key impact indicators, namely: (1) number of beneficiaries; (2) assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened; (3) natural assets protected or rehabilitated.

Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?

Response: **Cleared**

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIH, Table 17, p. 77.

COMPLETE PROPOSAL FOR A SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Project/programme title: *Improving access to safe drinking water for rural communities in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change*

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Priority thematic area: Water management

Type of implementing entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing entity: Inter-professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (FIRCA)

Executing entity: National Climate Change Programme (PNCC) of the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE)

Amount of funding requested: 10,000,000 (in US dollar equivalent)

Signed Letter of Endorsement (LOE): Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs must be signed by the designated authority (DA). The signatory DA must be registered with the Adaptation Fund. To find out which DA is currently registered, please visit this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Submission stage:

- ☒ This proposal has already been submitted, including at a different stage (Concept, fully developed proposal)
- ☐ This is the very first submission of this proposal, at any stage.

If this is a resubmission, please state the date of the last submission: Click or tap to enter a date.

Please note that fully developed proposal documents must not exceed 100 pages for the main document and 100 pages for the annexes.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AF	Adaptation Fund
ANDE	National Environment Agency
APD	Detailed Preliminary Design Studies
APS	Preliminary Design Studies
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
PES	Environmental and Social Policy
FCFA	African Financial Community Francs
FIRCA	Inter-professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services
HU	in urban hydraulics
VWS	Village Water Supply
IVWS	Improved Village Water Supply
INS RGPH 2021	National Institute of Statistics, General Population and Housing Census, 2021
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MINETE	Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition
ONEP	National Office for Drinking Water
PNCC	National Climate Change Programme
PND	National Development Plan
2PAI-Bélier	Agro-industrial hub project in the Bélier region
PS Gouv 1	Government Social Programme 1
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SODEXAM	Airport, Aviation and Meteorological Operations and Development Company

Background and history of the project/programme:

Geography and climate

Côte d'Ivoire, situated in the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa, shares its northern borders with Mali and Burkina Faso, its western borders with Liberia and Guinea, and its eastern border with Ghana, whilst its southern coastline faces the Atlantic Ocean.¹ The country's climate is influenced by the Intertropical Convergence Zone, which brings a rainy season fuelled by monsoon rains and a dry season characterised by the Harmattan wind.² According to the 'State of the Climate 2022' report compiled by SODEXAM (Society for the Operation and Development of Airport, Aeronautical and Meteorological Operations), southern Côte d'Ivoire experiences two rainy seasons. The main rainy season is longer and more intense; it peaks in June with an average of 700 mm of rainfall in the Abidjan region, whilst a shorter rainy season runs from September to October. These two seasons are separated by a brief dry spell in August and September. Coastal areas also experience significant rainfall in March, November and December, particularly in the west, with annual totals ranging from 1,500 to 2,500 mm. Inland regions receive between 1,200 and 1,500 mm per year, a figure that can reach 2,000 mm in mountainous areas. The north of the country has a single rainy season, which peaks in August. Average temperatures range from around 30 °C along the coast to 32–34 °C inland.

Administrative and territorial organisation of Côte d'Ivoire ³

Côte d'Ivoire is administratively organised into two autonomous districts (Abidjan and Yamoussoukro), twelve districts and thirty-one regions. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the distribution of these districts and their respective regions.

Table 1 : Districts and regions of Côte d'Ivoire

Districts	Geographical location	Administrative centre	Regions
Abidjan	South	Abidjan	
Yamoussoukro	Centre	Yamoussoukro	
Lakes	Central-East	Dimbokro	Bélier, Iffou, N'zi, Moronou
Comoé	South-East	Abengourou	Indénié-Djuablin, South Comoé
Denguélé	North-West	Odienné	Folon, Kabadougou
Goh-Djiboua	South-Central	Gagnoa	Goh, Loh-Djiboua
Lagunes	South	Dabou	Agnébi-Tiassa, Mé, Grands-Ponts
Mountains	West	Man	Tonkpi, Cavally, Guémon
Sassandra-Marahoué	Central-West	Daloa	Upper Sassandra, Marahoué
Savanes	North	Korhogo	Poro, Tchologo, Bagoué
Lower Sassandra	South-West	San Pedro	Nawa, San Pedro, Gbôklè
Bandama Valley	Central	Bouaké	Hambol, Gbêkê
Woroba	North-West	Séguéla	Béré, Bafing, Worodougou
Zanzan	North-East	Bondoukou	Boukani, Gontougo

¹National Environmental Policy, 2011

²Environmental Profile of Côte d'Ivoire, July 2021

³Decree No. 2013-294 of 2 May 2013 establishing thirty-one (31) regions, administrative districts and regional local authorities.



Figure1 : Administrative map of Côte d'Ivoire.

Population

In 2021, Côte d'Ivoire had a population of 29,389,150, comprising 14,044,160 women (47.8 per cent) and 15,344,990 men (52.2 per cent). Between 2014 and 2021, the annual intercensal growth rate stood at 2.9 per cent. The population is spread across 5,616,487 households, with an average size of 5.2 people, and the national population density is 91 inhabitants per km². In terms of age structure, 38.2 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age, 59.2 per cent belongs to the working-age group (15–64 years) and 2.6 per cent is aged 65 or over.⁴ The population is predominantly urban, with 52.5 per cent (15,428,957 people) living in urban areas compared with 47.5 per cent (13,960,193) in rural areas. This reflects a marked trend, with the urbanisation rate rising from 32.0 per cent in 1975 to 52.5 per cent in 2021.⁵

The Autonomous District of Abidjan, the country's economic capital, is the most populous city, with 5,616,633 inhabitants, and has the highest population density, at 2,994 inhabitants per km². It is followed by Bouaké, with 832,371 inhabitants, Korhogo, with 440,926 inhabitants, and Daloa, with 421,879 inhabitants. Abidjan is not only the largest city in Côte d'Ivoire, but also the second most populous city in West Africa, after Lagos in Nigeria.

Environmental context and climate change

Côte d'Ivoire is highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly due to rising temperatures, sea-level rise and increasing rainfall variability. Between 1970 and 2021, the average temperature rose by between 0.5 °C and 0.8 °C (five-year moving average).⁶ Rainfall patterns have changed, with more frequent rainfall during the dry season and longer periods of drought during the wet season. Projections from organisations such as the UK Met Office, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and the World Bank indicate that by 2050, Côte d'Ivoire could face significant impacts from climate change. Average temperatures are expected to rise by between 1 °C and 4 °C, depending on greenhouse gas emission scenarios. The frequency of extreme heat days is expected to increase significantly, with an additional 20 days by 2030 and an additional 60 days by 2060 under a moderate emissions scenario. Rainfall is also expected to become more variable, with

⁴ UN-Habitat National Report on Côte d'Ivoire, 'A Better Quality of Life for All in an Urbanising World', 2023

⁵ General Population and Housing Census, 2021

⁶ The five-year average temperature rose from 26.29 °C in 1970 to 27.22 °C in 2021, an increase of 0.93 °C. If we consider only annual temperatures, which are more likely to contain outliers, the increase over this period is 0.70 °C.

decreases of up to 9 per cent in May and increases of around 9 per cent in October. At the same time, sea levels are expected to rise by 30 cm by 2050, increasing the risks of coastal flooding and erosion. Figure 2 illustrates temperature variations from 1980 to 2019.

The effects of climate change are already visible in Côte d'Ivoire and are expected to intensify as temperatures rise, climate variability increases and extreme weather events become more frequent. Future conditions are expected to lead to more severe droughts, more intense rainfall events and an increased risk of flooding.

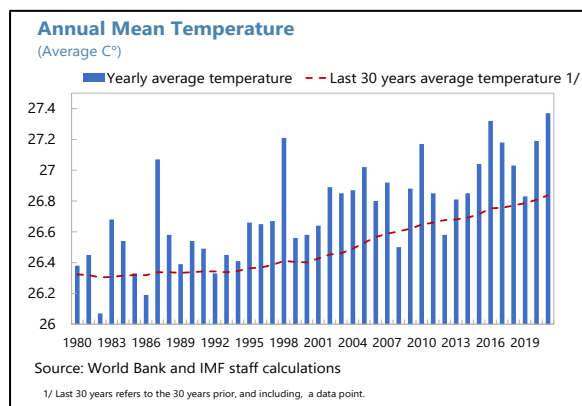


Figure2 : Temperature assessment from 1980 to 2019

Ivory Coast's climate vulnerability and the impact of deforestation

Largely due to the expansion of intensive agriculture, Côte d'Ivoire has faced severe deforestation. Forest cover, which accounted for 37 per cent of the national territory in 1960, fell to 14 per cent in 2010 and to just 8 per cent in 2019. Whilst forests play a vital role in carbon sequestration, deforestation not only undermines this function but also increases climate vulnerability by exacerbating rising temperatures, reducing the likelihood of rainfall, degrading soils and increasing the risk of flooding and landslides.⁷

Water resources⁸

Côte d'Ivoire's river system comprises four major river basins, from west to east (Cavally, Sassandra, Bandama and Comoé), as well as several small coastal watercourses in the south (notably the Tabou, Néro, San-Pédro, Niouniourou, Boubo, Agnéby, Mé, Bia and Tanoé), tributaries of the Niger in the far north-west (Gbanhala, Baoulé, Dégou, Kankélaba and Bagoué) and tributaries of the Black Volta in the north-east (Koulda, Kolodio, Gbanlou Bineda and Kohodio). The Bandama basin is the only one to lie entirely within the national territory, whilst the others are shared with neighbouring countries, notably via the Niger and Volta river systems. Côte d'Ivoire has no natural lakes or ponds; the existing bodies of water are artificial reservoirs created by hydroelectric and irrigation dams. The available surface water resources are estimated at 39 billion m³.

National context regarding drinking water⁹

Water is a renewable but limited and fragile resource, and a key driver of development. Although Côte d'Ivoire has a dense river network, this contrasts with the limited number of water supply facilities. Since 1973, the government has taken measures to expand access to safe drinking water nationwide, ensuring both quantity and quality. More than 22,000 boreholes fitted with hand-operated pumps (PMH) have been drilled, of which 18,000 operate as part of the village water supply scheme to serve localities with populations of between 100 and 1,000. The remainder operate as part of urban water supply schemes (HU) or improved village water supply schemes (IVWS), supplying settlements with populations of between 1,000 and 4,000.

Despite these efforts, national drinking water coverage remains limited to 53 per cent of localities and urban areas. The capacity of the institutions responsible for water supply, in particular the National

⁷World Bank Group, West and Central Africa, Côte d'Ivoire: National Report on Climate and Development, October 2023

⁸<https://www.fao.org>

⁹ 2019 MEETING OF SECTOR MINISTERS, Côte d'Ivoire, COUNTRY FACT SHEET, 2019

Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), as well as that of local authorities and communities, is insufficient to ensure the roll-out of infrastructure across the whole country. Significant regional disparities also persist, as highlighted by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS): the proportion of the population relying on surface water stands at 8.2 per cent in the West, 14.8 per cent in the North-East and 23 per cent in the central region.

The impact of climate change on the Bandama catchment¹⁰

Historical data indicate that between the 1980s and 2000, Côte d'Ivoire experienced a prolonged rainfall deficit of around 3 per cent compared with the 1971–2000 reference period. Severe droughts occurred in 1983 and 1998, with deficits of 15 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. In the Bandama catchment, rainfall variability between 1981 and 2016 was characterised by alternating dry and wet periods, with an overall deficit phase from 1981 to 1999 followed by a wetter phase from 2000 to 2016. During the dry season, water availability in the catchment decreases due to intensifying drought and lower rainfall. The decline in rainfall from January to March across the entire catchment primarily affects surface water resources, thereby reducing the capacity to meet water demand in all sectors. The central part of the catchment area is particularly exposed to the risks of drought, as the main livelihood activities, notably agriculture and livestock farming, are heavily dependent on water. This results in greater vulnerability to climate change in these regions.

In the city of Bouaké, water availability relies mainly on surface water and agro-pastoral dams. Heavy human pressure and inappropriate land use around these dams increase their vulnerability and that of their users to climate change. A sensitivity analysis shows that irregular seasonal rainfall patterns affect both the availability and quality of water resources. The decline in rainfall between 1981 and 1999 led to a widespread reduction in surface water flows. Similarly, the lack of rainfall during the dry season leads to a decrease in water availability in these reservoirs.

Project rationale

General

Water is one of the major challenges of the 21st century. Extreme events such as droughts and floods have serious consequences for access to water and global food security. In Côte d'Ivoire, there are numerous threats to water resources. Whilst overall availability remains sufficient, resources are unevenly distributed across the southern, central and northern regions of the country.¹¹ Although Côte d'Ivoire generally benefits from relatively abundant water resources, with annual rainfall ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 mm and significant surface and groundwater reserves spread across 537 watercourses, particularly in the Cavally, Sassandra, Bandama and Comoé basins, access to water remains highly uneven. Many surface water sources on which rural communities rely for their drinking water supply dry up during periods of drought. As a result, 42.2 per cent of rural households have no access to water supply services, a figure that rises to 53 per cent among the poorest households. These difficulties are further exacerbated by climate change, which is altering temperature and rainfall patterns and increasing the frequency of water shortages.

Temperature trends

Between 1960 and 2010, average temperatures in Côte d'Ivoire rose by 1.6 °C. This upward trend is expected to continue, albeit with regional variations. Projections indicate an increase of around 1.3 °C by 2030, 1.8 °C by 2050 and 2.1 °C by 2070 compared with 1960 levels. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, which assumes that emissions will stabilise at a relatively low level before the end of the century, temperatures could rise by up to 3 °C across much of the country by 2100.¹² The northern, eastern and central regions are expected to experience greater warming than the southern and

¹⁰PROJECT: CIV 10 0010310 'Strengthening the integration of climate change adaptation into planning in Côte d'Ivoire' – preparation of five sectoral reports on soil, agriculture, water resources, coastal resources and health; **sectoral report: water resources.**

¹¹2019 MEETING OF SECTORAL MINISTERS, Côte d'Ivoire, COUNTRY PROFILE, 2019

¹²Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Concentration Scenarios, March 2015

western regions.

Changes in precipitation

Projections indicate that total annual rainfall could increase by an average of 0.3 per cent by 2050 and 1.2 per cent by 2070, with the largest increases expected in the northern and western regions. In contrast, the central part of the country could see a decrease of around 3 per cent. Seasonal patterns are also expected to change, with the rainy season starting and ending earlier than historical norms. According to the RCP 4.5 scenario, daily rainfall could decrease by around 8 per cent between April and July by 2100¹³.

Figure 3 illustrates the projected changes in temperature and rainfall in Côte d'Ivoire by 2070.

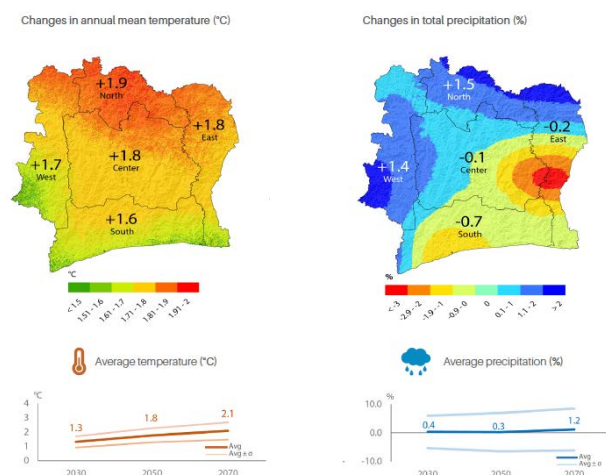


Figure3 : Projected changes in temperature and rainfall in Côte d'Ivoire by 2070¹⁴

Scope of the project

Recent climate trends show that several regions of Côte d'Ivoire have experienced significant changes, with rising temperatures, falling rainfall and an increase in extreme weather events. These changes have led to a decline in water resources, particularly surface water, which remains the main source of drinking water for rural populations. At present, only 58.8 per cent of rural households have access to an improved water source, leaving many communities heavily dependent on surface water, which is increasingly affected by climate change.¹⁵ This dependence exacerbates their vulnerability and poses serious challenges in terms of access to drinking water. The consequences are particularly severe for women, young people and children, whose daily activities and livelihoods are directly constrained by water scarcity.

This vulnerability reflects the cumulative effect of the climate challenges already identified, including rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, more frequent droughts and increasing pressure on water resources. The central region is particularly at risk: projections indicate a rise in temperatures of up to 3 °C by 2100 and a decrease in rainfall of around 3 per cent by 2070, making access to safe drinking water particularly precarious. It is therefore essential to strengthen water supply systems in rural communities in this region in order to reduce their vulnerability and build their resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

In light of this situation, it is essential to improve access to drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d'Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the combined effects of rising temperatures, falling rainfall, recurrent droughts and other adverse effects of climate change.

Projection of water resource availability in the project area up to 2075¹⁶

¹³AfDB, National Climate Change Profile, 2018

¹⁴World Bank Group for West and Central Africa, Côte d'Ivoire: National Report on Climate and Development, October 2023

¹⁵2019 SECTOR MINISTERS' MEETING, COUNTRY FACT SHEET: Côte d'Ivoire, 2019

¹⁶PROJECT: CIV 10 0010310 'Strengthening the integration of climate change adaptation into development in Côte d'Ivoire', preparation of five sectoral reports on soil, agriculture, water resources, coastal resources and health,

Sectoral report: water resources.

Studies carried out in the Bandama catchment and in coastal basins confirm that the rainfall deficits recorded in Côte d'Ivoire since the 1970s have significantly reduced river flows. By contrast, projections based on the RCP 4.5 scenario indicate a more favourable outlook for groundwater resources. Groundwater recharge is expected to rise from 172 mm to 304.8 mm by 2025, from 170.1 mm to 301.1 mm by 2050, and from 173.9 mm to 311.9 mm by 2075, accompanied by higher flow rates from June to August.

Furthermore, under this same scenario, by 2050 and assuming constant abstraction levels, the capacity for water extraction and abstraction could at least be maintained. This suggests that groundwater will remain usable over the coming decades, making the construction of boreholes in the project area a relevant adaptation option for enhancing water security.

Overview of the project area

The project will be implemented in central Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 4), specifically in the regions of Bélier, Gbêkê, Iffou, Marahoué and N'Zi. Water resources in these regions are highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards, posing major challenges for local communities. Rural communities, in particular, face recurring difficulties in securing sufficient water supplies to meet their basic needs. The areas targeted by the project were selected due to the significant impacts of climate change on surface water resources. Several localities in the target regions have reported a decline in water availability and increasing difficulties in accessing safe drinking water.

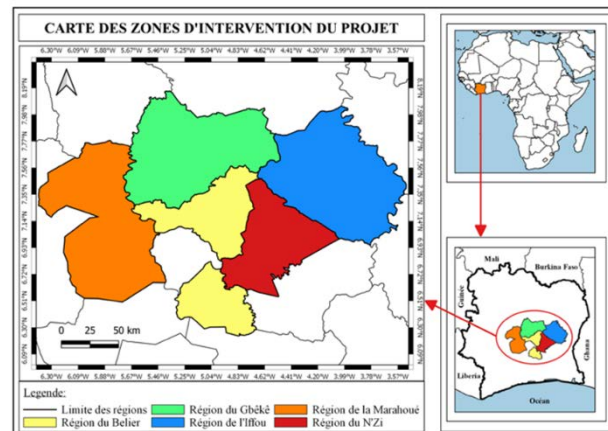


Figure4 : Project target area

A field mission carried out in May 2024 in 18 villages, during the project's preparatory phase, confirmed the existence of critical shortcomings in water infrastructure. In some communities, there are no improved water sources at all, whilst in others, the existing systems are either insufficient in number or frequently out of service. The villages studied, with populations ranging from 200 to 1,500, revealed a density of pumps well below actual needs. As a result, many households are forced to rely on unimproved sources, such as surface water or traditional hand-dug wells. However, these sources are becoming increasingly unreliable due to climate change, as rivers, oxbow lakes and wells dry up during periods of drought.

In the absence of improved drinking water supply systems, communities remain extremely vulnerable to climate change, leading to serious environmental and socio-economic consequences, particularly for rural livelihoods. Data collected during the mission identified 206 villages in the project area that currently lack access to an improved drinking water source. The total population affected is estimated at between 41,200 and 309,000 people.

Table 2 below has been compiled using data collected from the regional water authorities during the field mission.

Table2 : Distribution of pump requirements in the project's target area

Regions	Number of villages without access to drinking water	Number of villages with faulty pumps	Number of villages experiencing population growth requiring the extension or modernisation of water supply networks
IFFOU	57	12	10
BELIER	23	N/A	18
GBEKE	48	13	16
MARAHOUÉ	51	9	N/A
NZI	27	N/A	N/A
Total	206		

A second consultation mission with local authorities, carried out from 23 to 28 February 2026 in the regional capitals of the five target regions, namely Daoukro (Iffou region), Dimbokro (N'Zi region), Toumodi (Bélier region), Bouaké (Gbêkê region) and Bouaflé (Marahoué region), resulted in the shortlisting of 60 localities, of which 30 will benefit from village water supply systems (VWS) and a further 30 from improved village water supply systems (IVWS). The total number of direct beneficiaries is estimated at 71,953 people, comprising 19,468 for the VWS and 52,485 for the IVWS¹⁷.

The selection was made, in each region, by consensus during working sessions with the prefectural administration, the regional council, the Regional Directorate for the Environment, the Regional Directorate for Water Resources and the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), based on the following priority criteria: (i) the level of access to water, (ii) the distance to and accessibility of the nearest water source, and (iii) the size of the population. Priority was given to villages with little or no access to drinking water, where vulnerability is most acute, and with a population of between 100 and 4,000 inhabitants. Criteria relating to the distance to and accessibility of the nearest water source were also taken into account, as longer and more difficult journeys indicate a greater sense of urgency. The combination of these criteria enabled the regional authorities to propose, in each region, a list of villages that could potentially benefit from the project (refer to the consultation report: Annex 2).

Based on the list of 60 shortlisted villages, geophysical site surveys were carried out to confirm the likelihood of suitable drilling sites being present. This survey identified three potential drilling sites in each of the 60 villages. Consequently, the 60 shortlisted villages were confirmed as beneficiaries of this project. The reports on the geophysical surveys carried out at the various locations are set out in Annex 4.

Overview of the target regions

The Gbêkê region¹⁸

Located in the centre of Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 350 km from Abidjan, the Gbêkê region covers an area of 9,136 km². Ecologically, it lies in the transition zone between forest and savannah, characterised by a mosaic of savannahs, sparse forests and dense semi-deciduous forests. Administratively, the region is divided into four departments: Bouaké, Béoumi, Botro and Sakassou; which together comprise 20 sub-prefectures and 771 villages. According to the 2021 census (INS, RGPH 2021), the region has a population of 1,352,900, comprising 699,816 men and 653,085 women¹⁹. In terms of its hydrography, the region lies entirely within the Bandama catchment area, straddling two sub-basins: that of the Bandama Blanc to the north-west and that of the N'Zi to the south and east. Figure 5 shows a map of the Gbêkê region.

¹⁷ These figures were derived from updated data from the General Population and Housing Census (RGPH 2021), updated to reflect an average annual growth rate of 2.7%.

¹⁸ Ivoirepolitics.Org/presentation-de-Gbêkê

¹⁹ National Institute of Statistics, General Population and Housing Census, 2021

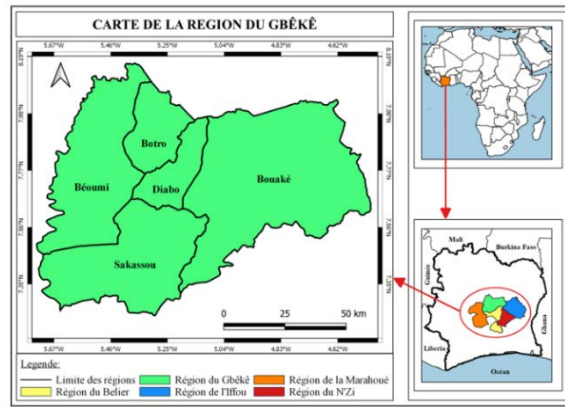


Figure5 : Map of the Gbêkê region

The Bélier Region²⁰

The Bélier region comprises both the autonomous district of Yamoussoukro (departments of Yamoussoukro and Attiéguakro) and the administrative region of Bélier (departments of Didiévi, Djékanou, Tiébissou and Toumodi). Located approximately 200 km north of Abidjan, it covers an area of 11,695 km². According to the 2021 census (INS, RGP 2021), the region has a population of 702,341, comprising 353,812 men (51 per cent) and 348,529 women (49 per cent). The topography is relatively flat, and the river system consists of the Bandama River and its tributaries, the N'Zi and the Kan. These watercourses flow down gentle slopes of 1 to 3 per cent, with narrow basins and limited lateral inflows; they are characterised by high inter-annual variability and marked low-water flows from January to April. The vegetation is typical of the Baoulé V transition zone between the southern forests and the northern savannahs; it consists of wooded and herbaceous savannahs interspersed with mesophilic gallery forests along the watercourses. Figure 6 shows a map of the Bélier region.

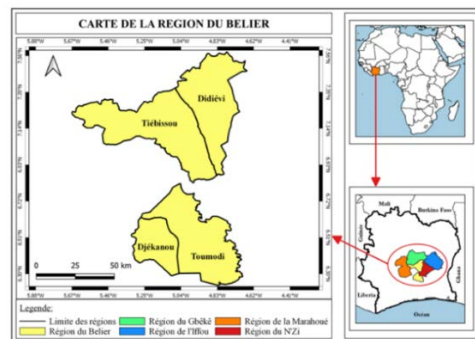


Figure6 : Map of the Bélier region

The N'Zi region²¹

Located in the central-eastern part of Côte d'Ivoire, the N'Zi region borders the Lacs region to the west, the Iffou region to the north, the Iffou and Moronou regions to the east, and the Moronou region to the south. It has a population of 254,623, comprising 129,386 men and 125,237 women, and is administratively divided into three departments: Dimbokro, Bocanda and Kouassi-Kouassikro. The region's main watercourse is the River N'Zi, which, due to low rainfall, experiences only relatively minor flooding. The vegetation consists of patches of mesophilic forest and vast savannahs interspersed with gallery forests. Figure 7 shows a map of the N'Zi region.

²⁰Ivoirepolitique.Org/presentation-de-Bélier

²¹Ivoirepolitique.Org/presentation-of-NZI

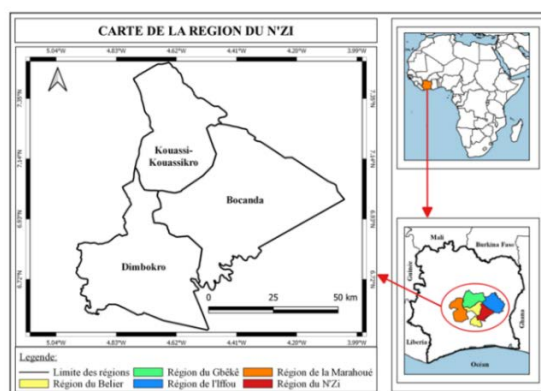


Figure7 : Map of the N'Zi region

Iffou Region²²

The Iffou region is situated in central-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, within an area historically known as the 'cocoa loop'. It is bordered by the Hambol region to the north and the Moronou region to the south. Its eastern and south-eastern boundaries are formed by the Comoé River, beyond which lie the Gontougo and Indénié-Djuablin regions. To the west, it borders the N'Zi and Béliér regions, and to the north-west, the Gbêkê region. The region lies to the east of V Baoulé and covers an area of 8,955 km², representing 2.8 per cent of the national territory. According to the 2021 census (INS, RGPH 2021), it has a population of 378,560, comprising 196,717 men and 181,843 women. Figure 8 shows a map of the Iffou region.

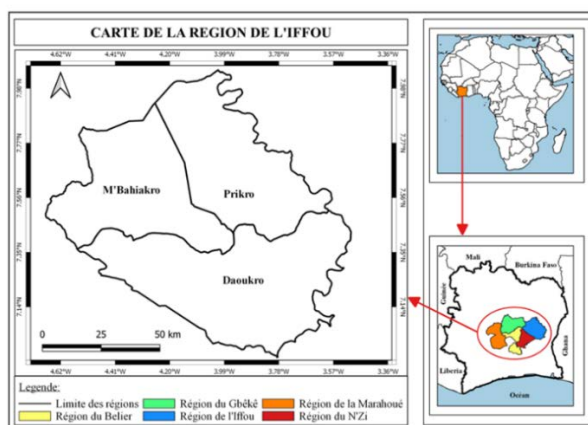


Figure8 : Map of the Iffou region

Marahoué Region²³

The Marahoué region is situated in the central-western part of Côte d'Ivoire. It is bordered by the Béré region to the north, the Gôh region to the south, the Gbêkê and Béliér regions to the east, and the Haut-Sassandra region to the west. Straddling both forest and savannah zones, the region covers an area of 9,092, km², of which 4,222 km² belongs to the Bouaflé department, 3,252 km² to the Zuénoula department and 1,618 km² to the Sinfra department. According to the 2021 census (INS, RGPH 2021), the Marahoué region has a total population of 981,180, comprising 521,475 men and 459,704 women. The region is drained by the Red Bandama River, which forms a natural boundary to the east, and by the Marahoué River, which flows through much of the territory. Other rivers include the Baha, the Ouréné, the Bôlè, the Zabré, the Bouré, the Dromonyi, the Houda and the Tenéré. Figure 9 shows a map of the Marahoué region.

²²Ivoirepolitique.Org/presentation-of-Iffou

²³Ivoirepolitics.Org/profile-of-Marahoue

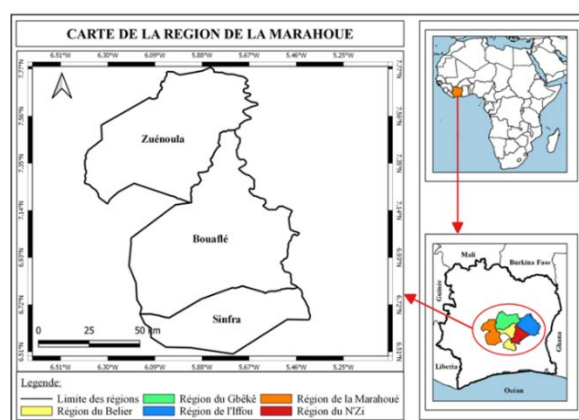


Figure9 : Map of the Marahoué region

Vulnerability of the selected communities to drinking water shortages

Interviews conducted during the field mission confirmed the high vulnerability of rural communities to climate change. The selected communities rely mainly on surface water sources, such as rivers and oxbow lakes, to meet their needs. Water use in the project area falls into three main categories: domestic consumption (drinking, cooking and hygiene); economic activities, notably the processing of agricultural products such as the milling of cereals and cassava; and community services, notably schools and health centres which require water for their day-to-day operations.

During the rainy season, women fetch water from local oxbow lakes and collect rainwater. However, during the dry season, the oxbow lakes dry up, forcing women to walk long distances – on average between 5 and 8 kilometres – to reach the nearest water source. These water sources are often contaminated by animal waste and human activity, which increases health risks. The shortage of drinking water also affects the education and health sectors. Public sector workers, such as nurses and teachers, are often reluctant to settle in villages that lack reliable access to water. Pupils, including very young children, sometimes have to walk long distances to get to school, whilst households in villages without safe drinking water have to walk several kilometres to reach the nearest health centre in the event of illness. Small-scale agricultural processing units are equally affected, as water shortages can force them to scale back or suspend their operations.

Collecting rainwater during the rainy season partially alleviates the problem, but inadequate treatment and storage of this water increase the risk of disease. Beyond these practical challenges, the lack of safe drinking water undermines social cohesion and quality of life. Interviews have revealed that, in villages without water pumps, young men find it difficult to get married, as women refuse to live in areas where access to water requires exhausting daily efforts. In some cases, newlyweds abandon their homes just a few days after the wedding. Women have also reported a reduction in their rest and sleep time, as they have to get up very early to fetch water before carrying out their domestic and agricultural tasks. These conditions contribute to the exodus of young people, as many prefer to settle in regions where living conditions are easier. However, these movements create competition for limited resources in host areas and can lead to tensions and conflicts.

The vulnerability of women and young people in the face of water scarcity

The initial gender assessment, attached as **Annex 1**, was based on primary data collected during field consultation missions, as well as secondary data from reports by regional technical services in the project's target areas. Data collection took place during field missions carried out in May 2024, whilst preparing the project concept note, and in May 2026 whilst drafting the full proposal. This analysis included data disaggregated by sex, as well as the aspirations and recommendations of women and young people gathered during public consultation sessions in the form of focus groups.

In rural areas, women and girls bear the main responsibility for the household's water supply. They are tasked with fetching water from distant locations, ensuring its availability at home, and carrying out the household chores that depend on it. These tasks are often physically demanding and require several trips back and forth each day. This heavy workload generates no income and reduces the time that

women and girls could otherwise devote to education or income-generating activities. The lack of adequate access to safe drinking water therefore reinforces gender inequalities, hinders women's empowerment and has negative repercussions on their health, education and socio-economic opportunities. Carrying heavy loads over long distances often leads to chronic pain and other health problems among women and girls. The lack of safe drinking water also forces rural households to rely on contaminated sources to meet their daily needs, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. In such cases, women not only suffer the direct health consequences themselves, but they must also bear the burden of caring for sick family members whilst continuing to fulfil their domestic responsibilities. Women are therefore disproportionately exposed to the adverse health effects associated with unsafe water and untreated wastewater due to their domestic roles, including cooking, cleaning and childcare. Women's vulnerability is further exacerbated by their specific hygiene needs and their increased risk of infection during menstruation and pregnancy. Limited access to safe drinking water also puts women in labour and newborns at increased risk during childbirth, as health centres in rural areas often lack a reliable water supply. In this context, women are among those most affected by the lack of safe drinking water and will be the first to benefit from the interventions supported by this project.

Project/programme objectives:

The aim of the project is to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d'Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. In practical terms, this will involve: (i) improving drinking water production and distribution infrastructure for rural communities in the context of climate change; (ii) ensuring the long-term sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities made vulnerable by climate change; (iii) ensuring the sharing of knowledge gained to promote the adoption of sustainable practices for the supply and management of drinking water, with the aim of strengthening the adaptive capacities of rural communities in the face of water scarcity caused by longer periods of drought and reduced rainfall.

Project/programme components and funding:

Table 3 below sets out the project components and the estimated cost of each.

Table3 : Project components and estimated costs

Project/programme components	Output	Outcome	Amount (in US dollars)
Component 1: Strengthening capacity for access to safe drinking water for the benefit of rural communities	Output 1.1: Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water Output 1.2: Improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water	Outcome 1: Infrastructure for the production and distribution of safe drinking water for rural communities is strengthened	6,624,688
Component 2: Strengthening the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change	Output 2.1: Measures to preserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented Output 2.2: Water management is optimised at local level amongst beneficiaries Output 2.3: Local technical capacities are strengthened for the maintenance of the installed infrastructure and equipment.	Outcome 2: The sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change is enhanced	1,316,754
Component 3: Knowledge sharing to promote learning about sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change	Output 3.1: Lessons learnt, innovations and best practices arising from the implementation of the project are consolidated, promoted and disseminated Output 3.2: The knowledge generated by the project is made accessible to the wider public to promote learning and the adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and the management of water infrastructure	Outcome 3: Communities in regions facing water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices in the sustainable supply and management of drinking water to improve their resilience	475,535

6. Project/programme implementation cost	799,613
7. Total cost of the project/programme	9,216,590
8. Project/programme cycle management costs invoiced by the implementing entity (where applicable)	783,410
Total amount of funding requested	10,000,000

Provisional timetable:

The project will be implemented over a period of 4 years. Table 4 sets out the indicative timetable

Table4 : Provisional project timetable

Key milestones	Planned dates
Start of project/programme implementation	January 2027
Mid-term evaluation	December 2028
Final evaluation	September 2030
Project/programme closure	December 2030

PART II: JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

A. Describe the components of the project/programme, placing particular emphasis on the project's concrete adaptation activities, and explain how these activities contribute to climate resilience. In the case of a programme, demonstrate how the combination of the various projects will contribute to the overall improvement in resilience.

In order to implement concrete adaptation measures for the benefit of rural communities in the central regions of Côte d'Ivoire, which face a shortage of drinking water during the dry season and are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, the project is structured around three complementary components: (i) Component 1: Improving rural communities' access to drinking water; (ii) Component 2: Enhancing the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities made vulnerable by the effects of climate change; and (iii) Component 3: Knowledge management and sharing to promote the learning and adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and the management of water infrastructure in a context of water scarcity linked to climate change.

Component 1: Strengthening capacity for access to safe drinking water for the benefit of rural communities

In rural areas, drinking water supply traditionally relies on natural sources such as rivers, seasonal watercourses and backwaters. These sources are drying up increasingly during the dry season, leading to acute shortages. To address this, alternative solutions such as boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps (HPPs) and improved village water systems (IVWS) have been implemented to facilitate water collection. Surveys carried out in the project area have revealed not only a decline in water resources but also inadequate water supply infrastructure, making access to this resource difficult. Furthermore, communities have highlighted the hardship involved in collecting water using HWP, particularly for women, who are generally responsible for water collection.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities in the central region of the country due to the scarcity of drinking water during the dry season, the project will strengthen the rural drinking water supply system in the targeted regions through the construction of new infrastructure, in particular modernised Human-Powered Pumps (HPPs) – also known as Village Water Supply Systems (VWSS) – and Improved Village Water Supply Systems (IVWSS), in accordance with current standards.

The VWS system, promoted as part of the project, comprises a borehole fitted with a solar-powered pump, a solar kit (panels, batteries, electrical control cabinets, cabling, system protection device), a mini water treatment unit, a water storage tank, water collection points (taps), a protective fence and an infiltration pit for drainage and sanitation. This system has the advantage of reducing the physical strain involved in collecting water by eliminating the need for human-powered pumping and incorporating a solar-powered pump. See Figure 10.



(a) Solar high-voltage system



b) Water supply taps

Figure 10: Images of an VWS system

An IVWS system comprises (a) a water production unit consisting of a borehole fitted with an electric pump and a water treatment unit, (b) a water storage unit consisting of a water tower, (c) a water distribution network consisting of pipes and standpipes. The system is powered by a dedicated electricity supply. Fences are erected around the various components of the IVWS system to protect them. See Figure 11.



b) Water tower



a) Borehole



c) Water supply point

Figure 11: Images of an IVWS system

The expected results and planned activities under Component 1 are set out below.

Outcome 1: Infrastructure for the production and distribution of drinking water for rural communities is strengthened

This outcome will be achieved through the delivery of two outputs.

Output 1.1 Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to drinking water

These systems are planned to be installed in localities with a population of fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. Each target locality will be equipped with a VWS. To achieve the expected results, the activities to be carried out will focus on (i) environmental and social screening of drilling sites and sites for the installation of water access infrastructure, (ii) the construction of drinking water access infrastructure, and (iii) the monitoring and supervision of the works.

Activity 1.1.1: Carry out environmental and social screening of drilling sites and sites for the installation of water access infrastructure

Geophysical site surveys to identify drilling sites were carried out as part of the preparation of the full project proposal. These surveys identified three (3) potentially suitable sites in each locality.

Prior to the actual construction of the infrastructure, an environmental and social screening will be carried out with a view to removing any potential obstacles and identifying measures to ensure the sustainability of the drinking water access infrastructure.

Activity 1.1.2 Constructing the VWS system infrastructure

Construction work on the VWS systems will consist of:

- **drilling a low-flow borehole** ($0.50 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \leq Q \leq 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$) to extract water.
- **fitting each borehole with a hybrid pump** with a maximum power of 2.2 kWh, utilising both solar and thermal energy. The preferred water supply system promoted by the project is the solar system. This system comprises a photovoltaic generator with a power output of 1 kWp to 1.5 kWp, a charge controller capable of handling the total voltage of the solar panels connected in series (between 100 V and 400 V), a 48 V, 50 Ah lithium battery bank, and an inverter capable of supplying 750 watts continuously. However, the purpose of this hybrid system is to ensure the continuity of the water supply. Indeed, in the event of a solar system failure, the power supply will be switched to a petrol-fuelled thermal generator with a minimum capacity of 8 kVA whilst repairs are carried out; this is because the villages selected to host the VWS systems are either not connected to the electricity grid or are located far from it.
- **the installation of a 5 m³ water tank** and four tap points.
- **The installation of protective measures** for the entire structure, comprising a fence and a coping.

Contractors will be selected to carry out this work.

Activity 1.1.3 Monitoring and supervising the works

The monitoring and supervision of infrastructure construction works will be carried out by the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), which is responsible, in particular, for supervising contractors and ensuring that deadlines are met for the construction of drinking water access infrastructure at national level.

Output 1.2 Improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to drinking water

These systems are intended for installation in localities with a population of between 1,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. Each target locality will be equipped with an IWS. To achieve the expected results, the activities to be carried out will focus on (i) conducting technical studies for the

installation of infrastructure, (ii) constructing drinking water access infrastructure, and (iii) monitoring and supervising the works.

Activity 1.2.1. Carrying out technical studies for the installation of IVWS infrastructure

Geophysical site surveys to identify drilling sites were carried out as part of the preparation of the full project proposal. These surveys identified three (3) potentially suitable sites for drilling in each locality.

Prior to the actual installation of the infrastructure, studies for the installation of the VWS infrastructure are planned. These studies will include: (a) preliminary and detailed design studies for the sizing of the IVWS; and (b) environmental and social screening of the drilling sites and sites for the installation of drinking water access infrastructure.

Preliminary (APS) and detailed (APD) design studies for the IVWS will be carried out to determine the dimensions of the structures, draw up construction plans, prepare technical dossiers and estimate the costs of the works, whilst ensuring compliance with current technical and environmental standards and that the proposed solutions are appropriate to the needs of the beneficiary communities. This study will be carried out for each beneficiary locality. The detailed design study will enable the preparation, for each locality, of the Tender Documentation (DAO) for the contracts to install the IVWS system.

An environmental and social screening will be carried out with a view to removing any potential obstacles and identifying measures to ensure the sustainability of the drinking water access infrastructure.

Activity 1.2.2. Constructing the IVWS infrastructure

Construction work on the IVWS systems will consist of: (i) the construction of a water production plant, (ii) the construction of a water storage facility, and (iii) the development of a water distribution network.

The construction of the water production unit comprises:

- A well with a relatively high flow rate ($5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \leq Q \leq 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$) for water extraction
- Each borehole is to be fitted with a submersible stainless steel electric pump, the power rating of which will depend on the operating flow rate achieved and the depth of the borehole
- A plant room housing the electrical control panel and safety devices
- A water treatment unit
- A connection between the borehole and the national electricity grid.

The construction of the water storage facility will essentially consist of the installation of a 15 m³ polyester water tower.

The development of the water distribution network will consist of:

- The construction of water distribution networks to the communities via four standpipes, each comprising a reinforced concrete column and four tap points
- Connecting basic social infrastructure (schools, health centres).

In addition, protective fencing around the facilities (production unit, storage facility, standpipes) will be erected.

Contractors will be selected to carry out this work.

Activity 1.2.3 Monitoring and supervising the works

Monitoring and supervision of the infrastructure construction works will be carried out by the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), which is responsible in particular for supervising contractors and ensuring that deadlines for the completion of construction sites for drinking water access infrastructure are met at national level.

Component 2: Strengthening the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural rural communities vulnerable to climate change

Sustainable access to drinking water is hampered by several factors. These include the decline in available groundwater reserves and the pollution of infiltration water, weak local governance regarding the management of water resources and associated infrastructure, as well as difficulties relating to the maintenance of installed systems. To address these challenges and ensure sustainable access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change, the project will promote the conservation of the aquifers supplying these communities, strengthen water management in the beneficiary localities, and develop local technical capacity for the maintenance of infrastructure and equipment.

The expected results and planned activities under Component 2 are set out below.

Outcome 2: Sustainable access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change is strengthened

This outcome will be achieved through the delivery of three outputs.

Output 2.1: Measures to preserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented

The long-term availability of groundwater, in terms of both quantity and quality, for the drinking water supply of rural households is becoming increasingly problematic. Climate variability, characterised by longer periods of drought and reduced rainfall, is reducing the recharge of groundwater aquifers. Deforestation further exacerbates this situation by reducing the soil's infiltration capacity, increasing surface runoff, accelerating soil erosion and intensifying the evaporation of water from the soil.

In order to promote the sustainability of groundwater resources, the project will encourage initiatives to conserve and protect the water table. To this end, the activities to be carried out will focus on (i) promoting reforestation in the target localities to preserve groundwater resources and (ii) raising awareness amongst rural communities of good practices in plant health and domestic waste management in the vicinity of boreholes in the target localities.

Activity 2.1.1. Promoting reforestation in target localities to preserve groundwater resources

The activity will consist of (a) selecting reforestation sites, (b) procuring seedlings of local tree species for reforestation, (c) carrying out community planting, and (d) maintaining the reforested plots.

The selection of reforestation sites will take place in three stages, namely: site identification, environmental and social screening, and site validation. Site identification will be carried out in a participatory manner with rural communities in the target localities. A mission will be organised involving the relevant technical departments (Water and Forests, Hydraulics, Environment, ONEP, etc.), local authorities, traditional authorities, landowners, and representatives of women, young people and vulnerable groups to ensure a consensual selection of sites. Investigations will focus in particular on aquifer recharge zones, protection zones for water infrastructure, degraded riverbanks and land with high potential for rainwater infiltration. This will contribute to the recharge of groundwater aquifers and the long-term protection of groundwater resources. The identified sites will undergo environmental and social screening to verify their compliance with national requirements and those of the donor. In particular, this study will analyse the land tenure status of the plots, current land uses, risks of land tenure or land-use conflicts, potential impacts on people's livelihoods, possible environmental risks, and potential effects on women, young people and other vulnerable groups, with a view to proposing appropriate mitigation measures. A contractor will be recruited for this purpose, in accordance with FIRCA procedures. The results of the environmental and social screening will be presented by the contractor responsible for the activity to the communities concerned prior to the final approval of the sites. This validation will be based on a participatory process involving local authorities, technical departments, traditional authorities and community representatives. It will take the form of

minutes or community agreements setting out the parties' commitments regarding the protection and sustainable management of the reforested plots.

The project will procure seedlings of suitable local species from specialist nurseries.

Planting campaigns will be organised during favourable seasons to maximise the survival rate of the seedlings. Communities will actively participate in the planting work through community days involving local authorities, community organisations, schools, women's and youth associations, as well as technical services. This approach will foster ownership of ecological restoration efforts whilst raising collective awareness of the role of vegetation cover in protecting water resources in the face of the effects of climate change. The project will fund the logistical costs associated with organising community planting campaigns.

The project will also support communities in the regular maintenance of the plots to ensure a high survival rate for the seedlings. The work will include, in particular: weeding, replacing dead seedlings, protection against bushfires, and protection against grazing animals.

The project will rely on the nearest forestry services for the supply of seedlings, the supervision of planting operations and the maintenance of the plots.

Activity 2.1.2. Raising awareness among rural communities of good practices in plant protection and domestic waste management near boreholes in the target localities

This activity aims to reduce the risks of groundwater pollution by improving local people's knowledge and good practices regarding the use of plant protection products, the management of household waste and the protection of water catchment areas. The activity will consist of (i) developing awareness-raising materials (picture cards, wall plaques, paper posters, etc.) and (ii) organising community awareness-raising sessions.

The project will support the production of communication and awareness-raising materials tailored to the socio-cultural realities of rural communities and to the various target audiences. These materials will include, in particular, picture kits, wall panels designed to be affixed to the boundary walls of water infrastructure, paper posters, radio announcements in local languages, and an awareness-raising film. The messages will focus primarily on good plant health practices, including the responsible use of pesticides and fertilisers, compliance with buffer zones around boreholes, the proper management of plant protection product packaging, and good household waste management practices to prevent any groundwater pollution. The materials will be developed by a contractor using a participatory approach, in collaboration with the relevant technical departments, to ensure the messages are relevant and tailored to the communities' literacy levels. Particular attention will be paid to addressing the specific needs of women, young people and vulnerable groups. The materials developed will be produced by a contractor recruited for this purpose and distributed to communities during awareness-raising sessions.

The project will support the organisation of awareness-raising campaigns, to be conducted by a service provider, across all beneficiary localities in order to promote behaviours conducive to the sustainable protection of groundwater resources. The campaigns will be carried out through several complementary channels, including the organisation of community meetings and educational talks, the facilitation of participatory sessions using the materials developed, and the broadcast of messages and radio programmes in local languages on community radio stations. The awareness-raising sessions will emphasise the links between climate change, water scarcity, the protection of catchment areas, good agricultural practices and the management of household waste. They will also encourage the adoption of individual and collective behaviours that help to preserve groundwater quality. Women, young people, farmers, leaders of water management and committees, and local authorities will be

actively involved in the awareness-raising activities to promote the sustainable adoption of good practices.

Output 2.2 Water management is optimised at local level among beneficiaries

The consultation exercise carried out with communities in the project's target localities highlighted significant shortcomings in the management of drinking water supply infrastructure and in knowledge of water resource management in the context of climate change. These challenges include the dysfunction, or even inactivity, of infrastructure management committees in certain localities already equipped with water supply networks; insufficient coordination between local communities, decentralised technical services and local authorities responsible for water management; insufficient funding for the upkeep and maintenance of infrastructure, leading to supply disruptions; a limited understanding of the governance, technical and financial management mechanisms required to ensure sustainability; and low awareness amongst rural populations of the need to adapt their water use practices to a changing climate.

In order to optimise water management in the beneficiary communities, the project will establish village-level committees to manage drinking water infrastructure where such committees do not yet exist, and will set up regional committees for integrated water management. It will also establish community-based mechanisms for the sustainable financing of upkeep and maintenance through household contributions, which will be set in consultation with the communities (up to 50 FCFA (0.1 USD) per 25-litre jerrycan). At the same time, the project will strengthen these committees' technical and financial mobilisation capacities to ensure the sustainable management of infrastructure and mobilised resources, and will raise awareness among local communities about climate change and the importance of effective water management.

The activities to be carried out will focus on (i) conducting an assessment of infrastructure management practices in the beneficiary communities, (ii) establishing or strengthening drinking water infrastructure management committees in the target localities, (iii) raising awareness amongst local communities about climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources, and (iv) building the capacity of the infrastructure management committees.

Activity 2.2.1: Develop appropriate mechanisms for managing water infrastructure in beneficiary communities

With a view to supporting the governance and sustainable operation of drinking water infrastructure, a study will be carried out, from the start of the project, in each of the beneficiary localities, focusing on an assessment of methods for managing community assets.

This assessment will focus in particular on: decision-making mechanisms; methods of community mobilisation of financial resources; infrastructure maintenance mechanisms; relations between communities, local authorities and technical services; and specific constraints linked to climate change affecting sustainable water management. The analysis will also take into account issues of local governance, the participation of women and young people, and the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

Management rules aligned with current national regulations on water management will be drawn up on the basis of endogenous mechanisms for managing community assets. These management rules, adopted by consensus, will be set out in manuals and will ensure an equitable supply of drinking water to households, whilst enabling the mobilisation of financial resources to facilitate the maintenance and upkeep of water infrastructure for optimal use. In this way, the various management mechanisms will help to ensure the sustainability of this water infrastructure in each of the target localities.

To this end, the project will recruit a contractor to carry out this activity

Activity 2.2.2: Establish water supply infrastructure management committees in the target localities

Based on the results of the assessment, the project will support the establishment, in each target locality, of a management committee for the existing water infrastructure. For localities that already have management committees, the project will strengthen their organisational structure based on established practices and desired improvements.

A service provider will be selected to support the establishment and structuring of the various committees.

Activity 2.2.3: Strengthen the capacity of the committees established to ensure the sustainable management of infrastructure and financial resources mobilised by the communities.

For each locality, capacity building will be achieved through (i) training for members of the infrastructure management committees and (ii) monitoring and support for the committees in their day-to-day operations.

- Training for members of management committees

Members of the management committees will be trained in the application of the provisions contained in their management manual. Training topics will include, in particular: local governance, administrative management, simplified accounting, savings, maintenance planning, preventive infrastructure management and the consideration of climate risks in the management of infrastructure. These training courses will be delivered by service providers selected for this purpose.

- Monitoring and support for the committees in their operations

Following the training sessions, each committee will receive coaching over an 18-month period provided by the service provider who delivered the training. The coaching will consist of on-the-ground post-training support through regular visits, practical sessions and performance monitoring. The support will focus in particular on: holding regular committee meetings; the rational and equitable use of water; managing conflicts between users; maintaining management tools (cash book, maintenance log); planning preventive maintenance and repair work; supporting the implementation of good hygiene practices; and the preparation and presentation of management reports.

Activity 2.2.4. Strengthening the supervision of village water infrastructure management committees

The supervision of village committees will consist of monitoring missions designed to ensure the proper functioning of the village committees and the sound management of water infrastructure by these committees. This activity will be carried out by representatives of the regional council and the decentralised directorates of the ministries responsible for the environment and water resources.

To ensure the supervision missions run as smoothly as possible, the project will strengthen the operational capacities of the services involved. Each region will therefore be provided with three motorbikes, allocated respectively to the Regional Council, the Regional Water Directorate and the Regional Environment Directorate. Funding for fuel and communication costs will be provided, as well as daily allowances for travel.

Activity 2.2.5: Raising awareness among local communities about climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources

This activity aims to promote the sustainable management of water resources by rural communities in the localities targeted by the project. It will therefore consist of (i) developing awareness-raising materials and (ii) facilitating community awareness-raising sessions.

The project will support the production of communication and awareness-raising materials tailored to the socio-cultural realities of rural communities and the various target audiences. The materials will include, in particular, picture boxes, plexiglass posters to be displayed near water infrastructure, laminated posters, fact sheets, radio messages in local languages, and an awareness-raising film.

The messages will focus on:

- the effects of climate change on water resources;
- water-saving habits (all the everyday actions that help to conserve water resources: avoiding spillage when filling containers, using only the amount of water needed for domestic tasks, repairing leaks in taps and pipes promptly, turning off the tap after use, etc.);
- the need to contribute to the upkeep and sustainability of the water supply and to understand the importance of building up funds dedicated to the maintenance of water infrastructure through the payment of water charges;
- the contribution of reforestation to the conservation of water resources and the maintenance of water quality;
- the fight against water wastage.

The materials will be developed by a contractor using a participatory approach, in collaboration with the relevant technical departments, to ensure that the messages are relevant and tailored to the communities' literacy levels. The materials produced will be published by a contractor recruited for this purpose and distributed to the communities during awareness-raising sessions.

The project will support the organisation of awareness-raising campaigns, to be conducted by a service provider, across all beneficiary localities in order to promote behaviours conducive to the sustainable protection of groundwater resources. The campaigns will be carried out through several complementary channels, including the organisation of community meetings and educational talks, the facilitation of participatory sessions using the materials developed, and the broadcast of messages and radio programmes in local languages on community radio stations.

Output 2.3 Local technical capacities are strengthened for the maintenance of the installed infrastructure and equipment.

Consultations with communities in the target localities and discussions with the decentralised technical services responsible for managing water infrastructure have highlighted several challenges. These include a shortage of qualified local technicians for maintenance, difficulties in commissioning certain PMH or VWS systems due to a lack of appropriate tools, and irregular maintenance of the installed equipment. To address these issues, the project will strengthen local technical capacity by training and equipping local craftspeople specialising in the repair and maintenance of infrastructure, and by establishing community-based services to ensure the regular maintenance of the installed systems and equipment.

Activity 2.3.1 Strengthen the capacities of local repair technicians (repair craftsmen and village technicians) for the maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment.

This activity aims to develop local technical skills in order to guarantee effective preventive and corrective maintenance of water infrastructure and ensure its sustainable operation in a context of increasing climate variability.

The activity will begin with the selection of repair craftsmen and village technicians in each region, based on criteria previously defined by the Project Management Unit. The selection will be carried out

in consultation with local authorities, the relevant technical departments, local authorities and infrastructure management committees. Particular attention will be paid to the involvement of young people and women in order to promote economic, social and financial inclusion and equal opportunities. Two village technicians will be selected per management committee, making a total of 120 people across all regions. As regards repair tradespeople, two people will be selected per department, making a total of 38 people across the 19 affected departments in all the project's target regions.

Theoretical and practical training sessions will then be organised by the companies responsible for installing the water infrastructure, for the benefit of the repair craftsmen, in order to strengthen their skills in fault diagnosis, preventive maintenance, the repair of water infrastructure and the application of safety standards. The training will also cover best practices for operating the systems, planned maintenance, spare parts management and environmental protection measures during maintenance work.

The trained repair technicians will in turn provide training to selected village technicians within the territorial jurisdiction of their respective departments of operation. These training sessions, which will take place under the supervision of the Regional Directors (DR) of Water Resources in each relevant region, will aim to build the capacity of village technicians to enable them to carry out initial maintenance and act as a link with the repair tradespeople in the event of serious breakdowns.

To ensure the effectiveness of maintenance and repair services, the project will provide local technicians with intervention kits containing the tools and equipment necessary for the routine maintenance of water infrastructure. The equipment will be tailored to the characteristics of the installed structures and will improve the quality of interventions, thereby reducing periods of disruption to the drinking water supply. The repair kit will consist of small tools, personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.

Activity 2.3.2 Ensuring the maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment

This activity will enable the local maintenance system established by the project to become fully operational, thereby ensuring the continued functioning of water infrastructure throughout its lifespan. Maintenance work will be carried out by village technicians and local repairers under the supervision of the management committee. Village technicians will carry out minor preventive and corrective maintenance operations, consisting of regular inspections of the structures, early detection of any malfunctions and, where necessary, routine maintenance and repairs to the structures. Regional repair tradespeople will be called upon to carry out specialised technical work requiring a higher level of expertise or specific equipment. A provision will be set aside, depending on the type of structure installed in each locality (VWS or IVWS), to cover maintenance costs, the purchase of initial spare parts and repair costs for one year following the commissioning of the structures. The funds collected and managed by the infrastructure management committees should ensure the continuity of maintenance and repair work from the second year following the commissioning of the hydraulic infrastructure.

Component 3: Knowledge-sharing to promote the adoption of in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change.

The implementation of the project will generate knowledge outputs relating both to water production and distribution systems in areas affected by increasing water scarcity due to prolonged and intensified droughts, and to measures aimed at ensuring sustainable access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change. This knowledge will be consolidated and shared with other communities facing similar water shortages in order to enhance learning and promote resilience.

The expected outcomes and planned activities under Component 3 are set out below.

Outcome 3: Communities in regions prone to water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices in the sustainable supply and management of drinking water to improve their resilience

This outcome will be achieved through the delivery of two outputs.

Output 3.1: Lessons learnt, innovations and best practices arising from the project's implementation are consolidated, promoted and disseminated

In order to promote continuous learning and ensure the sustainability of the outcomes, the project will establish a structured knowledge management system aimed at identifying, documenting, analysing, promoting and disseminating the lessons learnt throughout its implementation. This approach will help to improve the quality of interventions, inform decision-making, strengthen the capacities of stakeholders and encourage the replication of the most effective approaches in other regions facing the effects of climate change. To this end, three complementary activities will be carried out: (i) organising a workshop to define the framework for the project's knowledge management; (ii) developing knowledge outputs; and (iii) organising workshops to share experiences with beneficiaries and key stakeholders.

Activity 3.1.1: Identifying areas for learning and knowledge transfer

The implementation of the project will provide an opportunity to trial several approaches aimed at sustainably improving access to safe drinking water in rural communities exposed to the effects of climate change. These interventions will generate strategic knowledge on technical solutions, local governance mechanisms, community practices, institutional arrangements and adaptation measures that could be replicated or adapted in other contexts.

At the start of the project, a two-day workshop will bring together the project management team, technical experts, monitoring and evaluation specialists, and key implementing partners to identify and prioritise the areas for learning and knowledge capture that will be monitored, documented and analysed throughout the project's implementation. This foundational stage will enable the definition of the knowledge management strategy's guidelines, the selection of experiences with high learning potential, and the identification of innovations, good practices, challenges and lessons that can inform decision-making, continuous improvement and the scaling up of interventions. The identification of knowledge capture themes will be based on a standardised characterisation form designed to describe each experience, assess its added value and evaluate its relevance against criteria such as its contribution to the project's objectives, its potential for innovation, its impact on community resilience, its potential for replication, and its relevance to the Adaptation Fund's strategic priorities. Following this workshop, a catalogue of knowledge-sharing themes will be drawn up. Serving as a key working reference for the project teams, it will guide knowledge collection, analysis and production activities throughout the implementation phase.

Activity 3.1.2: Developing knowledge outputs

The experiences selected from the catalogue of knowledge-sharing themes will undergo a structured process of collection, analysis and formalisation in order to transform the tacit knowledge arising from implementation into explicit knowledge that is easily accessible and reusable by the various stakeholders.

The information gathered during field missions, monitoring and evaluation activities, exchanges with beneficiaries and consultations with partners will be subject to a cross-analysis aimed at identifying the main lessons learnt, highlighting success factors, documenting the difficulties encountered and identifying innovations with the potential for replication or scaling up. Depending on the nature of the experiences documented, various knowledge outputs will be produced, including good practice sheets, innovation sheets, lessons-learnt sheets, case studies, feedback reports (RETEX), technical notes, knowledge-sharing notes, collections of testimonials and methodological guides. Each

document will present, in a structured manner, the context of the intervention, the issue addressed, the approach implemented, the results achieved, the success factors, the constraints encountered, the lessons learnt, the recommendations made, and the conditions conducive to replicating, adapting or scaling up the initiative.

The catalogue of knowledge-sharing themes will be a dynamic tool. It will be regularly expanded and updated throughout the project's implementation to incorporate new experiences identified in the field, refine the themes already selected and take into account emerging knowledge generated by the project. Before being disseminated, all knowledge outputs will undergo a technical review involving project experts, relevant partners and key stakeholders to ensure their quality, reliability, relevance and usefulness to the target users.

The activity will be led by a consultant specialising in knowledge management, in close collaboration with the project management team, technical experts and the monitoring and evaluation unit.

Activity 3.1.3 Organise experience-sharing workshops with beneficiaries and stakeholders

The knowledge generated through the knowledge capitalisation activities will only have a real impact if it is shared, discussed and taken on board by those involved in the project's implementation. To this end, the project will organise collective learning forums designed to foster dialogue between beneficiaries, public institutions, local authorities, technical and financial partners, civil society organisations and other stakeholders active in the water sector and climate change adaptation.

These workshops will pursue several complementary objectives: to validate the lessons learnt from the knowledge consolidation process; to promote the exchange of experiences between the different intervention areas; to strengthen mutual learning among stakeholders; to identify the conditions conducive to replicating proven solutions; and to formulate recommendations aimed at improving future interventions. The activity will be implemented through the organisation of 10 regional workshops for sharing experiences – two workshops per intervention region – and two national workshops for knowledge consolidation and dissemination.

The regional workshops will serve as the primary forums for reporting on, validating and analysing the experiences gained in the intervention areas. One workshop will be organised each year in each of the targeted regions from the third year of the project's implementation onwards, amounting to two workshops per region over the course of the project. These workshops will bring together beneficiary communities, drinking water supply infrastructure management committees, local administrative and local authorities, decentralised technical services, community organisations, civil society organisations and the project teams. Participants will analyse the results achieved, share the challenges encountered, identify success factors and formulate recommendations aimed at improving future interventions. The discussions will draw on the knowledge outputs developed as part of Activity 3.1.2, notably case studies, good practice sheets, innovation sheets, lessons learnt (RETEX), testimonials and audiovisual materials illustrating the project's achievements. Group work, plenary discussions and panel discussions will encourage active participation from the various stakeholders and enable the lessons learnt from the knowledge synthesis to be tested against real-world conditions. The observations and recommendations made during the regional workshops will be systematically analysed and incorporated, where relevant, into the knowledge outputs prior to their final validation and dissemination. This approach will help to enhance the quality, credibility and ownership of the knowledge produced.

A national knowledge-sharing workshop will be organised annually from the third year of the project's implementation onwards, following the regional workshops; this will amount to two national workshops over the course of the project. This workshop will bring together representatives from the Ministries of the Environment and Water Resources, regional councils, ONEP, representatives of beneficiary communities, as well as projects and programmes working in the fields of water, climate and rural development.

This workshop will provide an opportunity to consolidate the lessons learnt from the project's implementation, to examine the prospects for replicating and scaling up the most effective solutions, and to promote their integration into public policies, national programmes and future climate change adaptation projects. The main knowledge outputs will be presented and discussed through lectures, thematic panels, case studies and exhibitions of communication materials. The workshop will result in recommendations designed to guide public policy, improve the practices of sector stakeholders and strengthen future interventions regarding sustainable access to drinking water in rural areas and adaptation to climate change.

Output 3.2: The knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to promote learning and the adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and water infrastructure management

Knowledge generation is only the first stage in the knowledge management process. To bring about sustainable change, the lessons learnt from the project must be disseminated in accessible formats, adopted by the various stakeholders and translated into changes in practice. To this end, the project will implement an integrated dissemination strategy based on three complementary pillars: (i) the production of communication materials tailored to different target audiences; (ii) the organisation of exchange visits and learning sessions between communities; and (iii) the large-scale dissemination of knowledge through the media, digital platforms and institutional networks. This approach will help to strengthen stakeholders' capacities, encourage the adoption of best practices and promote the replication of the solutions developed by the project in other regions.

Activity 3.2.1 Produce communication materials to disseminate best practices and lessons learnt.

The knowledge capitalised on as part of the project will be transformed into communication materials tailored to the needs of the various target audiences in order to facilitate their understanding, uptake and use. This activity will aim to make the project's lessons accessible to beneficiary communities, local authorities, technical services, decision-makers and partners working in the fields of drinking water and climate change adaptation. The content will be developed using the knowledge outputs generated by the capitalisation activities and will highlight best practices, technical innovations, governance models for water infrastructure, lessons learnt, and recommendations that could be replicated in other contexts. The design of the materials will involve editorial work aimed at adapting the messages, formats and language levels to the various target audiences. This activity will be entrusted to specialist contractors who will, in particular, produce graphic designs, illustrations, audiovisual scripts, radio programme scripts and communication prototypes, under the supervision of the project's communications team. The approved materials will then be produced and distributed throughout the implementation phase. They will include, in particular, best-practice guides, technical data sheets, illustrated fact sheets, posters, leaflets, image kits, short video clips, filmed testimonials and a documentary film summarising the project's main results and lessons learnt.

Activity 3.2.2 Organise exchange visits and inter-community learning sessions

The project will promote peer-to-peer learning by organising exchange visits, enabling beneficiaries to observe the solutions implemented at first hand, engage in dialogue with host communities and adopt best practices in water infrastructure management. Two types of visits will be organised: (i) familiarisation visits for members of the new management committees set up by the project and (ii) exchange visits between communities benefiting from the project.

The familiarisation visits for members of the new management committees will be organised at the start of the project in localities that already have functioning village water supply (VWS) and improved village water supply (IVWS) systems. These visits will enable participants to familiarise themselves with the equipment, understand the governance arrangements, cost recovery mechanisms, preventive maintenance procedures and measures to protect the infrastructure and catchment areas. Each region will benefit from two familiarisation visits – one to a VWS system and one to an improved

VWS (IVWS) system – representing a total of ten visits across the entire project.

Exchange visits between communities benefiting from the project will be organised in the localities (project beneficiaries) with the most effective management models, in order to encourage the sharing of experiences between peers and the dissemination of best practices developed as part of the project. The exchanges will be organised around practical demonstrations, testimonials, field visits and participatory discussions, enabling participants to analyse the factors behind success, identify the difficulties encountered and collectively consider how to adapt the solutions to their own communities. Each region will host two inter-community visits, making a total of 10 visits, of which 5 will focus on VWS systems and 5 on IVWS systems. Decentralised technical services, local authorities and community organisations will be involved in these visits to promote the dissemination of knowledge and encourage the scaling up of the most effective practices.

3.2.3 Ensuring the wide dissemination of knowledge and good practices generated by the project

To ensure the sustainable dissemination of the knowledge generated, the project will implement a multi-channel approach combining digital tools, traditional media and institutional networks. A dedicated web page will be developed to serve as the main platform for disseminating the knowledge generated by the project. Acting as a digital resource centre, it will provide access to knowledge-sharing outputs, technical guides, case studies, audiovisual materials, project news and the key results achieved. Compatible with computers, tablets and mobile phones, this platform will include a documentation section, a multimedia gallery, a news section and a download area, all regularly updated by the project's communications team. The project will also utilise social media to broaden the reach of its communications activities and engage a wider audience. Regular publications will highlight best practices, innovations, testimonials from beneficiaries, the results achieved and the main events organised as part of the project. The content will be tailored to the specific characteristics of each platform in order to maximise its visibility and impact. At the same time, press articles, thematic features, press releases and reports will be produced and disseminated in the national and specialist media to promote the project's results and raise awareness amongst decision-makers, technical and financial partners, and the general public about the challenges of sustainable access to drinking water in rural areas and adaptation to climate change. Radio programmes will also be broadcast in local languages. Finally, audiovisual productions (reports, current affairs programmes, interviews and special programmes) will be produced in partnership with national television channels. Filmed in the various project areas, they will illustrate the changes observed, highlight testimonials from beneficiaries and showcase the innovations developed by the project. These productions will also serve as educational resources during knowledge-sharing workshops, exchange visits and communication activities carried out throughout the project.

B. Describe how the project/programme delivers economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within those communities, including gender considerations . Describe how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy.

The project forms part of the Adaptation Fund's results framework. It contributes to the achievement of the overall objective and, more specifically, to the attainment of three outcomes (Outcome 3, Outcome 4 and Outcome 5) and four outputs (Output 3.1, Output 3.2, Output 4 and Output 5) of the Adaptation Fund's results framework (see Table 8) . It aims to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d'Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Recent climate change has significantly affected water resources in rural areas, particularly rainfall patterns. Droughts are becoming longer and more frequent, reducing water availability. Rural communities that depend on rainwater and surface water are therefore facing increasing difficulties in

securing their water supply. These challenges have environmental, social and economic consequences. Household incomes, particularly those of women, are reduced as a result, since the time spent collecting water could otherwise be devoted to income-generating activities. The implementation of this project will deliver benefits on three levels: economic, social and environmental.

Economic impact of the project

Women will be the main beneficiaries of this project, which aims to improve access to safe drinking water. According to the International Labour Organisation (2019), access to water affects women and men differently, as it is women who still bear the lion's share of domestic tasks, particularly water collection. In many African contexts, women spend several hours a day carrying heavy loads of water over long distances to meet household needs. By bringing water points closer to homes, the project will ease this burden and enable women to devote more time to income-generating activities, thereby diversifying household livelihoods. The benefits will extend beyond the women themselves, benefiting their families through increased purchasing power and an improved standard of living.

The economic activities undertaken by women will generate wider positive impacts, both locally and regionally, thereby contributing to poverty reduction and strengthening community resilience. By reducing the time spent collecting w , the project will encourage the development of additional productive activities for women and young people, thereby promoting the diversification of livelihoods. The economic benefits of the project will extend beyond mere time savings. Expected benefits include a reduction in household healthcare expenditure due to fewer waterborne diseases, improved productivity resulting from better health, and new opportunities for economic diversification. Access to safe drinking water will facilitate the development of small businesses and boost processing activities such as the production of attiéké and the extraction of red palm oil, leading to increased incomes and the creation of local jobs.

Social impact of the project

The initial gender analysis carried out as part of this project shows that the responsibility for providing drinking water to households falls mainly on women and young people in the beneficiary regions. Consequently, the scarcity or shortage of drinking water linked to climate change increases the vulnerability of these groups, who are disproportionately exposed to its adverse effects. These include a heavier workload due to longer distances and increased physical effort required to collect water, a reduction in time available for income-generating activities, and less time devoted to social and community participation. These impacts also result in heightened tensions and conflicts over water resources, an increase in the incidence of waterborne diseases, and the deterioration of basic social services, such as health and education, due to inadequate water infrastructure.

The project aims to strengthen the resilience of women and young people within local communities by improving access to safe drinking water through the development of water production and distribution infrastructure. It will also help to reduce their multidimensional vulnerability – including factors related to gender, age and disability – by lowering the risk of waterborne diseases, reducing healthcare costs and creating opportunities for income diversification. These opportunities include the creation of small businesses made possible by reliable access to water, such as small-scale trade, employment-generating activities and increased productivity in local processing units for attiéké, crude palm oil and other products, which will ultimately contribute to higher household incomes and greater resilience.

In doing so, the project is fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's gender policy by taking into account the differential impacts of climate change on women and young people, promoting gender equality and ensuring that women and men can participate in and benefit equitably from the project's interventions.

Environmental impact of the project

The project will generate both direct and indirect environmental benefits in the target villages. By improving access to safe drinking water, rural communities will become less dependent on natural water sources, thereby reducing pressure on wetlands. Reforestation of the groundwater recharge areas feeding the boreholes will enhance the soil's infiltration capacity, reduce run-off, limit erosion and minimise water loss through evaporation. At the same time, raising awareness of sustainable plant protection practices will help to protect groundwater from pollution and improve the quality of the

drinking water made available to communities. Awareness-raising campaigns will also enable rural households to acquire the knowledge needed to manage drinking water more effectively. Together, these measures will improve the quality of life in the target villages whilst contributing to the conservation and restoration of surrounding ecosystems.

Project Theory of Change

The project is based on the premise that sustainably improving access to drinking water in rural communities vulnerable to climate change requires an integrated approach combining infrastructure development, the establishment of sustainable management mechanisms and knowledge-sharing. Thus, if village water supply systems (VWS) and improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed and constructed in accordance with appropriate technical, environmental and social standards, communities will have increased access to high-quality drinking water. At the same time, if groundwater resources are protected, community-based management mechanisms are put in place, and management committees and local technicians are trained and supported, the infrastructure will be properly operated, maintained and funded, thereby ensuring the continuity of the drinking water service in the context of climate change. Finally, if the best practices, lessons learnt and innovations arising from the project are documented, shared and widely disseminated through workshops, exchange visits and appropriate communication materials, communities will strengthen their knowledge and adopt sustainable practices for water supply and management.

Assuming that beneficiaries take effective ownership of the infrastructure, that there is strong community involvement in its management, and that there is active participation in learning activities, these three levers will reinforce one another to sustainably improve the resilience of rural communities in the face of water scarcity. Ultimately, the project will help reduce the climate vulnerability of rural populations in central Côte d'Ivoire through sustainable, equitable and resilient access to drinking water. Figure 10 presents the project's theory of change.

Project theory of change

Impact	The resilience of rural communities in central Côte d'Ivoire to the effects of climate change is strengthened through the installation of modern water infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable water resource management		
Components	1 Strengthening capacity for access to safe drinking water for the benefit of rural communities	2 Strengthening the sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change	3 Sharing knowledge to promote learning about sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change
Outcomes	1.1 Infrastructure for the production and distribution of drinking water to rural communities is strengthened	2.1 The long-term sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change is enhanced	3.1 Communities in regions prone to water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices in sustainable drinking water supply and management to improve their resilience
Assumptions	Communities adopt and use the water infrastructure put in place.	Strong community involvement in infrastructure management	Strong community participation in learning and knowledge-sharing activities.
Outputs	1.1.1 Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to drinking water 1.1.2 Improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to drinking water	2.1.1 Measures to preserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented 2.1.2 Water management is optimised at local level amongst beneficiaries 2.1.3 Local technical capacities are strengthened for the maintenance of the installed infrastructure and equipment	3.1.1. Lessons learnt, innovations and good practices arising from the project's implementation are capitalised on, promoted and disseminated 3.1.2. The knowledge generated by the project is made accessible to a wider audience to promote the learning and adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply

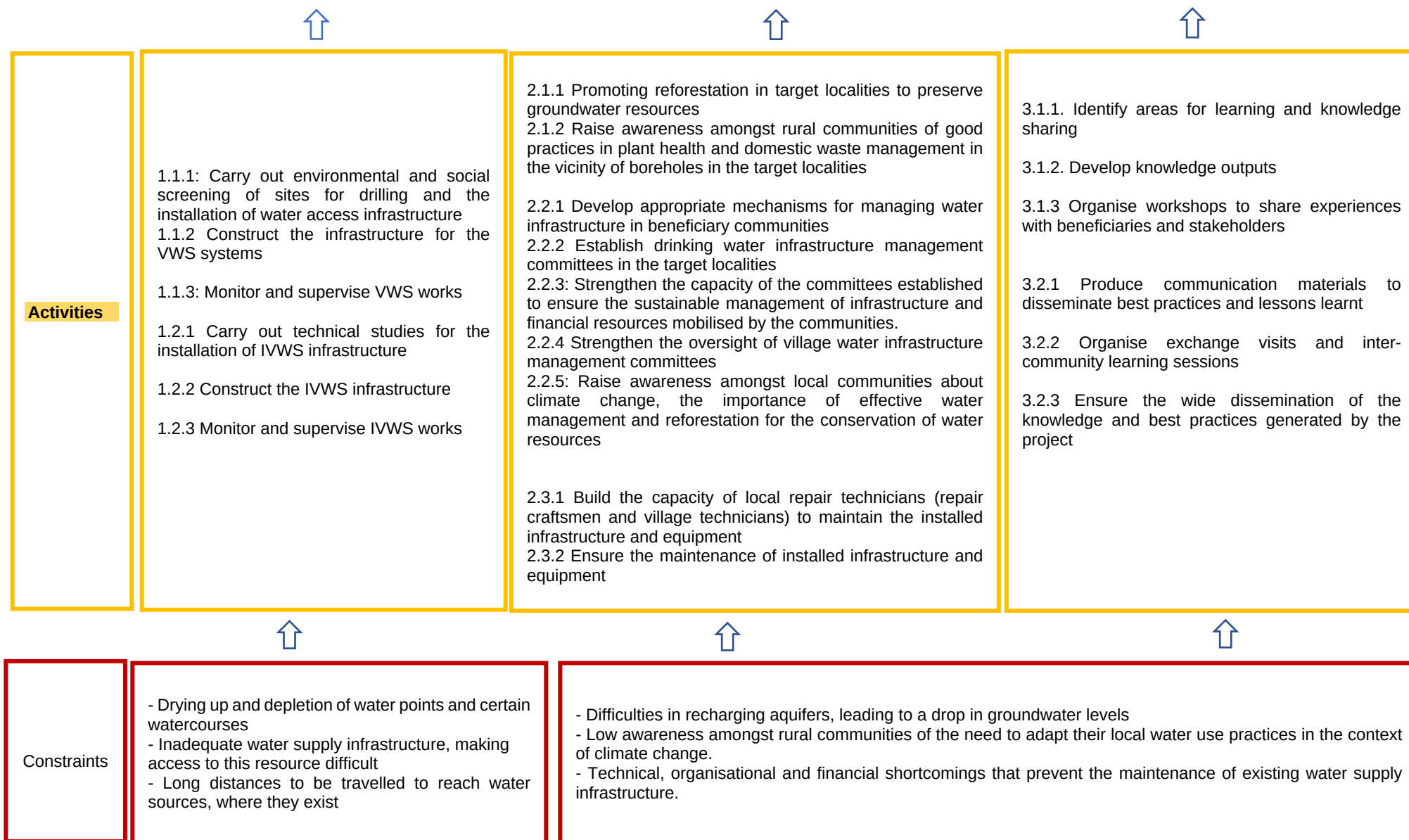


Figure 12: The project's theory of change

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

In the targeted rural areas, communities are finding it increasingly difficult to meet their water needs. They rely mainly on rainwater harvesting and surface water sources such as rivers, streams and wells. However, the effects of climate change are becoming increasingly evident, with rising temperatures, longer dry seasons and an alarming decline in rainfall. As a result, these water sources often dry up during the dry season.

This situation has profound repercussions on people's lives. Without sustainable solutions, traditional methods of water supply will become increasingly unreliable, further exacerbating the vulnerability of these communities. Women and young people, who bear the main responsibility for collecting water, spend long hours fetching water instead of engaging in income-generating activities or continuing their education. Conflicts over access to limited water resources are emerging, undermining social cohesion. At the same time, waterborne diseases are on the rise and pressure on fragile ecosystems continues to intensify.

In some villages, these difficulties are already driving migration, with residents leaving in search of better living conditions. If no action is taken, the costs of adaptation for these vulnerable populations will become unsustainable, and the lack of reliable access to water could, in the long term, lead to loss of life.

Against this backdrop, the project, with an estimated budget of \$10 million, will support villages in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire by installing modern water infrastructure, establishing management systems tailored to local conditions, and promoting the sustainable management of water resources.

To achieve these outcomes, the project will implement climate-resilient technologies. Depending on the size of the communities, solar-powered mixed-use pumps (VWS) or improved village water systems (IVWS) will be installed. The overall objective is to ensure sustainable access to safe drinking water for rural populations, thereby reducing their dependence on rainwater and surface water and strengthening their resilience to the effects of climate change.

The funding to be mobilised will cover investments in water infrastructure and the upgrading of distribution networks. The extension of these networks, the increase in the number of public water points, the strengthening of local capacity for the maintenance of infrastructure and equipment, the effective management of water resources in the beneficiary localities, and the protection of the aquifers supplying rural communities will, together, ensure that water needs are met under optimal conditions throughout the year.

Funding from the Adaptation Fund will act as a catalyst in expanding drinking water supply in central Côte d'Ivoire and in strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural communities vulnerable to climate change. It will also improve conditions in health centres and schools in the targeted localities, which will benefit from a reliable and sustainable supply of drinking water. By addressing the social, economic and environmental consequences of limited access to water in the project area, this initiative will significantly improve the quality of life of the target populations.

More specifically, the project will free up time previously spent collecting water, enabling women and young people to engage in income-generating activities and diversify household livelihoods. It will reduce community conflicts over access to water and improve social cohesion. Health outcomes will be improved through a reduction in waterborne diseases. Rural areas will become more attractive to government officials, which will improve the delivery of social services such as education and healthcare. School attendance and educational opportunities for children will increase. The project will also help to limit rural out-migration, particularly among young women, and promote family stability in rural areas. At the same time, ecosystems will be preserved through reduced pressure on wetlands, and the availability and quality of groundwater resources supplying rural households will be enhanced. In addition, two other approaches were considered during the project's design phase: the construction of wells fitted with pulleys and the installation of gravity-fed water supply systems.

The construction of wells offers several advantages. Properly constructed wells, with their walls lined with casings, offer high durability and protection against collapse. Fitted with a hoisting frame capable of supporting several pulleys, they facilitate the pumping of water. Protective structures are installed around the wells, along with covers to prevent dust, debris and other contaminants from entering when

they are not in use. The groundwater drawn from them is generally of good quality, as it comes mainly from rainwater that has naturally filtered through layers of soil and rock. However, this solution has significant limitations. Whilst groundwater is free from bacterial contamination, it may sometimes contain naturally occurring chemical pollutants, such as arsenic. Human activities in the vicinity of the wells may also cause chemical or bacteriological pollution. Consequently, thorough chemical and bacteriological analyses are required before the water is deemed safe for consumption. Another weakness lies in the risk of contamination during water extraction, as ropes and sump pits can introduce impurities, thereby compromising water quality. These constraints limit the effectiveness and reliability of wells as a long-term solution for the target populations.

Another option being considered is the installation of gravity-fed water supply systems. These systems use gravity to transport water from the source to end users via a network of pipes. By bringing water closer to people's homes, they reduce the time and effort required to collect water, particularly for women and young people. Furthermore, as the water is transported through a closed system, it is protected from any external contamination during transit. However, this option presents significant challenges. It requires the presence of a natural water source situated at a higher elevation, such as a river, lake or dam reservoir, capable of meeting the population's needs. The regions targeted by the project do not have such sources. Furthermore, the construction of a dam to create the necessary head, combined with the installation of filtration and transport equipment, would entail high costs, making this solution financially unviable for the communities concerned.

Table 5 presents a comparative summary of the costs of the various alternatives analysed.

Table5 : Costs of the various alternatives

Project (VWS and IVWS)		Construction of pulley wells	Installation of gravity-fed water supply systems
VWS (Improved PMH)	VWS	Wells fitted with pulleys	Gravity-fed water supply systems (reservoir or dam)
22,000,000 CFA francs (44,000 USD)	76,250,000 CFA francs (152,500 USD)	+7,000,000 CFA francs (+14,000 USD)	+ 400,000,000 CFA francs (+800,000 USD)

An improved village water supply system is designed for communities with a population of between 100 and 399 inhabitants. For any given village, an additional water supply system must be installed for every 400 extra inhabitants (in other words, for a population of 500, two water supply systems are required). The average cost of installing an VWS is 22,000,000 FCFA (44,000 USD). An IVWS system must be installed in villages with a population of between 1,000 and 3,999 inhabitants. In an IVWS system, one standpipe is installed for every 500 people (in other words, for a population of 1,500, an IVWS system comprising three standpipes is required). An IVWS system comprising three standpipes costs on average 76,250,000 FCFA s (152,500 USD).

Other possible solutions include wells fitted with pulleys and gravity-fed water supply systems (such as reservoirs or dams). As wells are fed by groundwater, a single well provides an average of 1 m³ of water per day in the targeted central areas. A household of five people consumes an average of 100 litres of water per day. A single well can therefore supply 10 households per day, or approximately 50 people. For 100 people, two wells would be required. The cost of installing a well is at least 7,000,000 FCFA (14,000 USD). However, due to the severity of the dry season, wells generally run dry during this period. Gravity-fed water supply systems (reservoirs or dams) use the force of gravity to convey water from a source to users via a network of pipes. The source may be a lake, a river or a reservoir created by a dam. The areas targeted by the project generally do not have permanent natural sources such as rivers or lakes (which contain water during the dry season). Consequently, in these areas, the most reliable source for this type of system remains the construction of a water reservoir by building a dam. The cost of constructing a dam for drinking water supply in rural areas is estimated at a minimum of 400,000,000 FCFA (USD 800,000). Added to this cost are the water abstraction and filtration equipment, the piped network to carry water to the villages, and the installation of standpipes

for water distribution. In summary, the drinking water supply solutions proposed by the project offer the best cost-benefit ratio for strengthening the resilience of beneficiary communities to the effects of climate change.

D. Describe how the project/programme fits within the framework of national or sub-national sustainable development strategies , including, where applicable, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, national adaptation action programmes or any other relevant instruments, where these exist.

The project aimed at improving access to drinking water in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire is fully aligned with national and sub-national development priorities as well as international commitments. It contributes directly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation and Goal 13 on climate action. At national level, it supports the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP), the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (IWRM), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It is also consistent with sectoral strategies such as the Strategy for the Conservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests (SPREF).

Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental pillar of sustainable development. Yet millions of people around the world are still deprived of this fundamental right. Without it, they are denied equal opportunities in terms of health, education and economic security. It is therefore essential to make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, in order to ensure inclusive and resilient development.²⁴

As a Member State of the United Nations since 1960, Côte d'Ivoire fully endorses this approach and has incorporated it into its own National Development Plan. Consequently, improving access to water for the population is a key priority for the Ivorian government, which is implementing policies and projects aimed at guaranteeing access to water for all. In this context, the project aimed at improving access to drinking water in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire, through its components and activities, will contribute to progress towards the achievement of several SDGs.

Through Component 1, which aims to strengthen the capacity of rural communities to access safe drinking water, the project will improve water quality and make it accessible to all. This will help to reduce poverty in the targeted regions (SDG 1), improve universal access to safe drinking water (SDG 6), strengthen public health (SDG 3), support education within local communities (SDG 4), increase food security in the selected regions (SDG 2) and reduce inequalities (SDG 10). Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental determinant of quality of life, but it often depends on household income. Low-income populations generally have the least access to safe drinking water, or have to make greater efforts to obtain it, which reduces the time available for education or income-generating activities. By addressing this gap, the project will also strengthen communities' resilience to climate change, thereby contributing to the achievement of SDG 13 (climate action). Women, who bear a disproportionate share of the burden of water collection, will be the first to benefit from these interventions; they will thus gain time to devote to income-generating activities, which will help to reduce gender inequalities (SDG 5).

Through Component 2, which aims to strengthen the sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities, the project will promote the sustainable management and rational use of natural resources (SDG 12). By supporting reforestation in the groundwater recharge areas that feed the boreholes, it will contribute to the conservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) whilst strengthening efforts to adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects (SDG 13).

Alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP)

The Ivorian government has set itself the national objective of ensuring universal and affordable access to drinking water throughout the country, through the development of high-quality water infrastructure.

²⁴WaterAid West Africa, July 2021, Climate Change and Water Security in Burkina Faso and Niger

Under the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021–2025, access to safe drinking water has been identified as a priority, with the aim of increasing national coverage to 95 per cent by 2025. Achieving this objective requires addressing several structural challenges, notably the construction of modern water infrastructure incorporating technological innovation, the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing systems, the extension of public drinking water distribution networks through enabling projects such as inter-village water systems, and the strengthening of human, technical, material and financial capacities across the sector.

Through the implementation of its first two components, the project aimed at improving access to drinking water in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire will contribute directly to these national development objectives. Beyond expanding access to water, the project constitutes a climate change adaptation measure that strengthens the resilience of rural communities. This forms part of the Ivorian government's broader development policy, in which climate change adaptation and mitigation are recognised as key priorities.

Alignment with the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plan²⁵

Component 2 of the project, which aims to strengthen the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities, is consistent with the principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM). Under this component, women will play a central role within the local management committees that are to be established. This reflects the third principle of IWRM, which recognises that women are at the heart of water supply, management and conservation processes. Whilst women already play a vital role in ensuring the supply and conservation of water for domestic use and, in many cases, for agricultural purposes, their influence remains limited compared to that of men in the processes of managing, analysing issues and making decisions relating to water resources. The project aims to redress this imbalance by ensuring that women are fully integrated into decision-making structures.

IWRM also emphasises that water development and management must be based on a participatory approach involving users, planners and decision-makers at all levels. This is fully in line with the project's approach, which will actively involve national, regional and local authorities, as well as beneficiary communities, at all stages of the project's implementation, particularly in terms of governance, decision-making and infrastructure management.

Alignment with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30.41 per cent by 2030. To this end, the energy sector has been identified as a priority sector. Côte d'Ivoire wishes to reduce its use of fossil fuels and shift towards renewable energy. The project is in line with this vision of the Ivorian government, as the pumping system used in the high-pressure water networks for the production and distribution of water to the population will be partly powered by solar energy. It will therefore represent a step forward for the country towards the use of renewable energy. Furthermore, the reforestation of the groundwater recharge areas feeding the boreholes will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Water resources are identified as one of the priority sectors of Côte d'Ivoire's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Although the country has an extensive water supply network, it remains highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The NAP therefore prioritises both the management of water resources for multiple uses and the preservation and security of these resources.

The project aimed at improving access to drinking water in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire is fully in line with these priorities. By strengthening communities' capacity for optimised water management and promoting reforestation in the groundwater recharge areas that feed the boreholes to be installed, the project will improve the management, conservation and long-term sustainability of water resources in the targeted localities.

The Strategy for the Conservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests (SPREF)

Côte d'Ivoire has adopted an ambitious strategy aimed at conserving, rehabilitating and expanding its forest cover, which has been severely degraded over recent decades. This strategy forms part of the national response to climate change, biodiversity conservation and the pursuit of sustainable

²⁵Integrated Water Resources Management

development. Among its main objectives is to increase national forest cover to 20 per cent. By reforesting the groundwater recharge areas that feed the boreholes to be installed, the project will contribute directly to this objective.

Beyond national and international frameworks, the project also complies with technical standards and legal instruments, notably the Water Code and the Framework Law on Sustainable Development. At the sub-national level, the Regional Councils of the five target regions (Gbêkê, N'Zi, Marahoué, Bélier and Iffou) have each adopted a Regional Spatial Planning and Development Scheme (SRADT). These frameworks provide territorial assessments, forward-looking scenarios and strategic priorities for action, all of which identify the fight against climate change as a priority. The project is fully aligned with these SRADTs.

Compliance with the Water Code

The project takes into account Article 9 of Law No. 2023-902 of 23 November 2023 relating to the Water Code, which stipulates that the management and development of water resources in the context of water infrastructure and works must involve, at all levels: (i) planners, decision-makers and specialists in the field; (ii) operators; and users. Furthermore, Article 5 of the said Act stipulates that the right of access to water is a right common to all. Thus, by facilitating and improving access to drinking water in rural communities, the project complies with this Act.

Act No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on sustainable development:

This Act provides an essential framework for the implementation of the project, as it guides all development activities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Its relevance is particularly significant in the area of civic engagement, which aims to ensure that beneficiaries take ownership of the project's activities. By anchoring the project within this legal framework, the rational and sustainable management of water resources, as well as of the hydraulic structures to be built, will be strengthened and ensured in the long term.

Compliance with national laws on gender equality and social inclusion

Legal framework relating to gender equality

The Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire guarantees equality for all citizens before the law, without distinction as to sex. The project is in line with this vision by specifically targeting women, who are most affected by the burden of water collection, in order to reduce existing inequalities. The project is fully in line with the National Policy on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender Equality (PNEEG), which aims to mainstream gender considerations into all development activities. Women are identified as the 'primary beneficiaries' of the project, which aims to lighten their burden, thereby enabling them to devote the time saved to economic activities or education. The project explicitly provides for women to play a significant role in decision-making processes and within the water infrastructure management committees. Consultations carried out during the project's preparation phase ensured women's participation and that their views were taken into account (63 women out of the 164 people consulted during the field mission), thereby guaranteeing that their specific needs are at the heart of the project's design.

Legal framework relating to social inclusion

The project complies with Law No. 98-594 of 10 July 1998, which promotes the rights of people with disabilities and aims to ensure their social inclusion and equitable access to public infrastructure. In accordance with this Act, the project will incorporate accessibility considerations into the final technical design of water points, including hand pumps and standpipes. Adaptations will include features such as step-free access, an appropriate handle height and clear access routes to facilitate use by people with reduced mobility. Furthermore, community consultations for the establishment of water management committees will be designed to ensure inclusivity and prevent the exclusion or discrimination of any group, including households with members with disabilities.

E. Describe how the project/programme complies with relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as environmental assessment standards, building codes, etc., and adheres to the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy.

The project will comply with all applicable laws, technical standards and regulations in force in Côte

d'Ivoire, as well as the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender equality policy. Adaptation measures, in particular the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure, will strictly comply with the applicable legal frameworks.

Compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP)

In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and FIRCA's internal procedures, the project has been classified as Category B (moderate impact). This classification recognises that, whilst the project activities are expected to generate positive outcomes, they may also entail potential environmental and social risks that require mitigation measures. To address these risks, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed and is attached as Annex 3. This framework sets out the procedures for selection, assessment, approval and monitoring of outcomes to ensure compliance.

Compliance with the national legal framework

- Act No. 2023-902 of 23 November 2023 on the Water Code

Act No. 2023-902 of 23 November 2023 on the Water Code forms the regulatory basis for the project. It sets out the principles, rights and obligations applicable to any activity relating to the abstraction, use and protection of water resources. Its objective is to enable the integrated management of water resources, water infrastructure and hydraulic works: (i) **Fundamental principles (Art. 6)**: The project must incorporate into its design and management the fundamental principles of precaution, prevention, participation, the 'user pays' principle and the 'polluter pays' principle. The establishment of management committees funded by financial contributions from households, as provided for under Outcome 2.2 of the project to ensure the maintenance of infrastructure, constitutes a direct and compliant application of the 'user pays' principle, (ii) **Authorisation and declaration regime (Articles 30, 31, 33)**: The Act stipulates that the siting, construction and operation of waterworks (including boreholes, small hydropower schemes and IVWS systems) are subject either to authorisation or to prior notification. Article 31 specifies that structures likely to pose risks to health, public safety or the environment require a formal authorisation, whilst others are subject to the declaration regime. The types of infrastructure (VWS and IVWS) have been identified and classified accordingly. The applicable administrative procedure will therefore be carried out through the Ministry responsible for water resources, (iii) **Protection of water abstraction points (Art. 49)**: The Code requires the establishment of a protection zone around water abstraction points intended for human consumption. Within these zones, any polluting activity is strictly prohibited. The project provides for the installation of safety fencing, as described in the specifications for PMH and IVWS systems, to ensure the protection of these zones around each borehole, (iv) **Prohibition of wastage and pollution (Articles 47, 50, 53)**: The Code prohibits any wastage of water as well as any discharge or disposal of substances likely to pollute water resources. The project must therefore include measures for effective water management and strict protocols aimed at preventing groundwater contamination (whether arising from construction activities (for example, the handling of oils, fuels and drilling mud) or from surrounding agricultural practices). Component 2 of the project, which focuses in particular on raising awareness of good plant health practices in groundwater recharge areas, directly addresses this requirement to protect water quality, (v) **User participation (Art. 9)**: The Water Code enshrines the principle of participatory management, stipulating that the management and development of water resources must involve users at all levels. The establishment of water management committees at village and regional levels, as provided for under Outcome 2.2 of the project, is fully in line with this legal provision and is a key factor in ensuring the sustainability of the project's interventions.

- Act No. 2023-900 of 23 November 2023 on the Environment Code

Act No. 2023-900 of 23 November 2023 on the Environment Code establishes the general framework for environmental protection in Côte d'Ivoire. It strengthens the obligations of project developers and serves as the legal basis for the environmental assessment process: (i) **Fundamental principles (Articles 6, 11)**: The Code affirms every citizen's right to a healthy environment and enshrines the key guiding principles of environmental action, in particular the precautionary principle. These principles justify the need for a rigorous analysis of potential risks and impacts prior to the commencement of any project-related activity, (ii) **Obligation to carry out an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) (Article 25)**: The Code stipulates that the State (and, by

extension, any project developer) must carry out an environmental and social impact assessment for all development plans, policies, programmes and projects. This provision incorporates the obligation to carry out an ESIA within the framework of the framework law, making it a mandatory requirement for any project of this nature, (iii) **Obligation to comply with anti-pollution standards (Art. 60):** The Act stipulates that the State must make technical standards for combating pollution in the areas of air, water, soil and noise mandatory. This reinforces the obligation for the project to comply with water quality standards and to manage construction-related nuisances in accordance with the regulations in force.

- **Decree No. 2024-595 of 26 June 2024 laying down the rules and procedures applicable to environmental and social assessments**

This decree is the most relevant implementing legislation for the initial phases of the project. It sets out the precise procedure the project must follow to obtain environmental authorisation. It also specifies the threshold values applicable to drilling operations, which determine the type of environmental assessment required: (i) a Simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SESA) is required for boreholes with a flow rate of less than 500 cubic metres per day (m³/day), (ii) a Comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (CESIA) is required for boreholes with a flow rate of more than 500 m³/day. The decree formalises the procedure, which involves submitting an application to the National Environment Agency (ANDE), organising a public consultation, obtaining technical approval from an interministerial committee, and securing final authorisation via a decree issued by the Minister for the Environment.

- **Drinking water quality**

The Ivorian regulatory framework for drinking water quality is structured around two levels. The primary reference is the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (4th edition, including the first addendum of 2017). These guidelines serve as the benchmark for the project. They set guideline values for microbiological parameters (e.g. E. coli), chemical parameters (e.g. arsenic, nitrates) and organoleptic parameters (e.g. pH, turbidity). Specific standards also apply to social infrastructure, particularly hygiene in schools and health centres. These standards set out detailed requirements not only for water quality, but also for quantity (e.g. 400 to 750 litres per person per day for a health centre) and technical specifications for infrastructure (e.g. type of storage tank, disinfection of the distribution network).

- **Infrastructure development and safety**

Construction activities relating to boreholes and water distribution networks are governed by several technical regulations, notably: (i) **Decree No. 2021-679 of 3 November 2021**, regulating easements relating to drinking water, sanitation and drainage infrastructure, as well as to electricity, gas and oil pipeline networks. For IVWS systems, this decree sets specific and non-negotiable easement widths for buried pipes, based on their nominal diameter (DN). Network deployment plans must fully incorporate these constraints during the execution of construction works. (ii) **The Labour Code (Act No. 2015-532 of 20 June 2015)**. This Code governs health and safety conditions on drilling and distribution network construction sites. Article 41.1 and the subsequent provisions impose a general duty of care on employers (in this case, the construction subcontractors involved in the project). This duty is reflected in specific requirements: the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to the specific risks of the site (for example, hard hats, gloves, safety footwear, harnesses); training for workers on construction-related risks; and securing the perimeter of the site to protect third parties. The project will ensure that these requirements are explicitly set out and have a contractual nature in the terms of reference for all service providers.

F. Please indicate whether there is any overlap between the project/programme and other sources of funding, where applicable.

The proposed project and its interventions will avoid any overlap of actions and funding sources within its area of intervention. During the project's identification and design phase, consultations were carried out with all local stakeholders (administrative and traditional authorities, local communities). There are no ongoing projects in almost all of the villages visited. This has ensured that there is no overlap

between projects or sources of funding.

The National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), whose remit is to support the State and local authorities in ensuring access to drinking water throughout the country, will be involved in all phases of the project's implementation in order to avoid duplication. ONEP will act as a technical partner for design and monitoring, ensuring that all activities planned under other projects in the targeted localities are taken into account and harmonised, particularly with regard to drinking water supply, thereby guaranteeing complementarity and efficiency.

Table 6 below sets out some projects related to drinking water in Côte d'Ivoire.

Table6 : Projects/programmes in the drinking water sector

Project/Programme	Objective Synergy with the proposed project	Complementarity with the proposed project
Government Social Programme 1 (PS Gouv 1)	This programme aims to strengthen social action by identifying priority measures that guarantee immediate and sustainable results for all. Axis 5 of this programme focuses on improving the well-being of rural populations, in particular by promoting access to housing, drinking water, energy, transport and consumer goods. It targets all regions of the country. The PS Gov 1 project covered the period 2019–2020 and targeted all regions of Côte d'Ivoire. However, a second phase of the project was launched, in which the localities targeted in this proposal were not included.	There is potential for complementarity with the proposed project, as both aim to improve access to drinking water for local communities. However, the proposed project will not cover the same areas.
The agro-industrial hub project in the Bélier region (2PAI-Bélier)	It aims to lay the foundations for an agro-industrial hub in order to transform and modernise agriculture in the Bélier region through the restoration and development of productive capital, the modernisation of farming methods and communications (ICT), and the promotion of the private sector and industrialisation. One of the project's activities involves drilling boreholes and installing pumps to facilitate access to drinking water for the project's beneficiaries.	Potential for complementarity The 2PAI-Bélier project does not target all regions of the country, but only the Bélier region, which is one of the beneficiary regions of the selected project. However, the proposed project will not cover the same areas.
Project to Support Water Security and Sanitation (PASEA)	This project addresses the issue of access to safe drinking water. Its objective is to develop and strengthen integrated water resources management, improve the governance and sustainability of urban water supply, and increase access to improved drinking water and sanitation services. It will be implemented over a six-year period in 11 regions in the north of the country.	There is no overlap, as the project concerns the northern regions of the country, whilst this proposal focuses on the central region of the country.

G. Where applicable, describe the 'learning and knowledge management' component designed to collect and disseminate lessons learnt.

The challenge of drinking water supply in the context of climate change, which this project addresses in the central part of the country, also affects other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, where it is estimated that over 41 per cent of households still lack access to an improved water source. To address this broader challenge, the activities under Component 3 will ensure the wide dissemination of the project's interventions and results, thereby promoting learning amongst local communities, local authorities, government departments and partners involved in the production, distribution and management of drinking water.

The implementation of the project will be underpinned by a communication and knowledge management strategy designed to collect, capitalise on and disseminate the lessons learnt. This strategy will target rural stakeholders, technical professionals and local authorities responsible for rural development, to ensure that the knowledge generated contributes to the improvement of practices and their replication on a larger scale. The strategy will be implemented through several complementary

actions. Firstly, knowledge-sharing workshops will be organised, bringing together beneficiaries, service providers, decentralised administrations responsible for managing water infrastructure, and local authorities in the project areas to identify and document good practices and lessons learnt. Secondly, audiovisual materials will be produced to facilitate the dissemination of these practices. Thirdly, exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions will be organised with other vulnerable communities and decentralised authorities facing similar climate-related challenges. Finally, the project will ensure the wide dissemination of the knowledge and best practices identified through multiple communication channels in order to maximise reach and impact.

H. Describe the consultation process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, carried out during the preparation of the project , paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy.

During the proposal development process, all stakeholders (administrative and customary authorities, target local communities) were consulted using an inclusive and participatory approach (see the stakeholder consultation report and the summary tables of attendance at the consultations in the annex).

Overall, project beneficiaries, key actors and stakeholders were consulted in two main stages: (1) consultations during the drafting of the concept note; (2) consultations during the drafting of the full proposal.

1) Consultations during the drafting of the concept note

The process of drafting the concept note took place in two main phases. The first phase consisted of an assessment mission combining consultations with communities and field visits to the target areas. The second phase took the form of a national consultation and dialogue workshop with stakeholders, which enabled the project's concept note to be validated.

a) Diagnostic, consultation and field visit mission

An assessment mission was organised in April–May 2024 in five (5) regions of central Côte d'Ivoire: the Iffou region in the Centre-East, the N'ZI, Béliér and Gbêkê regions in the Centre, and the Marahoué region in the Centre-West. The aim of this mission was to consult local communities in these regions and to carry out field visits. Conducted jointly by the accredited entity (FIRCA) and the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, this mission received support from the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for water resources and the Ministry of the Environment. In total, 164 people, including 63 women (38.41 per cent) and 101 men, were consulted in 18 villages spread across the five regions. Figures 11, 12 and 13 show photographs taken during the field visits.

Administrative authorities (prefects, regional councils, regional directors of the environment and regional directors of water), traditional authorities and community members – notably women, men and young people – were consulted on the current state of their water supply, their needs and their expectations. These consultations were conducted with full respect for gender equality, ensuring that gender considerations were integrated into environmental and social issues, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy. The results of these consultations formed the basis for the drafting of the concept note.

Field visits were also carried out to community water sources, enabling a first-hand assessment of the condition of wells, backwaters and watercourses in the localities. At the time of the visits, most of these water sources were in an advanced stage of drying up. To obtain water during this period, the communities were forced to travel to the nearest neighbouring villages, which were equipped with more sustainable water supply systems, such as human-powered pumps or improved village water systems. These neighbouring villages were generally situated between 2 and 5 kilometres away.

To travel from their own communities to these neighbouring villages, young people and women from the communities visited – who are responsible for the water-carrying chore – walk, cycle or hire motorbikes or tricycles. When people make the journey, the water collected in the neighbouring villages is purchased at a price of 50 FCFA (approximately 0.1 USD) per 25-litre jerrycan. By contrast, a 25-litre jerrycan costs 200 FCFA (0.4 USD) when sold (by retailers) locally within the communities concerned. Each household uses an average of 4 25-litre jerrycans, or 100 litres of water per day.



Figure 13: Discussions with communities during the May 2024 field visit



Figure 1410 : a) Well in the village of Amanikro, in the Gbêkê region; b) Watercourse in the village of Blofonoud, in the Gbêkê region

b) National stakeholder consultation workshop

On 31 October 2024, a national stakeholder workshop was held in the conference room of the Bouaké Prefecture, the capital of the Gbêkê region. This workshop brought together various stakeholders, including the prefectural authorities, the Gbêkê Regional Council, the regional water authorities, the regional environmental authorities, traditional authorities, representatives of women and young people from the target communities, the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE), and the FIRCA team. The objectives of the workshop were to present the various priorities and actions proposed in the draft concept note and to gather feedback from stakeholders. It was attended by 63 participants, including 14 women (22 per cent). Figure 14 shows images from the workshop.



Figure 15: National stakeholder consultation workshop, 31 October 2024

2) Consultations carried out as part of the preparation of the full proposal

The process of drafting the full proposal took place in four main phases: (i) identification of beneficiary localities, (ii) collection of technical, environmental, social and economic information from the communities, (iii) the technical workshop for drafting the full proposal, and (iv) the national validation workshop for the full proposal with stakeholders (refer to appendix 2: consultation report).

(a) Selection of beneficiary localities

A mission to select the project's beneficiary localities took place from 23 to 28 February 2026 in the regional capitals of the target regions, namely Daoukro (Iffou region), Dimbokro (N'ZI region), Toumodi (Bélier region), Bouaké (Gbêkê Region) and Bouaflé (Marahoué Region). The mission consisted of working sessions with prefectural authorities, regional councils and the regional directorates responsible for the environment and water resources, with a view to reaching a consensus on the selection of the villages to benefit from the project. A total of 43 people were consulted during this mission.

b) Collection of technical, environmental, social and economic information from the communities

A mission was organised from 10 to 16 May 2026 in the five (5) regions covered by the project, namely the Marahoué, Bélier, N'ZI, Gbêkê and Iffou regions. The aim of this mission was to gather additional information required to finalise the full proposal. The mission consisted of interviews with local authorities and target communities, as well as site visits. In each of the regions concerned, the mission involved the following stages:

- holding a technical scoping meeting with local administrative and technical authorities (Regional Prefecture, Regional Council, Regional Directorate for the Environment and Ecological Transition, Regional Directorate for Water Resources);
- interviews with the relevant technical departments;
- interviews with various members of the targeted rural communities;
- a visit to model villages in terms of water supply infrastructure management;
- visits to selected sites.



a) Discussions with administrative authorities and regional councils



b) Discussions with the communities

Figure11 : Images from the socio-economic data collection mission in May 2026

Discussions with local authorities and the target communities focused primarily on: (i) the effects of climate change on water resources and the livelihoods of rural populations, (ii) the availability of and

access to drinking water in rural areas, (iii) gender and social inclusion issues relating to water supply, (iv) feedback on the governance and management of water infrastructure and mechanisms to ensure its long-term sustainability. The site visits provided an opportunity to assess the operational condition of existing water infrastructure and the locations identified during the geophysical surveys for the siting of boreholes. The visits also allowed for the observation of different models of drinking water access facilities. In total, 1,204 people were consulted during this mission, including 545 women (47.27 per cent), 659 men (54.73 per cent), and 462 young men and women (38.37 per cent).

(c) Technical workshop to draw up the full proposal

A technical workshop brought together the team responsible for drafting the full project proposal (the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, through the Directorate for International Cooperation and Fundraising and the National Climate Change Programme, the National Office for Drinking Water as the technical support body, and FIRCA) from 6 to 10 July 2026 at FIRCA's headquarters. This workshop enabled the team, in particular, to outline all the activities, develop the project's theory of change and refine the budget.

d) National validation workshop on the full project proposal with stakeholders

A national validation workshop on the full project proposal was held on 20 July 2026 at the Jacques AKA Cultural Centre in Bouaké. This workshop brought together the following stakeholders: the prefectural authorities; the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, represented by the Directorate for International Cooperation and Fundraising and the National Climate Change Programme; the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for the environment and water resources in the five target regions; the five target regional councils; the National Office for Drinking Water, local NGOs working in the field of village water supply, representatives of communities in the beneficiary localities, and FIRCA. The workshop provided an opportunity to present the project's various priorities and actions in order to gather feedback from stakeholders. A total of 177 people attended the workshop, including 64 women (36.16 per cent).



Figure 17: Images from the national workshop to validate the full project proposal, 20 July 2026

I. Justify the funding requested, emphasising the rationale for the total cost of adaptation.

The funding requested from the Adaptation Fund will be used to strengthen the resilience of communities by improving access to safe drinking water in rural areas of the Bélier, Gbêkê, Marahoué, N'Zi and Iffou regions, in central Côte d'Ivoire. Rural populations in these regions are already experiencing the effects of climate change, particularly on water resources, and projections indicate that these effects will intensify in the coming years. Without swift action, these communities risk facing emergencies, and entire villages could be abandoned as their inhabitants migrate in search of better living conditions.

Funding from the Adaptation Fund will enable water supply systems to be established in all the selected villages. Thanks to this support, water infrastructure such as boreholes and pumps will be constructed, and local, regional and national stakeholders will benefit from enhanced capacity in the sustainable management of water resources. Renewable energy solutions, notably solar power, will be used to operate the pumps, whilst local tradespeople specialising in repairs will be trained and equipped to ensure timely maintenance and the long-term sustainability of the systems.

The project will also strengthen institutional capacity through workshops organised with state stakeholders responsible for water resource management, leading to better coordination, a clearer division of roles and more effective governance. At the same time, reforestation activities in recharge zones and awareness campaigns on sustainable plant health practices will contribute to the long-term preservation of groundwater resources and, consequently, to the sustainability of communities' water supply.

Furthermore, this funding will help improve conditions in schools and health centres by equipping them with reliable and functional water supply systems. In summary, the grant awarded by the Adaptation Fund will directly cover the costs associated with climate change adaptation for rural communities in the five target regions, thereby ensuring their access to safe and sustainable drinking water whilst strengthening their resilience at various levels.

As noted above, each rural household in the targeted localities consumes an average of 100 litres of water per day, sourced mainly from surface water sources. During the dry season, households are forced to fetch this water from the nearest neighbouring villages, which have sustainable water supply systems, travelling between 2 and 5 kilometres a day for the 4 to 5 months that this period lasts. A 25-litre jerrycan purchased for 50 FCFA, just as for residents of the host villages, costs the equivalent of 200 FCFA when transport costs associated with carrying the water to their homes are taken into account. Consequently, to meet their daily water needs, each household in the target villages spends an average of 800 FCFA (1.6 USD).

Thanks to the project, the installation of sustainable water supply systems in the target communities will enable households to meet their daily drinking water needs. To ensure the management and maintenance of the system installed with the project's support, and to guarantee its long-term viability, a contribution of 50 FCFA per 25-litre container will be requested; this rate is in line with those already in force in other villages equipped with similar systems. Thus, to cover its daily water needs, each household will have to pay 200 FCFA (0.4 USD). The adaptation cost, estimated by calculating the difference between the situation without the project and the situation with the project, therefore amounts to 600 FCFA (1.2 USD) per household per day. Calculated over the five-month dry season, at a rate of 30 days per month, the adaptation cost will amount to 90,000 FCFA (180 USD) per household per year. It is this financial cost that the FA grant will help to cover, with the aim of ensuring that communities in the targeted localities adapt to the adverse effects of climate change in order to guarantee their supply of drinking water.

Furthermore, by investing in drinking water supply infrastructure in the targeted localities, the project will improve public health by reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases linked to the consumption of unsafe surface water, which is currently the main source of supply for many communities.

At the same time, these investments will bring drinking water sources closer to households, thereby reducing the time and physical strain involved in collecting water – a responsibility that falls mainly on women and young people. The time saved can be devoted to social and economic activities for

women, as well as to education, study and leisure for young people, thereby helping to improve their well-being and offering them greater opportunities for empowerment.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme's outcomes was taken into account during its design

The project's sustainability is closely linked to its long-term impact on the quality of life of communities in the target areas and to the lasting benefits generated by its interventions. Sustainability was taken into account from the design phase onwards through the active participation of key stakeholders, notably the administrative authorities with a legal mandate to oversee project activities in the target localities, as well as the communities directly benefiting from the project.

Several measures are planned to ensure the sustainability of the project's results. Firstly, all equipment will be identified and procured in close collaboration with the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), the national agency responsible for defining and implementing drinking water strategies in Côte d'Ivoire. This approach will ensure that the infrastructure put in place meets national standards and is both sustainable and long-lasting.

In addition to infrastructure development, the project will strengthen local technical capacity for the maintenance of systems and equipment. This will include training, equipping and deploying local tradespeople specialising in repairs. Water management in the beneficiary communities will also be optimised through the establishment or strengthening of village and regional water management committees, capacity-building for these committees, raising awareness of climate change and effective water management practices, and the creation of sustainable community-based funding mechanisms for infrastructure maintenance.

Financial sustainability will be supported by the introduction of affordable water tariffs, the revenue from which will be specifically allocated to covering the maintenance and repair costs of the installed systems. Environmental sustainability will be ensured through measures aimed at protecting groundwater resources, including the reforestation of critical recharge areas around boreholes to improve aquifer recharge, as well as raising awareness of sustainable plant protection practices to prevent groundwater contamination. These actions are designed to preserve the long-term sustainability of aquifers, in terms of both water quality and availability.

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

In accordance with FIRCA's environmental and social policy, the identification and analysis of potential risks associated with the project's implementation will be carried out as part of an environmental and social assessment procedure. This will ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. To this end, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), in line with FIRCA's internal procedures and the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, will be developed during the full proposal phase. The ESMF, which will include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), will identify all potential impacts of the project and define the corresponding risk mitigation measures.

Given the nature of the planned activities, the project is expected to be classified as **Category B**, as the potential risks are considered to be limited, site-specific and manageable through mitigation measures.

Sub-projects will be assessed in accordance with FIRCA's environmental and social policy, which is fully aligned with that of the Adaptation Fund, in three stages: (i) preliminary review or screening; (ii) assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts; and (iii) development and implementation of an environmental and social management plan.

Table 7 below sets out the potential risks and impacts, as well as the additional assessments and management measures required to ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's fifteen principles.

Table7 : Risks relating to the project's environmental and social impacts

Environmental and Social Principles Checklist	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – additional assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with legislation</i>		Risk: failure to comply with all applicable national and international laws and regulations. Probability: low Potential impact: high Measures: The EI will ensure that the project complies with applicable national and international laws and will provide a description of the legal and regulatory framework for any project activity that may require prior authorisation.
<i>Access and equity</i>	X	Risk: Failure to guarantee and monitor fair and equitable access for all members of the community. Probability: Low Potential impact: Low Measures: IE will ensure that the project offers all community members fair and equitable access to the project's benefits, and that it is designed and implemented in such a way as not to deprive any group of access to essential services and rights, in particular by: 1) carrying out a stakeholder mapping exercise to identify potential beneficiaries, opponents, protesters, and marginalised or vulnerable individuals; 2) carrying out a risk analysis to identify and assess the risk of hindering access to essential rights and services and of exacerbating existing inequalities
<i>Marginalised and vulnerable groups</i>		Risk: imposing a disproportionate negative impact on marginalised and vulnerable groups. Probability: low Potential impact: moderate/high Measures: 1) identify and quantify marginalised, minority and vulnerable groups; 2) describe the main findings and characteristics of marginalised, minority and vulnerable groups; 3) identify the negative impacts that each marginalised, minority and vulnerable group is likely to experience; and 4) identify the monitoring mechanism that may be required during the implementation of the project.
<i>Human rights</i>		Risk: occurrence of human rights violations Probability: low Potential impact: moderate/high Measures: The project will comply with national and international human rights standards, policies, rules and regulations, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). EI will ensure that human rights issues are integrated into consultations with stakeholders during the project identification and/or formulation stages, will provide an overview of relevant human rights issues (where applicable) and will monitor implementation.
<i>Gender equality and women's empowerment</i>		Risk: unequal access to water and decision-making between men and women. Probability: moderate Potential impact: moderate/high Measures: The gender dimension will be integrated into all project component . IE will assess the current situation, potential risks and the legal and regulatory context, and will proactively take measures to promote gender equality in order to guarantee equal access to benefits and ensure that there are no disproportionate negative impacts.
<i>Fundamental labour rights</i>		Risk: project activities do not comply with core labour standards due to limited knowledge of labour rights standards. Probability: low Potential impact: High

Environmental and Social Principles Checklist	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – additional assessment and management required for compliance
		Actions: The project will respect fundamental labour rights and integrate ILO standards into its design and implementation, whilst raising awareness of how these standards are applied.
<i>Indigenous peoples</i>	X	In accordance with the guidelines of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) regarding the definition of indigenous peoples, we confirm that there are no indigenous populations in Côte d'Ivoire and, consequently, in the areas targeted by the project.
<i>Involuntary resettlement</i>	X	Risk: displacement of populations due to the operation of the site Probability: Low Potential impact: low Measures: The project will prioritise the use of sites designated by the community for the construction of basic social infrastructure in order to minimise the risk of population displacement as far as possible
<i>Protection of natural habitats</i>	X	Risk: destruction of natural habitats Probability: low Potential impact: Low Measures: The project will implement FIRCA's environmental and social policy. Consequently, any project funded or implemented by FIRCA systematically excludes any site likely to harbour natural habitats.
<i>Conservation of biological diversity</i>	X	Risk: introduction of new species Probability: Low Potential impact: Low Measures: The project will prioritise local or native species for reforestation activities to ensure compliance with this principle.
<i>Climate change</i>	X	Risk: increase in greenhouse gas emissions Probability: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will contribute to climate change adaptation measures. No GHG emissions are anticipated. The project will demonstrate its compliance by carrying out a qualitative risk assessment for each of the climate change factors mentioned, as well as for any impact the project may have on carbon capture and sequestration capacity.
<i>Pollution prevention and efficient use of resources</i>	X	Risk: increased pollution and inefficient use of resources Probability: low Potential impact: high Measure: The project will comply with applicable national and international standards on pollution and will minimise, in a reasonable and cost-effective manner, all sources and forms of energy, water and other resource consumption, as well as waste generation and the discharge of pollutants.
<i>Public health</i>	X	Risk: adverse impact on public health Probability: low Potential impact: high Measures: The project design will ensure that public health is not adversely affected through the implementation of screening and health impact assessments, in accordance with WHO-recommended practices.
<i>Tangible and cultural heritage</i>	No impact on tangible and cultural heritage	No risk
<i>Land and soil conservation</i>	X	Risk: soil degradation Probability: low Potential impact: low Measures: The nature of the project's activities does not pose any major risk to land and soil conservation. However, the project will strictly adhere to the protocol governing the installation of boreholes and distribution networks to ensure compliance with this principle.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the implementation arrangements for the project/programme .

The implementation of this project will involve the main stakeholders in rural drinking water management in Côte d'Ivoire, notably the relevant sectoral ministries, local governance actors in the administrative regions targeted by the project, the rural communities benefiting from the project, community organisations, civil society, etc.

The Designated National Authority (DNA) for the UNFCCC and all climate change-related projects in Côte d'Ivoire is the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE). The DNA oversees all actions and interventions related to climate change and liaises with the UNFCCC and its associated councils or committees. The project will be implemented by the NIE accredited by the FA (FIRCA) and will be executed by the National Climate Change Programme (PNCC), an operational body of MINETE. The PNCC will work in close collaboration with all administrative and technical bodies, as well as with all relevant organisations (NGOs, civil society organisations, consultancy firms and service providers, rural communities, etc.) involved in drinking water management in the regions concerned.

The project's implementation framework will involve three levels of governance: the Steering Committee, FIRCA and the National Climate Change Programme (PNCC).

The National Steering Committee (CNP)

The National Steering Committee will comprise representatives from the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE), the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MINHAS), the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF), the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget (MEFB), the Regional Councils of the five regions covered by the project, and the Adaptation Fund Focal Point at MINETE.

The role of the steering committee will be to: (i) define guidelines for the operational management of the project, ensuring alignment with sectoral strategies and priorities; (ii) approve the annual budgeted work plan (PTAB) and activity reports; and (iii) oversee the implementation of the project.

FIRCA

As the implementing entity, FIRCA will ensure the fiduciary management of the entire project. An agreement will be signed between FIRCA and the PNCC for the implementation of the project. Furthermore, to facilitate collaboration between FIRCA and the PNCC, a project implementation manual will be drawn up. This will set out the environmental and social, accounting and financial management procedures, as well as the procurement and monitoring and evaluation procedures. FIRCA will assist the PNCC with procurement. More specifically, its procurement specialists will participate in all tender opening and evaluation committees set up by the PNCC's Project Coordination Unit.

The National Climate Change Programme (PNCC)

The PNCC, the project's implementing body, will set up a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within its organisation. This unit will be responsible for the technical management of all activities. The PCU will also organise the procurement process under the supervision of FIRCA; to this end, a procurement specialist from FIRCA will participate in the tender opening and evaluation committees to ensure compliance with the procedures set out in the project implementation manual. To finance activities in the field, FIRCA will make available to the PNCC, at intervals agreed upon by both parties, the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the activities set out in the annual budgeted work plan (PTAB). The Project Management Unit (PMU) will comprise a project coordinator, a technical expert in water resources management, an administrative and financial manager, a monitoring and evaluation manager, a communications officer, a procurement specialist, an environmental expert and an expert in gender- . The PMU's environmental and gender specialists will be responsible for coordinating the activities of the Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan (ESIMP). The monitoring and evaluation officer will be responsible for documenting and disseminating the project's results and lessons learnt, in order to meet knowledge management requirements.

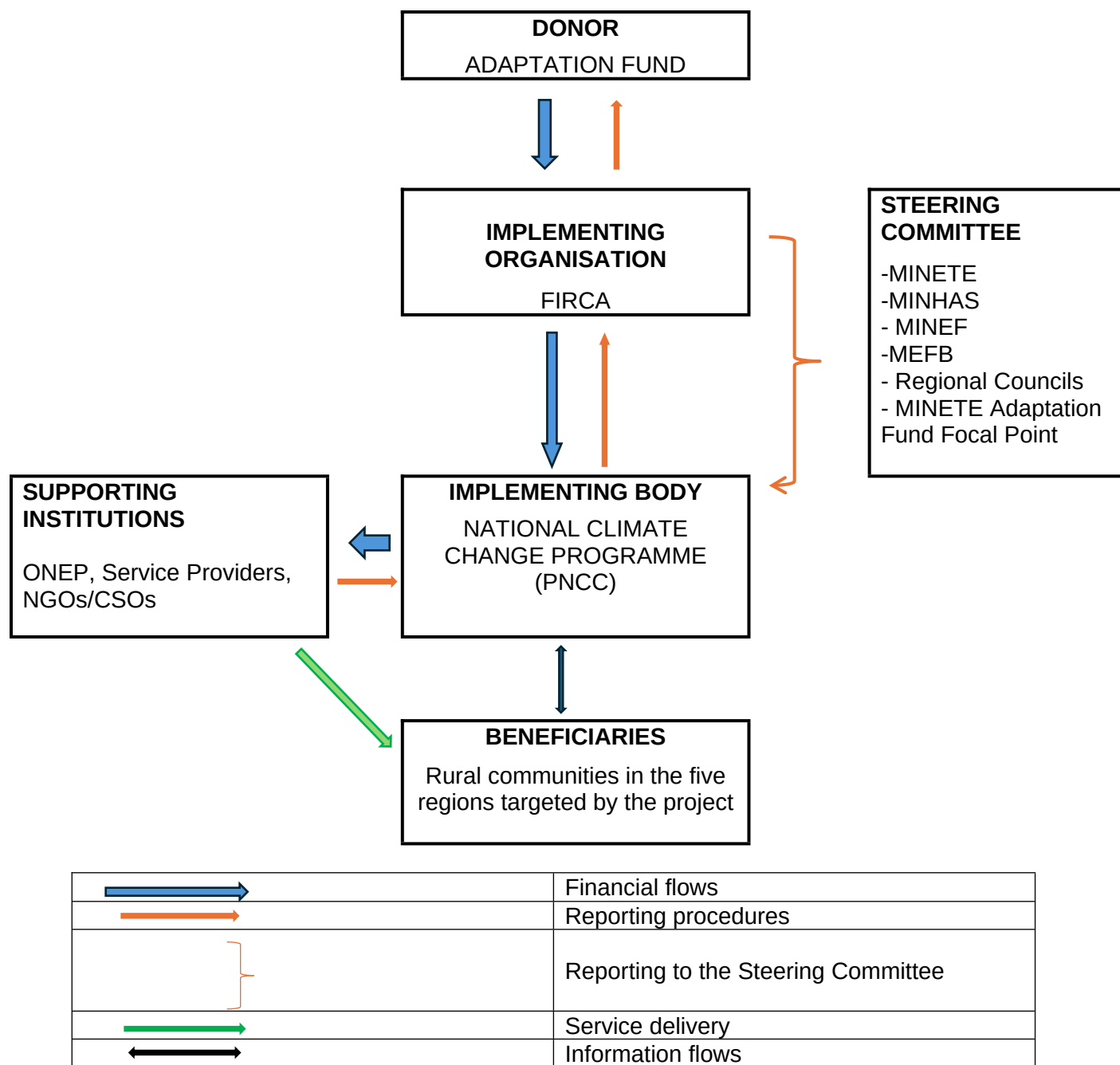


Figure 18: Diagram of the institutional framework for project implementation

B. Describe the measures for managing financial risks and risks associated with projects/programmes.

Table 8: Project risk management measures

Risk	Assessment Initial risk (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measures	Final risk assessment
Timely disbursement of funds	L	Funding applications and project progress reports will be prepared, communicated and submitted as soon as possible to the Adaptation Fund and other relevant stakeholders to ensure adequate feedback and to expedite the disbursement of funds. The project team will follow the standards and templates required by the Adaptation Fund to ensure the quality of reports and avoid any unnecessary delays.	L
Financial control risk	L	Three (3) levels of safeguards ensure the transparency and control of operations and also mitigate the risks of distortion and malfunction associated with management: (i) the fact that no single person can carry out an operation in its entirety (from start to finish, from execution to final verification), (ii) FIRCA will carry out a quarterly review of expenditure incurred by the implementing agency, (iii) periodic internal audit missions carried out by FIRCA, in addition to an annual external audit of the accounts.	L
Project performance Project governance	L	The project team will be carefully selected on the basis of its expertise and capacity to manage the climate change response project, as well as the appropriate monitoring tools to facilitate its implementation. The team will draw up annual work plans with budgets, which will be approved by the stakeholders.	L
Stakeholder involvement	L	A project launch workshop will be organised in the project implementation area. This workshop, which will bring together all stakeholders, will serve as a forum to present the project and raise public awareness in order to improve public support. Furthermore, stakeholders have been involved from the very earliest stages of the project's design and will be involved in all phases of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The involvement of key stakeholders at community level and the inclusion of vulnerable communities and groups in climate change adaptation and in the management of drinking water infrastructure – such as young people, women, local leaders, community beneficiaries, the regional councils of the five target regions, as well as the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for the Environment and Water Resources, will facilitate the mitigation of risks associated with stakeholders. As with the management of the project as a whole, local stakeholders will contribute to risk identification and management through the water infrastructure management committees that have been established. Once the mitigation measures have been defined, their implementation will be overseen by the Regional Council and the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for the Environment and Water Resources, in accordance with their respective areas of competence.	L
Local communities are receptive and are making their land available for the construction of	M	The project will strengthen the rural drinking water supply system in the five target regions through the construction of new infrastructure, in particular Modernised Human-Powered Pumps, known as Village Water Systems (VWS), and Improved Village Water Systems (IVWS). Consultations will be held with beneficiary communities during the environmental and social screenings to be carried out prior to the installation of the facilities. These consultations will help to clarify the ownership of the	L

water infrastructure		selected sites and to define the conditions for the use of this land. The National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP) will be responsible for negotiating the terms of land use in accordance with its relevant procedures and the recommendations arising from the environmental and social screenings.	
The technologies promoted by the project are accessible	L	The project promotes two technologies: the VWS system and the IVWS system. The VWS system comprises a borehole fitted with a hybrid pump that runs on both solar and thermal energy, a solar kit, a mini water treatment unit, a water storage tank and tap points, a protective fence and an infiltration pit for drainage and sanitation. Each VWS system will also be fitted with a thermal generator to supplement photovoltaic power in the event of a power cut. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the thermal generators, petrol generators have been chosen over diesel generators. The IVWS system comprises: (a) a water production unit consisting of a borehole fitted with an electric pump and a water treatment unit, (b) a water storage unit consisting of a reservoir, (c) a water distribution network comprising pipes and standpipes. These water infrastructure facilities will be managed within each locality by a management committee. The capacities of the members of these committees will be strengthened to ensure optimal management of the installed facilities. Furthermore, village technicians and repair tradespeople will be selected and trained to guarantee effective preventive and corrective maintenance of the water infrastructure and to ensure its sustainable operation. Supervision of the management committees will be provided by the technical departments of the Regional Councils and the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for the environment and water resources, in accordance with their respective areas of competence. These measures will facilitate the adoption and accessibility of the various technologies promoted by the project.	L
Local communities are open to innovation	L	The technologies promoted under the project have the dual benefit of guaranteeing access to water resources for communities and reducing the hardship associated with collecting water in areas without such infrastructure. These technologies are currently in use in localities surrounding those targeted by the project. To strengthen community ownership and buy-in, the project will organise field visits to explore these technologies and their benefits.	T
s and communities provide regular funding for the maintenance of water infrastructure	M	Maintenance and upkeep of the installed water infrastructure will be funded by the beneficiary communities through water charges. To this end, the beneficiary communities will be made aware of the need to contribute to the upkeep and sustainability of the water supply, as well as the importance of setting up funds dedicated to the maintenance of the infrastructure, through the payment of water charges. To manage these resources, management committees will be set up in all localities benefiting from the project. These committees will operate on the basis of consensus-based management rules adopted by each beneficiary community, enabling, in particular, the mobilisation of financial resources to facilitate the maintenance and upkeep of water infrastructure for optimal use. Members of the management committees will receive training in financial management. Each committee will also benefit from management coaching, covering in particular budget planning (income and expenditure), cash flow management, etc., over an 18-month period.	L

C. Describe the environmental and social risk management measures, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Equality Policy

In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Equality Policy, the project will implement a set of measures aimed at preventing, reducing, mitigating or offsetting the potential environmental and social impacts arising from the construction of water infrastructure, reforestation activities, awareness-raising initiatives and community capacity-building. These measures will be implemented throughout the project's life cycle, from site selection to the operation of the infrastructure.

As the National Implementing Entity, FIRCA will ensure the systematic application of these measures in collaboration with the PNCC, ONEP, ANDE, local authorities, construction companies and beneficiary communities.

1. Site selection risk management

Prior to any work commencing, each site intended to host a borehole, a VWS system, an IVWS system or a reforestation activity will undergo an environmental and social screening in accordance with national procedures and the Adaptation Fund's requirements. This procedure will enable:

- identify the environmental and social risks specific to each site; verify that there are no significant impacts on natural habitats, water resources, agricultural land and livelihoods;
- assess land tenure constraints and the risks of land-use conflicts;
- identify vulnerable groups likely to be affected;
- determine appropriate management measures or, where necessary, the additional studies required.

Sites presenting environmental or social risks that are incompatible with the project's requirements will be excluded or will be subject to a design review. This approach is explicitly provided for in the screening activities for Components 1 and 2.

2. Prevention of environmental impacts during construction

Contractors will be required to prepare and implement a Site Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES-C), which must be approved by FIRCA and ONEP before work commences. The main measures will include, in particular:

- limiting the footprint of construction sites;
- protecting the soil against erosion;
- dust control by watering access routes;
- reducing noise pollution through regular maintenance of machinery;
- the appropriate management of drilling cuttings;
- the safe storage of hydrocarbons;
- prevention of accidental pollution;
- the collection and disposal of solid and liquid waste in accordance with regulations;
- restoring sites to their original condition after work has been completed.
- Companies will also be required to restore areas that have been temporarily disturbed and to replant degraded areas where necessary.

3. Long-term protection of water resources

Depending on the project's main objective, specific measures will be implemented to preserve the quantity and quality of groundwater resources in the long term.

These measures will consist of:

- establishing protection zones around the structures;
- the installation of protective fencing;
- the construction of infiltration pits;
- the installation of drainage systems;
- prohibiting polluting activities near the boreholes;

- regular monitoring of the physico-chemical and microbiological quality of the water;

Raising community awareness of good plant health practices and household waste management. The project also includes reforestation campaigns to improve groundwater recharge and reduce soil erosion. These activities are described in Component 2.

4. Biodiversity protection and ecological restoration

To prevent any degradation of ecosystems, interventions will adhere to the following principles:

- avoiding sensitive natural habitats;
- give priority to local forest species for reforestation activities;
- limit land clearing to what is strictly necessary;
- prohibit hunting, timber felling and bushfires on project sites;
- temporarily restore degraded areas.

Planting campaigns will be planned in coordination with forestry departments and local communities to optimise seedling survival rates and strengthen the ecological roles of recharge basins.

5. Health, safety and working conditions

Each company will implement a Health and Safety Plan in accordance with national regulations and the requirements of the Adaptation Fund. The main measures will be:

- the provision of personal protective equipment;
- compulsory safety training for workers;
- securing work areas;
- signage at construction sites;
- the establishment of emergency response procedures;
- ensuring first-aid kits are available at all times;
- the systematic reporting and analysis of accidents.

Particular attention will be paid to the safety of local residents, especially children and the elderly.

6. Land management and prevention of social risks

The project will prioritise public sites or those voluntarily made available by local communities, in order to avoid any physical or economic displacement. Where land-use constraints arise, they will be managed in accordance with the following principles:

- prior consultation with landowners and users; documentation of community agreements; prevention of land disputes;
- amicable settlement of disputes;
- exclusion of any involuntary displacement that does not comply with the Adaptation Fund's requirements.

7. Promotion of gender equality and social inclusion

The project will systematically integrate gender considerations into all its components, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Equality Policy.

The measures envisaged will include, in particular:

- the meaningful participation of women in consultations;
- equitable representation of women on water management committees;
- equitable access to training for women, young people and people with disabilities;
- taking into account the specific needs of women when selecting water points;
- promoting the employment of women in awareness-raising, reforestation and community management activities;
- monitoring of indicators disaggregated by sex and age.

Capacity-building activities for the management committees will also include modules on women's leadership, inclusive governance and participatory management of water infrastructure.

8. Prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH)

The project will implement a zero-tolerance policy towards gender-based violence.

To this end:

- each company will sign a Code of Conduct;
- compulsory training on GBV/SE/SH will be provided to all workers;
- a confidential reporting mechanism will be put in place;
- survivors will be referred to existing specialist services;
- community campaigns will incorporate specific prevention messages.

9. Stakeholder participation and complaints-handling mechanism

Stakeholders will be involved at all stages of the project through public consultations, regular community meetings, information campaigns and regional workshops.

An accessible, transparent and free complaints-handling mechanism will enable local communities to raise any concerns regarding the project. Complaints will be dealt with in a documented manner within predefined timeframes, with follow-up on corrective measures.

10. Environment and social monitoring

FIRCA will establish a monitoring system based on regular monitoring missions, environmental and social inspections of construction sites, periodic audits, monitoring of performance indicators, and quarterly compliance reports.

Monitoring will cover, in particular: water quality; the condition of structures; the survival of plantations; waste management; health and safety; women's participation; the functioning of management committees; and the handling of complaints.

11. Institutional capacity building

To ensure implementation in line with the Adaptation Fund's requirements, the project will finance a capacity-building programme for the PNCC, ONEP, ANDE, local authorities, businesses, supervisory bodies and water infrastructure management committees. Training will focus in particular on the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Equality Policy; environmental and social screening; climate risk management; occupational health and safety; the prevention of GBV, EAS and HS; community-based water management; and environmental and social monitoring.

These various measures will ensure that the interventions planned under the project's three components – (i) strengthening capacity to provide access to safe drinking water for rural communities; (ii) enhancing the sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change; and (iii) Knowledge-sharing to promote the adoption of sustainable management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change, are implemented in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's principles of prevention, precaution, participation, non-discrimination and gender equality. This initiative will, on the one hand, enable better management of environmental and social risks and, on the other hand, make investments more sustainable and strengthen the resilience of rural communities in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire to the effects of climate change.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan, in accordance with the PES and the Adaptation Fund's gender policy

The project's budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan will incorporate the monitoring of environmental and social indicators required by the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as well as the systematic collection of data disaggregated by gender and, as far as possible, by age, in order to measure the effective participation of women, young people and vulnerable groups in project interventions and the benefits they derive from them.

The project's monitoring and evaluation system will fulfil three key functions: (i) to produce, organise and disseminate the information required to steer the project; (ii) to document the results achieved and lessons learnt for internal use and public dissemination of achievements; and (iii) to meet the information needs of the Adaptation Fund.

A monitoring and evaluation manual describing the system for data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination will be drawn up during the first year of implementation. Following its completion, a technical workshop bringing together the main stakeholders will be organised to develop, harmonise and validate all the operational monitoring and evaluation tools. These tools will include, in particular, indicator collection forms, activity monitoring forms, beneficiary registers, water infrastructure monitoring forms, environmental and social monitoring forms, training and community participation monitoring forms, and templates for periodic reports. Once validated, these tools will be made available to the Project Management Unit (PMU), the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), the village water infrastructure management committees and other bodies involved in data collection, in order to ensure harmonised, reliable, traceable and high-quality data collection throughout the project's duration.

It will be integrated with a Geographic Information System (GIS) enabling the geolocation and mapping of water infrastructure (VWS and IVWS), reforestation sites and beneficiary communities, as well as the spatio-temporal analysis of the results. Finally, training sessions will be organised to build the capacity of the various stakeholders in the use of data collection tools, data quality assurance procedures and the monitoring and evaluation system.

The system will be regularly updated with data collected in the field by the Project Management Unit (PMU), the village water infrastructure management committees, the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP) for the works component, as well as from the various studies carried out during implementation.

It will be linked to a geographic information system (GIS) enabling the mapping of water infrastructure (VWS and IVWS systems), reforestation sites and beneficiary communities. Training sessions will be organised to build the capacity of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation framework.

At the institutional level, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out on a day-to-day basis by the PMU's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, under the supervision of the Project Coordinator. FIRCA, as the National Managing Authority (NMA), will be responsible for the overall supervision of the system, quality control of reports and the submission of contractual deliverables to the Adaptation Fund. ONEP will monitor and supervise the construction of drinking water access infrastructure. The Regional Councils and the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for water resources and the environment will participate in the supervision of the village management committees. The Steering Committee, chaired by MINEDDTE through the National Climate Change Programme (PNCC), will conduct the annual review of the project. To this end, monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the monitoring and evaluation plans set out in Tables D.1 and D.2 below, and the timetable for the submission of contractual deliverables to the Adaptation Fund is set out in Table D.3.

Table 9: Budgeted monitoring plan for the project

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Planned actions	Responsible	Cost (USD)	Budget line
Operational planning of activities	Develop and/or update the operational project implementation documents and the procurement plan	Annual	- Draw up the annual work plan and budget (PTBA), the procurement plan and the consolidated dashboard of monitoring indicators - Organise the workshop to validate the project's operational documents with stakeholders (FIRCA, MINEDDTE/PNCC, ONEP, Regional Councils, etc.)	PMU	18,366	Project implementation costs / PMU: Meetings and workshops
Monitoring progress towards results	Collect and analyse data on changes in the results framework indicators to assess the project's progress towards the expected outputs and outcomes, and report progress to stakeholders	Quarterly, or as frequently as required for each indicator	- Collect relevant data and analyse deviations from expected results - Set up and maintain the project database and GIS - Populate the indicator monitoring dashboard - Prepare activity reports (quarterly, half-yearly, annual) - Propose corrective measures if progress is slower than expected	PMU (M&E Manager)	PM	Project implementation costs / PMU: Travel (monitoring missions by the project team)
Risk monitoring and management	Identify risks that could jeopardise the achievement of expected results, monitor identified risks and the measures taken, and keep the risk register up to date	Annual	- Identify specific risks that could jeopardise the achievement of expected results - Identify and monitor risk management measures using a risk register (including the measures and monitoring plans required under the FIRCA and PGES environmental and social safeguards) - Update the risk register, assess emerging risks and draw up contingency plans - Carry out audits in accordance with FIRCA's audit procedures for financial risk management	PMU (technical risk management) FIRCA (financial risk management)	33,000	Project implementation costs / PMU: Audit (project audit) Project cycle management costs – National Implementing Agency (FIRCA): Audits (annual and final audit missions)
Supervision of the National Implementing Body (ENM)	To verify the quality of the implementation of activities, the technical compliance of deliverables, adherence to environmental and social requirements, and the implementation of recommendations made during previous audits.	Every six months, from the start of the project	- Monitor performance indicators - Carry out data quality assessment (DQA) - Collect feedback and measure beneficiary satisfaction, ensuring the participation of women, young people and vulnerable groups - Identify difficulties encountered during implementation and propose corrective measures	FIRCA	PM	ENM project cycle management costs (FIRCA): ENM supervision missions
Knowledge management	Identify and document best practices and lessons learnt from project implementation to inform management decisions and facilitate learning	Annually, from the second year of implementation	- Compile and update the catalogue of knowledge assets - Develop knowledge outputs (best practice sheets, case studies, lessons learnt reports, methodological guides) - Organise regional knowledge-sharing workshops and the national knowledge-sharing workshop - Organise exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions	UGP	PM	Component costs: Component 3 / Outputs 3.1 and 3.2
Project review	The Steering Committee will examine concerns regarding the quality of the activities carried out and any delays in the project's progress, and will take the necessary management measures. It will ensure synergy with ongoing projects and compliance with national guidelines on adaptation	Annual	- Oversee the implementation of project activities and approve the detailed implementation plans - Establish and facilitate a consultation framework with the coordination units of complementary projects	MINEDDTE (PNCC) / FIRCA / UGP	PM	NIE (FIRCA) project cycle management costs: Project performance management and budget monitoring by the FIRCA team

Table 10: Project evaluation plan

Evaluation exercise	Subject	Scheduled period	Key stakeholders	Cost (USD)	Budget line
Assessment of the baseline situation	Establish baseline values for the indicators in the results framework and, through a participatory survey, set up a panel of beneficiaries to monitor the changes brought about by the project	At the start of the project (Year 1)	Beneficiaries, PMU, FIRCA, ONEP, Regional Councils	15,000	Project implementation costs / PMU: Travel and mission expenses
Mid-term evaluation	Assess the project's progress at the halfway stage, evaluate the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions, and adjust strategies where necessary	End of Year 2 (December 2028)	Beneficiaries, Regional Councils, PMU, FIRCA, MINEDDTE (PNCC), independent consultant	18,356	Project implementation costs / PMU: Evaluation
Final evaluation	Assess the final results of the project against the results framework and the Adaptation Fund's results framework, and document lessons learnt	End of the project (June 2031)	Beneficiaries, Regional Councils, PMU, FIRCA, MINEDDTE (PNCC), independent evaluator	18,859	Project implementation costs / PMU: Evaluation

Table 11: Timetable for submission of contractual deliverables to the Adaptation Fund

Deliverables	Deadline	Budget	Comments
Project launch report	Within 3 months of the project launch	FM	Budget already incorporated into the monitoring and evaluation plan
Annual project performance report	Annually	FM	Prepared by the PMU, audited and submitted to the Adaptation Fund by FIRCA
Audited financial statements	Annually	FM	Audits carried out in accordance with FIRCA procedures
Mid-term evaluation report	24 months after the start of the project	FM	Budget included in the evaluation plan (Table D.2)
Project Completion Report	Within 3 months of the project's completion	FM	
Final Evaluation Report	Within 3 to 6 months before the project closes	FM	Carried out by an independent evaluator; budget included in the evaluation plan

E. Include a results framework in the project proposal, comprising key milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators from the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Equality Policy

The project results framework defines the indicators for measuring the success of implementation, as well as the respective methods for verifying them. It incorporates two core outcome indicators (Key Indicators) from the Adaptation Fund: the 'number of beneficiaries' and the 'number of assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened'. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy, targets relating to individuals are disaggregated by sex. The monitoring and evaluation framework described in Section D will be established on the basis of these indicators, for which baseline values and verification methods will be confirmed during the baseline assessment. Any changes to the results framework must be approved by the Project Steering Committee.

Table 12: Project results framework with indicators, baseline, targets, sources of verification, frequencies and data collection officers

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
Component 1: Strengthening capacity for access to safe drinking water for the benefit of rural communities								
Outcome 1: Infrastructure for the production and distribution of safe drinking water for rural communities is strengthened	Number of direct beneficiaries (key indicator FA)	Total number of people in beneficiary localities with improved access to safe drinking water thanks to the VWS and IVWS systems installed by the project	Beneficiary	Progress report; project database; surveys	0	71,953; xx F; xx M of which: 19,468 for VWS and 52,485 for IVWS	Annual	PMU (M&E Manager)
	Assets produced, developed, upgraded or reinforced (key indicator FA)	Total number of drinking water supply facilities (VWS and IVWS systems) constructed by the project	Infrastructure	Works acceptance reports; progress report	0	60 systems (30 VWS; 30 IVWS)	Annual	UGP / ONEP
	Percentage of the population in beneficiary localities with access to the infrastructure put in place	Proportion of the population in the target localities actually obtaining drinking water from the installed facilities	%	Surveys; project database	0	≥ 80%	Annual	UGP
Output 1.1: Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide access	Number of VWS systems built and operational	Number of VWS systems (low-flow borehole fitted with a solar/thermal hybrid pump, mini-treatment unit, 5 m³ tank, 4 tap points, fencing and coping) handed over and operational	VWS system	Acceptance reports (ONEP); activity report	0	30	Half-yearly	UGP / ONEP

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
to safe drinking water s of rural communities	Number of environmental and social screenings carried out at VWS sites	Number of VWS drilling and infrastructure installation sites that have undergone an environmental and social screening	Screening	E&S screening reports	0	30	Half-yearly	UGP (E&S Safeguards Specialist)
	Number of monitoring and inspection assignments carried out on high-voltage works	Number of inspections of contractors and acceptance checks on VWS works carried out by ONEP	Assignment	ONEP mission reports	0	To be determined	Quarterly	ONEP
Output 1.2: Improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water	Number of IVWS systems built and operational	Number of IVWS systems (production unit with a borehole of 5 to 10 m³/h, electric pump and treatment unit; 15 m³ water tower; distribution network with 4 standpipes; protective fencing) handed over and operational	IVWS system	Acceptance reports (ONEP); activity report	0	30	Half-yearly	UGP / ONEP
	Number of IVWS systems built and operational	Number of IVWS systems (production unit with a borehole of 5 to 10 m³/h, electric pump and treatment unit; 15 m³ water tower; distribution network with 4 standpipes; protective fencing) accepted and operational	IVWS system	Acceptance reports (ONEP); activity report	0	30	Half-yearly	UGP / ONEP
	Number of basic social infrastructure facilities connected to the distribution network	Number of schools and health centres in high-value areas (IVWS) connected to the drinking water network that has been established	Connection	Acceptance certificates; activity report	0	To be defined	Half-yearly	UGP / ONEP
Component 2: Strengthening the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change								
Outcome 2: The sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural	Operational rate of installed infrastructure	Proportion of VWS and IVWS systems installed by the project that are operational at the time of measurement	%	Maintenance reports; supervision visits	0	≥ 90%	Half-yearly	UGP / management committees

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
communities vulnerable to climate change is enhanced	Proportion of operational management committees	Proportion of village management committees established or strengthened that hold regular meetings and keep their management tools up to date	%	Minutes of meetings; coaching and supervision reports	0	≥ 80%	Half-yearly	UGP / Regional Councils
Output 2.1: Measures to conserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented	Area of reforested groundwater recharge zones	Total area of reforested sites (aquifer recharge zones, protection zones around infrastructure, degraded riverbanks, land with high infiltration potential)	Ha	Planting reports; technical monitoring reports	0	45	Annual	UGP / Water and Forests
	Survival rate of planted seedlings	Proportion of living seedlings during periodic technical monitoring of reforested plots	%	Technical monitoring reports	0	≥ 80%	Annual	UGP / communities
	Number of people made aware of good plant protection practices and household waste management in the vicinity of boreholes	Total number of people (women/men) reached by awareness campaigns on the responsible use of pesticides and fertilisers, compliance with buffer zones and household waste management	Person	Attendance lists; campaign reports	0	71,953; xx women; xx men of which 19,468 for VWS and 52,485 for IVWS	Half-yearly	UGP / service providers
Output 2.2: Water management is optimised at local level amongst beneficiaries	Number of water infrastructure management manuals developed and validated	Number of manuals setting out agreed management rules, aligned with national regulations and based on endogenous mechanisms for managing community assets	Manual	Contractor's reports; validated manuals	0	60	Annual	UGP / service providers
	Number of village committees for the management of drinking water infrastructure established or strengthened	Number of management committees established or restructured in beneficiary localities	Committee	Minutes of the inaugural meeting; activity report	0	60	Half-yearly	UGP / service providers
	Number of management committee members trained	Number of members (women/men) trained in local governance, administrative and financial management, leadership, maintenance planning and climate	Trained member	Training reports	0	360, of whom 30% are women	Half-yearly	UGP / service providers

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
		risk						
	Number of localities with an endogenous mechanism for financing operational maintenance	Number of localities where a community-based mechanism for the sustainable financing of upkeep and maintenance (household contributions set in agreement with the communities, up to 50 FCFA per 25-litre jerrycan) is in place	Locality	Cash flow records; coaching reports	0	60	Half-yearly	UGP / management committees
	Number of supervision missions carried out by village committees	Number of monitoring missions carried out by the Regional Councils and the Regional Directorates for Water and the Environment, which have been provided with operational resources for this purpose (3 motorbikes per region)	Mission	Mission reports	0	80 (1 mission per quarter over 4 years for each of the 5 regions)	Quarterly	Regional Councils / Water Directorate / Environment Directorate
	Number of people made aware of climate change, efficient water management and reforestation	Total number of people (women/men) reached by awareness campaigns on the effects of climate change on water resources, eco-friendly practices and the fight against waste	Person	Attendance lists; campaign reports	0	71,953; xx women; xx men of which 19,468 for VWS and 52,485 for I VWS	Half-yearly	UGP / service providers
Output 2.3: Local technical capacities are strengthened for the maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment	Number of village technicians trained and equipped	Number of village technicians (2 per management committee) trained in fault diagnosis, preventive and corrective maintenance, and provided with maintenance kits (small tools, PPE)	Technician	Training reports; kit handover forms	0	120 xx F; xx M	Annual	UGP / service providers
	Number of repair tradespeople trained and equipped	Number of repair tradespeople (2 per department across the 18 departments in the project regions) trained in specialised technical interventions and equipped	Craftsman	Training reports; kit handover forms	0	38 xx F; xx M	Annual	UGP / service providers
	Average time taken to restore the structures	Average time between the management committee reporting	Days	Maintenance manuals;	N/A	≤ 3 days	Half-yearly	Project Management

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
	to working order following a breakdown	a breakdown and the facility being restored to service by village technicians or repair tradespeople		committee reports				ent Unit / management committee s
Component 3: Knowledge sharing to promote learning about sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change								
Outcome 3: Communities in regions facing water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices in sustainable drinking water supply and management to improve their resilience	Number of direct beneficiaries (men/women) of knowledge-sharing and dissemination activities	Total number of people (women/men) reached through the project's knowledge-sharing workshops, exchange visits, disseminated materials, and digital and media channels	Person	Activity report; attendance lists; statistics from digital platforms	0	1,130 (women; men)	Annual	UGP
Output 3.1: Lessons learnt, innovations and best practices arising from the implementation of the project are consolidated, promoted and disseminated	Number of knowledge outputs developed and validated	Number of best-practice sheets, innovation sheets, lessons-learnt sheets, case studies, RETEX reports, collections of testimonials and methodological guides developed and validated through technical review	Knowledge output	Knowledge outputs; reports from technical reviews	0	7	Annual	UGP / knowledge management consultant
	Number of regional knowledge-sharing workshops organised	Number of regional workshops (2 per region) bringing together beneficiary communities, management committees, administrative and local authorities, decentralised technical services and CSOs	Workshop	Workshop reports; attendance lists	0	10	Annual	UGP
	Number of national knowledge-sharing workshops	Successful organisation of a national review workshop to consolidate the project's lessons learnt and adopt a document of recommendations for policies and	Workshop	Workshop report	No	2	End of project	UGP

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	Data source	Baseline value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
		programmes on -based adaptation in the water sector						
Output 3.2: The knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to promote the learning and adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and water infrastructure management	Number of public awareness communication materials produced and distributed	Number of best-practice guides, technical data sheets, leaflets, posters, image packs, short videos, filmed testimonials and a summary film produced and distributed	Material	Materials produced; activity report	0	To be defined	Half-yearly	UGP / service providers
	Number of exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions organised	Number of intra-regional (2 per region: 1 VWS and 1 IVWS) and inter-regional exchange visits organised in localities with the best management models	Visit	Visit reports; attendance lists	0	20	Annual	UGP
	Number of participants in exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions	Total number of participants (women/men): members of village committees, decentralised technical structures, UGP, DCIMF and FIRCA	Participant	Attendance lists; visit reports	0	180	Annual	UGP
	A dedicated project website developed and regularly updated	Existence of a website centralising knowledge outputs (documentation section, multimedia gallery, news, downloads), compatible with computers, tablets and mobiles	Yes/No	Webpage; visitor statistics	No	Yes	Half-yearly	UGP (communications team)

F. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Adaptation Fund's results framework

The project is fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's strategic results framework. It contributes to the Fund's overall objective as well as to three of its results (results 3, 4 and 5) and four of its outcomes (outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 4 and 5). Table F.1 below maps the project's objectives and outcomes, as updated in the validated description of activities, against the Adaptation Fund's results and indicators, as well as the corresponding grant amounts.

Table 8 illustrates the project's alignment with the Adaptation Fund's results framework.

Table 14: Alignment of the project with the Adaptation Fund's results framework

Project objective(s) ²⁶	Indicator(s) for project objective(s)	Fund outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant amount (USD)
1. Strengthening the capacity of rural communities to access safe drinking water	Total number of drinking water supply facilities (VWS and IVWS systems) constructed by the project	Outcome 4: Strengthening the resilience of services and infrastructure in the relevant development sectors	4.2. Improvement of physical infrastructure to enable it to withstand the pressures caused by climate change and climate variability	6,624,688
2. Strengthening the sustainability of access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change	Number of people made aware of climate change, efficient water management and reforestation	Outcome 3: Increased awareness and greater ownership of climate adaptation and risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of the target population made aware of the anticipated negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses	272,414
			3.2. Percentage of the target population implementing appropriate adaptation measures	926,500
	Area of groundwater recharge zones that have been reforested	Outcome 5: Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems to stress caused by climate change and climate variability	5. Ecosystem services and natural resources preserved or enhanced in the face of pressures caused by climate change and climate variability	117,840
3. Knowledge sharing to promote learning about	Number of direct beneficiaries (men/women) of knowledge-sharing	Outcome 3: Increased awareness and ownership of climate adaptation and	3.2. Percentage of the target population implementing appropriate adaptation measures	475,535

sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change	and dissemination activities	risk reduction processes at local level		
Project outcome(s)	Project outcome indicator(s)	Fund outcome	Fund outcome indicator	Grant amount (USD)
1. Infrastructure for the production and distribution of drinking water for rural communities is strengthened.	Number of VWS systems built and operational	Outcome 4: Services and infrastructure in development sectors vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability, are strengthened	4.1.2. Number of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and climate change (by sector and by scale)	6,624,688
	Number of IVWS systems constructed and operational			
	Percentage of the population in beneficiary localities with access to the infrastructure put in place			
2, . Sustainable access to drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change is strengthened	Number of people made aware of climate change, efficient water management and reforestation, good plant health practices and household waste management in the vicinity of boreholes	Outcome 3.1 Target population groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction	3.1.1 Number of articles published in the local press and media covering this topic	272,414
	Number of village committees for the management of drinking water infrastructure established or strengthened	Outcome 3.2 Capacity building for stakeholders and national and sub-national entities to acquire and disseminate knowledge and lessons learnt	3.2.1 Number of technical committees/associations established to ensure knowledge transfer	574,500
	Number of water infrastructure management manuals developed and validated		3.2.2 Number of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	352,000
	Number of management committee members trained			
	Number of localities with an endogenous mechanism for financing operational maintenance		5.1. Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	117,840
	Area of groundwater recharge zones that have been reforested	Outcome 5: Strengthening of ecosystem services and vulnerable natural resources in the face of the impacts of climate change, including climate variability		
3, Communities in regions prone to water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices for the sustainable supply and management of drinking water to improve their resilience	Number of knowledge products developed and validated	Outcome 3.2: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders and national and sub-national entities to acquire and disseminate knowledge and lessons learnt	3.2.1 Number of technical committees/associations established to ensure knowledge transfer	337 535
	Number of exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions organised		3.2.2 Number of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	138,000
	Number of participants in exchange visits and experience-sharing sessions			

¹ The FA's results framework uses OECD/DAC terminology. Project promoters may use different terminology, but the general principle must remain the same

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget for the implementing entity's management costs, as well as an explanation and breakdown of implementation costs

Table 15: Detailed budget by year of disbursement

Expected outputs	Product budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Component 1: Component 1: Strengthening capacity to provide access to safe drinking water for rural communities							
Impact: Infrastructure for the production and distribution of safe drinking water for rural communities is strengthened							
Output 1.1 Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water	1,682,144	➤ Consultancy services ➤ Construction of water infrastructure: village water supply systems (VWS) ➤	1,167,429	514,715			1,682,144
Output 1.2 Improved village water supply systems (IVWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water	4,942,544	➤ Consultancy services ➤ Construction of water infrastructure: improved village water supply systems (IVWS)	2,540,272	2,402,272			4,942,544
Component 2: Strengthening the sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change							
Impact: The sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change is enhanced							
Output 2.1: Measures to preserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented	390,254	➤ Consultancy services ➤ Procurement of seedlings of local tree species ➤ Technical assistance services for best practices in reforestation ➤ Community mobilisation for the planting and maintenance of reforestation plots ➤ Production of communication materials to promote good plant health and household waste management practices near boreholes and water distribution points ➤ Distribution of communication materials to promote good plant health and household waste management practices near boreholes and water supply points ➤ Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns on good plant health and household waste management practices near boreholes and water distribution points	154,414	223,840	12,000	-	390,254
Output 2.2: Water management is optimised at local level amongst beneficiaries	655,700	➤ Consultancy services to identify traditional mechanisms for managing community assets and to develop management rules for the installed water infrastructure based on these traditional mechanisms and current national regulations. ➤ Consultancy services to support the identification of members and the establishment of water infrastructure management committees in the target localities ➤ Training for management committees on their roles and responsibilities, and monitoring and support in the implementation of their remit ➤ Supervision of the management committees by the technical services for water resources, the environment and the regional councils to ensure the committees function effectively and that water infrastructure is managed properly ➤ Production of communication materials on climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources ➤ Distribution of communication materials on climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources	394,900	166,000	47,400	47,400	655,700

Expected outputs	Product budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
		➤ Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns on climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources					
Output 2.3 Local technical capacity is strengthened for the maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment installed	270,800	➤ Consultancy services for the training of local repair technicians (repair craftsmen and village technicians) in the maintenance of installed water infrastructure ➤ Provision of water infrastructure maintenance kits to local repair technicians ➤ Support services for the maintenance of installed water infrastructure and equipment	97,900	172,900			270,800
Component 3: Knowledge sharing to promote learning about sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity due to climate change							
Impact: Communities in regions facing water scarcity due to climate change have the necessary knowledge of best practices in sustainable drinking water supply and management to improve their resilience							
Output 3.1: Lessons learnt, innovations and best practices arising from the project's implementation are consolidated, promoted and disseminated	324 335	➤ Workshop to define the scope of the project's knowledge management ➤ Consultancy services for the development of knowledge products ➤ Workshops to share experiences with beneficiaries and stakeholders	34,435	14,500	137,700	137,700	324,335
Output 3.2: The knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to promote the learning and adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and water infrastructure management	151,200	➤ Design and production of materials to capitalise on best practices (good practice guides, technical data sheets, illustrated notes, posters, leaflets, picture boxes, short videos, filmed testimonials, a documentary film on the project's main results and lessons learnt) ➤ Exchange visits ➤ Dissemination of the knowledge generated through various communication channels (website and social media, television, print and online media, radio, etc.)	41,700	34,500	40,500	34,500	151,200
Project management costs (9.5 per cent)							
Project implementation costs	799,613	Remuneration for project staff	95,588	95,588	95,588	95,588	382,352
		Communication	5,508	5,508	5,508	5,508	22,032
		Equipment	18,400				18,400
		Office supplies	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	5,872
		Meetings and workshops	18,366			18,366	36,732
		Travel	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	264,000
	M&I	Mid-term evaluation		18,366			18,366
		Final assessment				18,859	18,859
	Audit	Project audit				33,000	33,000
TOTAL							799,613
Project cycle management costs invoiced by the implementing entity (8.5 per cent)							
							783,410
TOTAL							10,000,000

Table 16: Detailed budget for activities

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
Component 1: Building capacity to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities					6,624,688
Output 1.1 Village water supply systems (VWS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water					1,682,144
Activity 1.1.1: Carry out environmental and social screening of sites for drilling and the installation of water access infrastructure					138,000
Carrying out environmental and social screening of the sites proposed for drilling and the installation of drinking water supply equipment in the localities	Engage a consultancy firm (2 consultants for 140 man-days for all 30 localities targeted for the installation of VWS systems	fee/day	400	140	56,000
	Per diem for 2 consultants at a rate of 2 days per village, for 30 villages, totalling 120 days of fieldwork	day	100	120	12,000
	Consultant's travel expenses (10,000 km): cost per kilometre 500 FCFA	km	1	10,000	10,000
	Allocation for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	Flat rate/Location	2,000	30	60,000
Activity 1.1.2 Constructing the infrastructure for the VWSsystems					1,440,000
Provision of VWS systems to 30 localities	Installation of a high-voltage system in 30 localities with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. Each high-voltage system comprises 1 borehole, each borehole equipped with 1 hybrid pump (solar and thermal) with a maximum power of 2.2 kWh, installation, and 1 photovoltaic generator with a capacity of 1 kWp to 1.5 kWp, a charge controller capable of handling the total voltage of the solar panels connected in series (between 100 V and 400 V), a 48 V lithium battery bank, 50 Ah, as well as an inverter capable of supplying 750 watts continuously + 1 petrol-powered thermal generator with a minimum output of 8 kVA + installation of a 5 m³ water tank + 4 tap points + construction of a well coping + fencing around all the installations. In total: 1 hybrid VWS system = 1 VWS Solar System KIT + 1 petrol-powered generator	Fixed price per VWS Solar System KIT	44,000	30	1,320,000
		Petrol-powered thermal generator	4,000	30	120,000
Activity 1.1.3 Monitoring and supervising high-voltage works					104,144
Monitoring and supervision of VWS infrastructure construction works	ONEP will be responsible for monitoring and supervising drilling and equipment installation works for the VWS system. For this task, ONEP will receive an administration fee set at 4 per cent of the cost of the infrastructure works to be carried out	ONEP Reimbursement Costs	1,440,000	0.040	57,600
Acceptance inspections of completed water supply works (VWS)	Per diems for acceptance inspections of works in the 30 localities benefiting from the VWS systems: Two lots will be formed for the works. Consequently, two acceptance missions for the works will be carried out. Each mission will cover 15 localities and last 17 days. Each mission will involve 8 participants as follows: 1 Regional Councillor + 1 Water Directorate representative + 1 Environment Directorate representative + 3 FIRCA staff + 2 UCP staff. The total for the two acceptance missions will be: 2 × (8 people × 17 days) = 272 man-days	day	100	272	27,200
	Vehicle hire for the two acceptance missions. There will be a maximum of 3 people per vehicle, i.e. 3 vehicles for 8 people per mission, with 2 missions to be carried out. Each vehicle will be hired for 17 days for each mission. The daily hire cost per vehicle (including the driver) is 80,000 CFA francs, or 160 US dollars In total for the two missions, this amounts to: 2 × (3 vehicles × 17 days) = 102 vehicle-days	Hire/day	160	102	16,320
	Fuel costs for the two missions to receive the 30 VWS structures to be installed For each mission, there will be 3 vehicles, with 2 missions to be carried out. Each vehicle will travel 2,000 km over 17 days for each mission. Each vehicle consumes an average of 14 litres of fuel per 100 km travelled, i.e. 280 litres for 2,000 km travelled, per vehicle per mission. In total, the amount of fuel to be purchased for the two missions will be: 2 × (280 litres × 3 vehicles) = 1,680 litres of fuel	litre	1.8	1 680	3,024
Output 1.2 Improved village water supply systems (IWVS) are installed to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water					4,942,544

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
Activity 1.2.1. Carry out technical studies for the installation of IVWS infrastructure					138,000
Carrying out preliminary design studies (APS), detailed design studies (APD) and preparing tender documents (DAO) for the sizing of the IVWS	The preparation of these studies will be entrusted to ONEP, which will also monitor and supervise the construction of the works planned for the VWS system. To carry out the studies (APS, APD and DAO) and to monitor and supervise the construction of the hydraulic structures, ONEP will be paid an administrative fee equivalent to 5 per cent of the cost of the hydraulic infrastructure to be constructed. The cost of this action is therefore included in the monitoring and supervision costs for Activity 1.2.3.	Reimbursement costs (See Activity 1.2.3)			-
Carrying out environmental and social screening of the sites proposed for drilling and the installation of drinking water supply equipment in the localities	Engage a consultancy firm (02) for 140 man-days to carry out the assessments across all 30 localities targeted for the installation of IVWS systems	fee per day	400	140	56,000
	Per diem: 2 days per village for 2 consultants, covering 30 villages, totalling 120 days of fieldwork	day	100	120	12,000
	Consultant's travel expenses (10,000 km): cost per kilometre of 500 FCFA (1 USD)	km	1	10,000	10,000
	Allocation for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	Flat rate/Location	2,000	30	60,000
Activity 1.2.2. Building high-value-added (IVWS) infrastructure					4,575,000
Construction of IVWS infrastructure	Electricity-powered high-flow water supply system A lump-sum allocation per locality, estimated on the basis of ONEP's experience in the construction of similar high-capacity water supply works.	IVWS system installed	152,500	30	4,575,000
Activity 1.2.3 Monitoring and supervising IVWS works					229,544
Monitoring and supervision of IVWS infrastructure construction works	Consultant's travel expenses (10,000 km): cost per kilometre of 500 FCFA (1 USD) + B32	ONEP subsistence allowance	4,575,000	0.04	183,000
Acceptance inspections of completed water supply systems (IVWS)	Per diems for acceptance inspections of works in the 30 localities benefiting from the IVWS systems: Two lots will be formed for the works. Consequently, two acceptance missions for the works will be carried out. Each mission will cover 15 localities and last 17 days. Each mission will involve 8 participants as follows: 1 Regional Councillor + 1 Water Department representative + 1 Environment Department representative + 3 FIRCA staff + 2 UCP staff. The total for the two acceptance missions will be: 2 × (8 people × 17 days) = 272 man-days	day	100	272	27,200
	Vehicle hire for the two acceptance missions. There will be a maximum of 3 people per vehicle, i.e. 3 vehicles for 8 people per mission, with 2 missions to be carried out. Each vehicle will be hired for 17 days for each mission. The daily hire cost per vehicle (including the driver) is 80,000 CFA francs, or 160 US dollars In total for the two missions, this amounts to: 2 × (3 vehicles × 17 days) = 102 vehicle-days	Hire/day	160	102	16,320
	Fuel costs for the two missions to receive the 30 IVWS structures to be installed For each mission, there will be 3 vehicles, with 2 missions to be carried out. Each vehicle will travel 2,000 km over 17 days for each mission. Each vehicle consumes an average of 14 litres of fuel per 100 km travelled, i.e. 280 litres for 2,000 km travelled, per vehicle per mission. In total, the amount of fuel to be purchased for the two missions will be: 2 × (280 litres × 3 vehicles) = 1,680 litres of fuel	litre	1.8	1,680	3,024
Component 2: Strengthening the sustainability of access to safe drinking water for rural communities vulnerable to climate change					1,316,754
Output 2.1: Measures to preserve groundwater resources for vulnerable communities are implemented					390,254
Activity 2.1.1: Promoting reforestation in target localities to preserve groundwater resources					117,840
Environmental and social screening of sites to be reforested	This screening will be carried out in conjunction with the screening to be conducted for sites proposed for drilling and the installation of water supply equipment	For Memory (FM)			
Supervision of planting operations (procurement of seedlings, planting and maintenance)	Supervision provided by the nearest forestry department in the form of a flat-rate payment of 250,000 FCFA per locality, covering 60 localities	Flat-rate per locality per year	500.0	60	30,000

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
Purchase and transport of seedlings	Purchase of seedlings of local species from nurseries. 600 trees (0.5 hectare) will be planted per location benefiting from an VWS system and 1,200 trees (1 hectare) per location benefiting from an IVWS system. Each locality will receive an additional 25 per cent of seedlings to allow for replacements in the event of tree mortality. Thus, for a locality with an VWS system, the total number of seedlings will be 750; for a locality with an IVWS system, the total number of seedlings will be 1,500.	Plant	1.2	67,500	81,000
Preparation of plots	45 ha of land to be reforested across all 60 localities	ha	50.0	45	2,250
Marking out	45 ha of land to be marked out across all 60 localities	ha	30.0	45	1,350
Trouaison	45 ha of land set aside for tree planting across all 60 localities	ha	27.0	45	1,215
Planting	45 ha of land to be planted across all 60 localities	ha	45.0	45	2,025
Maintenance of reforested plots	Maintenance of planted trees carried out by the communities benefiting from the water facilities, under the supervision of the department	For Memory			
Activity 2.1.2. Raise awareness amongst rural communities of good practices in plant health and domestic waste management in the vicinity of boreholes in the target localities					272,414
Communication on good plant protection practices and household waste management near boreholes					212,414
Communication to reduce the risks of groundwater pollution	Production of wall posters: 2 posters for each VWS system; 8 posters for each IVWS system (2 at the borehole + 2 at the water tower + 4 for the 4 water distribution points in the village), making a total of 60 posters for VWS systems (30 localities) and 480 for IVWS systems (30 localities)	Plexiglass poster	200	540	108,000
	Production of audio-visual clips to raise awareness of good plant protection practices and household waste management near boreholes, with versions in local languages	Allocation	17,000	1	17,000
	Production of audio-visual clips to raise awareness of climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources, and their adaptation into local languages	Funding	17,000	1	17,000
	Production of picture boxes to raise awareness amongst local communities	Funding	14,414	1	14,414
	Distribution of audio-visual clips (websites, social media, rural radio stations, griots and storytellers)	Annual allocation	12,000	3	36,000
	Production of promotional merchandise (T-shirts, caps, polo shirts, etc.)	Annual allocation	10,000	2	20,000
Awareness campaigns					60,000
Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns on good plant health practices and household waste management in the vicinity of boreholes in the target localities	1 Awareness-raising campaign run by local NGOs each year during the dry season in each region, for 2 years	Campaign/region/year	6,000	10	60,000
Output 2.2: Water management is optimised at local level amongst beneficiaries					655,700
Activity 2.2.1: Develop appropriate mechanisms for managing water infrastructure in beneficiary communities					81,200
Identification of customary practices for managing community assets and development of a water infrastructure management manual	Study carried out by a consultancy firm (4 consultants (1 consultant for every 15 localities). Each consultant will be allocated 37 man-days (2 days per locality × 15 localities + 7 days for drafting), totalling 148 man-days for the 60 targeted localities	fee per day	400	148	59,200
	Per diems based on 2 days per locality for 60 localities, totalling 120 days of fieldwork	day	100	120	12,000
	Consultants' travel expenses (2,500 km) per consultant. Kilometre rate estimated at 500 FCFA (1 USD)	km	1	10,000	10,000
Activity 2.2.2: Establish drinking water infrastructure management committees in the target localities					119,400
Establishment of infrastructure management committees	Validation of the mechanisms developed	For Memory			
	Appointment and introduction of the Committee members from each village during the meeting to validate the management mechanism.				
	Flat-rate allowance (per diem + transport) for the participation of regional stakeholders (1 Regional Council + 1 Water Authority + 1 Environment Authority), i.e. 3 people, for 1 day per locality and a total of 60 localities.	day	150	180	27,000
	Flat-rate allowance (daily allowance + transport) per participant per day = 150 USD				

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
	Mission per diems for the participation of stakeholders from Abidjan (1 ONEP + 2 FIRCA + 2 UCP) + Consultant, totalling 6 people. Each mission will cover 5 localities, making a total of 12 missions to cover the project's 60 localities. Each mission lasts 7 days (2 days' travel + 5 working days covering 5 localities). In total, this amounts to 12 missions of 7 days each, totalling 84 days. The daily subsistence allowance is 50,000 per person per day, totalling 300,000 FCFA per day, or 600 USD per day for the 6 people.	day	600	84	50,400
	Travel costs for the 5 people travelling from Abidjan. For each mission, 2 vehicles are required for 7 days. For each mission, each vehicle covers 2,500 km.	Litres (fuel)	1.8	8,400	15,120
	The vehicle is hired with a driver. Each vehicle consumes 14 litres of fuel per 100 km. A total of 12 assignments are required. Each vehicle will be hired for 84 days to cover the 12 assignments, each lasting 7 days.	Rental/day	160	168	26,880
Activity 2.2.3: Strengthen the capacity of the committees set up to ensure the sustainable management of infrastructure and financial resources mobilised by the communities.					222,900
Training for committee members	Training provided by training consultancies or NGOs. The training will take place in each locality and will last 5 days. This will amount to a total of 300 days of training for the 60 committees. The training will be invoiced at a flat rate per day, including fees, daily allowances and other expenses.	Day	600	300	180,000
Monitoring and support for the committees	Each committee will receive 12 one-day monitoring and support visits spread over 18 months. For the 60 committees, this will amount to 720 days of monitoring and support visits; this equates to approximately 33 man-months, based on 22 working days per month. One man-month is invoiced at 650,000 FCFA (1,300 USD), including travel expenses, fees and daily allowances per month.	man-month	1,300	33	42,900
Activity 2.2.4. Strengthening the supervision of village water infrastructure management committees					232,200
Provision of motorbikes to Regional Councils, Regional Water Authorities and Regional Environment Authorities	Each region will receive 3 motorbikes (1 for the Regional Council, 1 for the Water Directorate, 1 for the Environment Directorate), making a total of 15 motorbikes for the 5 regions targeted by the project.	Motorbike	6,000	15	90,000
Fuel allowance	A lump sum of 300,000 FCFA (600 USD) per department per year, over 3 years	Flat rate per motorbike per year	600	45	27,000
Allocation for communication costs	A flat-rate allowance of 10,000 FCFA (40 USD) per department per month, over 3 years	Fixed amount per department per month	40	180	7,200
Mission allowances for Regional Councils, Regional Water Directorates and Regional Environment Directorates	In each region, each committee will receive a supervisory mission team comprising representatives from the Regional Council, the Water Directorate and the Environment Directorate, every quarter from the second year onwards, amounting to 12 missions per locality over the duration of the project. For the 60 localities, this will amount to 720 days of supervisory missions	Fixed fee per mission team	150	720	108,000
Activity 2.2.5: Raise awareness amongst local communities about climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources					
Communication on climate change, the importance of effective water management and reforestation for the conservation of water resources	This activity will be carried out in conjunction with Activity 2.1.2	For Memory			
Awareness-raising campaigns	This activity will be carried out in conjunction with Activity 2.1.3	For Memory			
Output 2.3 Local technical capacity is strengthened for the maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment installed.					270,800
Activity 2.3.1 Build the capacity of local repair technicians (repairers and village technicians) for the maintenance of the installed infrastructure and equipment.					120,800
Selection of repair tradespeople and village technicians	Selection of 2 village technicians per locality benefiting from water infrastructure, totalling 120 village technicians	For Memory			

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
	Selection of 2 repairers per department affected by the project, totalling 38 repairers	For Memory			
Training for repair tradespeople	Service included in the remit of companies responsible for the installation of hydraulic structures	For Memory			
	Support for tradespeople during training (theoretical and practical) over 4 days. A lump-sum allowance will be provided to cover the costs of supporting each repair tradesperson.	Support costs per tradesperson	600	38	22,800
	Training kits for repair tradespeople A lump-sum grant will be provided for essential equipment for each repairer, amounting to 38 kits	Repair tradesman kits	1,000	38	38,000
Training for village technicians	Training provided by trained repair artisans. A lump-sum grant will be awarded to cover the expenses of the repair artisans for the two-day training of technicians in each village involved in the project	Training costs per village	300	60	18,000
	Expenses for the Hydraulics Department to supervise the training of village technicians	Costs per village	300	60	18,000
	Training kits for village technicians A lump-sum allocation will be made for essential equipment for the two technicians per village	Kits per village	400	60	24,000
Activity 2.3.2 Ensure the maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment					150,000
Maintenance of high-voltage installations	Lump-sum allocation per high-voltage installation	Fixed amount per high-voltage installation	1,000	30	30,000
Maintenance of IVWS structures	Fixed-rate allocation per IVWS structure	Fixed amount per IVWS	4,000	30	120,000
Component 3: Knowledge-sharing to promote learning about sustainable drinking water supply and management practices in a context of water scarcity caused by climate change					475,535
Output 3.1: Lessons learnt, innovations and good practices arising from the implementation of the project are consolidated, promoted and disseminated					324,335
Activity 3.1.1. Identify areas for learning and knowledge capture					19,935
Defining the project's knowledge management framework	A two-day workshop bringing together stakeholders (FIRCA, UCP, Regional Directorates for the Environment and Water Resources, Regional Councils, ONEP, etc.) and the consultant, involving approximately one	Budget	19,935	1	19,935
Activity 3.1.2. Develop knowledge outputs					58,000
Development of knowledge products	Work carried out by a consultant over 100 man-days spread across the duration of the project at a rate of 25 man-days per year	Man-days	400	100	40,000
	Per diem at the rate of: 15 days' work per region per year, i.e. 60 days over the duration of the project	day	100	60	6,000
	Consultants' travel expenses (3,000 km per year, i.e. 12 km over the duration of the project) at an estimated cost of 500 FCFA (0.1 USD) per kilometre	km	1	12,000	12,000
Activity 3.1.3. Organise workshops to share experiences with beneficiaries and stakeholders					246,400
Organisation of regional experience-sharing workshops	10 workshops, each lasting 2 days. Each regional workshop will bring together 60 participants from beneficiary communities, drinking water supply infrastructure management committees, administrative and local authorities, the Regional Council, the Regional Directorates for Water and the Environment, civil society organisations and the project teams,	Regional workshop	16,000	10	160,000
Organisation of national knowledge-sharing workshops	2 national workshops, each lasting 2 days. Each workshop will bring together 100 participants representing the Ministries of the Environment and Water Resources, regional councils, ONEP, representatives of beneficiary communities, as well as projects and programmes working in the fields of water, climate and rural development	National workshop	43,200	2	86,400

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
Output 3.2: The knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to promote the learning and adoption of sustainable practices for drinking water supply and water infrastructure management					151,200
Activity 3.2.1 Produce communication materials to disseminate best practice and lessons learnt					60,000
Production of communication materials	Design and production of knowledge-sharing kits (good practice guides, technical data sheets, illustrated notes, posters, leaflets, image banks, short videos, filmed testimonials, a documentary film on the project's main results and lessons learnt) over a period of 4 years	Knowledge-sharing kit per year	15,000	4	60,000
Activity 3.2.2 Organising exchange visits and inter-community learning sessions					13,200
Immersion visits for members of the new management committees	Sharing of experience between communities that already have functional management committees for VWS and IVWS water supply systems and members of the new committees set up as part of the project. Visits to be carried out as soon as the new management committees are established during the first year of the project. One visit for each new IVWS management committee and one visit for each new VWS management committee in each region, totalling 10 visits across the 5 regions Each new committee will nominate 3 representatives for the visit, totalling 180 representatives across the 60 committees. Fixed allowance + transport per participant = 20,000 FCFA	Cost per participant	40	180	7,200
Exchange visits between project beneficiary communities	Sharing of experiences between the project's beneficiary communities, presenting the best management models for VWS and IVWS water supply systems to the other beneficiary communities in each region. Visits carried out at the start of the project's fourth year. One visit to a model beneficiary community using the IVWS system and one visit to a model beneficiary community using the VWS system in each region, totalling 10 visits across the five regions In total, 10 communities will host their peers and 50 communities will make the trips, with three representatives from each. This amounts to 150 participants travelling. Fixed allowance + transport per participant = 20,000 FCFA	Cost per participant	40	150	6,000
3.2.3 Ensuring the widespread dissemination of knowledge and best practices generated by the project					78,000
Dissemination via the website and social media	Design and management of the website and social media	Annual allocation	3,000	4	12,000
Broadcasting via the audiovisual media (TV)	Broadcasting via national television channels	Annual allocation	11,000	4	44,000
Publicity via print media and the web	Distribution via print and online media	Annual allocation	3,000	4	12,000
Broadcast via local radio stations	Broadcast via local radio networks	Annual allocation	2,500	4	10,000
COSTS OF OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS (A)					8,416,977
PROJECT EXECUTION COST – PNCC (B) = (A) × 9.5%					799,613
Staff allowances	Allowances for members of the Coordination Unit (UCP)	Staff allowances per year	95,588	4	382,352
Communication	Website, social media and print media	Communication costs per year	5,508	4	22,032
Office equipment and supplies	IT and office equipment	Cost of equipment	18,400	1	18,400
	Office supplies	Annual allocation	1,468	4	5,872
Meetings and workshops	Organisation of meetings and workshops	Number	18,366	2	36,732
Travel	Travel expenses for the project team to monitor activities	Annual travel budget	66,000	4	264,000
Evaluation	Mid-term evaluation	Evaluation mission	18,366	1	18,366
	Final evaluation	Evaluation mission	18,859	1	18,859

Expected Results / Activities	Description	Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount
Audit	Project audit	Audit assignment	33,000	1	33,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST (C) = (A) + (B)					9,216,590
PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT COSTS PER NIE (D) = (C) × 8.5%					783,410
Project performance management and budget oversight by the FIRCA team	General monitoring and supervision, quality management and control, site visits, workshops, seminars and travel	FIRCA Management Allowance per year	184,000	4	736,000
Information and communications	Maintenance of information management systems and specific project management databases to monitor and control project implementation. Website, social media and print media	Communication & Information costs per year	11,852.5	4	47,410
TOTAL OVERALL COST (E) = (D) + (C)					10,000,000

H. Include a disbursement schedule with defined key milestones.

Table 17: Disbursement schedule

	Upon signing the agreement	One year after the start of the project	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Scheduled date	January 2027	January 2028	January 2029	January 2030	
Project funds	4,636,380	3,715,657	406,164	458,389	9,216,590
Implementing entity fee	195,853	195,853	195,852	195,852	783,410
Total	4,832,233	3,911,510	602,016	654,241	10,000,000

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²

Dr ASSAMOI Eric-Michel Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority Director of International Cooperation and Financing Mobilization Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition	Date: July 22, 2026
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B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Plan, Integrated Water Resources Management Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plan, Strategy for the Preservation Rehabilitation and Extension of Forests, the Water Code) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

N'DIAYE OUMAR N'Gor Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: July 31, 2026	Tel. and email: +225 2722528160 ndiayeo@firca.ci
Project Contact Person: AYEMOU Djatin Edmond	
Tel. and email: +225 07 07 880 380 ayemou@firca.ci	

² 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.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND FUNDING
MOBILIZATION

N°0045/MINETE/CAB/DCIMF

REPUBLIQUE OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Work



Abidjan, the 22 JUL 2015



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

To: Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,
NW Washington, DC 20433 USA
Email : afsec@adaptation-fund.org
Fax : +202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement of the proposal titled "Strengthening access to drinking water for rural communities in the central zone of Côte d'Ivoire to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change".

In my capacity as the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, I confirm that the above national full 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.

Indeed, the present full proposal is fully in line with the National Adaptation Plan, which identifies water resources as one of the sectors most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The project, which is part of the country allocation, aims to improve access to drinking water for rural communities in the central zone of Côte d'Ivoire, in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above full proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA).


Dr ASSAMOËT Eric-Michel
National Designated Authority
Director of International Cooperation and Financing
Mobilization,
Entity designated by the Adaptation Fund
Tel: +225 0788380000
Email: eric_michel_assamoi@yahoo.fr


Sincerely

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE
Appendix 1	Initial assessment of gender issues in the project
Appendix 2	Stakeholder Consultation Report
Appendix 3	Report on the geophysical site surveys for the drilling sites Lists of localities selected by the local authorities in the various regions
Appendix 4	Environmental and Social Management Framework for the project

Appendix 1: Initial assessment of gender issues



ASSESSMENT OF GENDER ISSUES FOR THE PROJECT 'IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF IVORY COAST TO REDUCE THEIR VULNERABILITY TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE'

July 2026

Executive Summary

The project aims to reduce the climate vulnerability of rural communities in the central regions of Côte d'Ivoire by improving access to reliable and sustainable drinking water. The target area covers the regions of Bélier, Gbêkê, Iffou, Marahoué and N'Zi. Based on preliminary studies, approximately 206 identified villages lacked access to an improved source of drinking water, affecting a potential population of between 41,200 and 309,000 people.

The analysis confirms that water scarcity is not experienced in the same way by women, men, girls, boys and people facing other forms of vulnerability. Women and girls bear the brunt of water collection, transport, storage and domestic use. During the dry season, some walk an average of 5 to 8 kilometres to reach a water point, which reduces the time available for education, productive activities, rest, self-care and community participation.

The proposed response must be both gender-sensitive and transformative. It must reduce the burden of unpaid work, ensure physical access to infrastructure, improve women's effective participation in water governance, promote their access to technical training and economic opportunities, and prevent the risks of violence, exclusion, the appropriation of benefits and unfair pricing.

The study highlights the following findings:

- The gender division of labour means that women and girls bear the brunt of the most water-intensive domestic tasks;
- Women participate in household decision-making and have relative autonomy over the income from their own activities, but their formal influence within community institutions remains to be strengthened;
- Long distances, the isolation of water points and early or late collection times increase the risks of harassment, violence and accidents;
- People with disabilities, pregnant women, older people, widows, extremely poor households and young people without qualifications face specific barriers;
- The proposed payment scheme for infrastructure maintenance must incorporate measures relating to social pricing and transparency.
- Initial consultations involved women, but their representation remains lower than that of men in certain institutional forums.

To address these various findings, the following strategic guidelines are proposed:

- Ensure that women make up at least 50 per cent of village water management committees and at least 40 per cent of regional bodies, with access to positions of responsibility;
- Organise consultations, training sessions and meetings at times that are compatible with women's care and work commitments, and put in place measures to facilitate their participation;
- Involve women and other vulnerable groups in site selection and the design of infrastructure;
- Incorporate lighting, ramps, stabilised surfaces, safe access routes and priority arrangements for people with reduced mobility;
- Train women and young people in maintenance, water quality monitoring, financial management and climate awareness-raising;
- Establish a social tariff scheme, a solidarity fund and transparent rules for managing revenue;
- Establish a confidential, accessible and gender-sensitive mechanism for handling complaints, including cases of violence, exploitation, sexual abuse or harassment.

CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The central region of Côte d'Ivoire, which includes the regions of Bélier, Gbêkê, Iffou, Marahoué

and N'Zi, is among the areas most vulnerable to the effects of climate change on water resources. The climate observations and projections presented in the project document highlight a gradual rise in temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, longer dry seasons and an increased frequency of droughts. By 2070, climate projections indicate a rise in temperatures of up to nearly 3 °C, as well as an average decrease in rainfall of around 3 per cent, thereby exacerbating pressures on surface water resources and jeopardising the water security of rural communities. These climate changes are having a particularly significant impact on the Bandama catchment, the main river system in the project area. Rainfall deficits observed since the 1970s have led to a significant reduction in river flows, whilst rivers, backwaters, oxbow lakes and other traditional water sources are drying up earlier and earlier during the dry season. Although projections suggest that groundwater resources may remain usable over the coming decades, this situation highlights the need to develop drinking water supply infrastructure based on groundwater abstraction in order to increase communities' resilience to the effects of climate change.

Despite the significant efforts made by the Ivorian government over several decades to develop water infrastructure, access to safe drinking water remains inadequate in many rural areas. Nationwide, only 53 per cent of localities and urban areas have adequate access to safe drinking water. In the Central Region, the situation is particularly worrying: only 58.8 per cent of rural households use an improved source of drinking water, whilst 23 per cent of the population still relies directly on surface water to meet their daily needs. These disparities reflect persistent shortcomings in the roll-out of water infrastructure, as well as limited institutional capacity to ensure its expansion, management and maintenance.

The consequences of this situation are exacerbated during the dry season. In the villages targeted by the project, households consume an average of 100 litres of water per day, sourced mainly from rivers, streams or other surface water. When these sources dry up, they are forced to walk 5 to 8 kilometres every day to collect water from neighbouring villages with functioning infrastructure. This situation leads to a considerable increase in household expenditure, which can reach around 800 FCFA per day to meet their water needs during the four to five months of the dry season.

Beyond supply difficulties, this water vulnerability has far-reaching implications for local development. The use of often contaminated surface water increases the prevalence of waterborne diseases, raises household healthcare expenditure and affects the functioning of health centres, schools and other basic social services. Water scarcity also limits agricultural activities, small-scale income-generating activities, the processing of agricultural produce and livestock farming, thereby jeopardising food security and the livelihoods of rural communities. In some areas, it fuels tensions over access to resources, undermines social cohesion and may even encourage migration to better-served areas.

However, these impacts are not distributed evenly across different population groups. Women, girls and children bear a disproportionate burden, as they are primarily responsible for collecting water for domestic use. The long distances travelled daily reduce the time available for income-generating activities, schooling, childcare and participation in community bodies. This situation reinforces existing gender inequalities and increases the socio-economic vulnerability of households headed by women or already living in poverty.

In this context, the project to improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire is a priority adaptation measure. By developing boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps or improved village water supply systems, by strengthening distribution networks and by establishing sustainable community management mechanisms, the project will help to sustainably reduce communities' dependence on surface water, improve their water and sanitation security, and strengthen their resilience to the effects of climate change.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE GENDER ANALYSIS

The overall objective of the gender analysis is to assess the differing inequalities, needs,

capacities, risks and opportunities among women, men, girls, boys and vulnerable groups, in order to guide the design, implementation, monitoring and sustainability of the project.

Specifically, this will involve:

- Document the gender division of labour and the different uses of water;
- Analysing access, control, participation and decision-making power;
- Assess the differentiated impacts of climate change and water scarcity;
- Identifying barriers to equitable sharing of the project's benefits;
- Proposing actions, indicators, responsibilities, deadlines and resources;
- Strengthen the project's compliance with the Adaptation Fund's requirements.

1- LEGAL, POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Broadly speaking, the project is consistent with the constitutional principles of equality, with national policies on equity, equality and the empowerment of women, and with policies on development, adaptation and integrated water resources management. It must also comply with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy and Environmental and Social Policy.

1.1 Legal framework

1.1.1 International and regional legal framework

Côte d'Ivoire has ratified several international and regional instruments that underpin its commitment to gender equality and which, directly or indirectly, provide the framework for this analysis.

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), ratified by Côte d'Ivoire, which commits the State to eliminating all discrimination based on sex in public and private life, including in access to natural resources such as water;
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights concerning the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2003), which recognises, in particular, women's right to a healthy and sustainable environment and to equitable access to productive resources, including land and water;
- The Beijing Platform for Action (1995), which identifies women's access to natural resources and their participation in environmental management as critical areas;
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment), SDG 6 (universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation), SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) and SDG 13 (climate action);
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015), which calls on Parties to adopt a gender-sensitive approach in their adaptation and mitigation actions
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

1.1.2 National legal framework

With regard to the national framework, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire has established a legal framework aimed at promoting equality between women and men and guaranteeing the fundamental rights of citizens. These provisions form an essential foundation for the integration of gender into the project. We have:

- The Constitution of 8 November 2016 (Act No. 2016-886) enshrines the principle of equality among all citizens without distinction as to sex and guarantees the right to a healthy environment as well as equal access to essential public services. It commits the State to promoting equal opportunities for women and men in the economic, political and social spheres;
- Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land tenure, as amended in particular by

- Act No. 2019-868 of 14 October 2019, recognises women's right to land ownership, although socio-cultural constraints continue to limit the effective exercise of this right;
- Act No. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 promoting the representation of women in elected assemblies reflects the national commitment to strengthening their participation in decision-making bodies, a principle which can be extended to community-based water governance structures;
- The new Water Code, adopted by Law No. 2023-902 of 23 November 2023, which repeals and replaces the former Water Code of 1998 (Law No. 98-755), establishes the principles of integrated and sustainable water resource management, whilst recognising that access to drinking water is in the public interest;
- The Environment Code (Act No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996) and the legislation relating to environmental assessments require that social and environmental impacts, as well as the needs of vulnerable populations, be taken into account in development projects
- Act No. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 on marriage, enshrining equality between men and women in the management of the household;
- Act No. 2021-894 of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual violence;
- Act No. 2023-898 of 23 November 2023 setting out policy guidelines on youth, defining 'youth' as the age group from 15 to 35 years, which is the focus of this study.

1.2 Policy framework

The implementation of the project forms part of several national policies that place gender equality, social inclusion, climate resilience and access to basic social services at the heart of sustainable development.

These include, in particular:

- the National Policy on Equality, Equity and Gender (PNEEG 2024–2030), which aims to achieve a sustainable reduction in inequalities between women and men across all sectors of development;
- the National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change (SNGCC), drawn up in 2019–2020, and the various national action plans for the economic empowerment of women;
- the National Drinking Water Policy, which aims to guarantee universal and equitable access to drinking water, particularly in rural areas;
- the National Environmental Conservation Policy and the National Strategy to Combat Climate Change, which emphasise the adaptation of vulnerable communities;
- Côte d'Ivoire's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), which recognise gender equality as a key driver of adaptation to climate change;
- the National Development Plan (NDP 2026–2030), which places significant emphasis on improving drinking water infrastructure, social inclusion and the reduction of regional inequalities.

1.3 Institutional framework

The implementation of the project will involve several national institutions working in the fields of gender, water, climate and rural development.

- The **Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition**, as the national authority responsible for climate policy and the Focal Point for several international conventions, coordinates national policies relating to climate change.
- The **Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** is responsible for national drinking water policy, the planning of water infrastructure and the monitoring of water supply services.
- The **Ministry of Women, Family and Children** is responsible for promoting gender equality and implementing national policies for the empowerment of women.
- **FIRCA**, in its capacity as the National Implementing Agency for the Adaptation Fund, will

ensure the overall coordination of the project, monitor environmental and social compliance, and ensure the effective integration of gender considerations into all components of the project.

- the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), a state-owned company responsible for ensuring sustainable access to drinking water
- Local authorities, administrative bodies, traditional leaders, women's organisations, producer organisations, youth associations and the future water management committees will be the main implementing partners at local level.

2- APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Methods used

Data collection was carried out using a participatory approach based on community consultations in the targeted localities. This approach was based on: (i) household surveys to assess the time spent collecting water, its various uses (domestic, agricultural, hygiene, commercial, etc.) and means of accessing water infrastructure; (ii) focus group discussions to explore stakeholders' genuine perceptions, priorities and expectations; (iii) individual interviews with community leaders, local authorities, women's associations, youth groups, etc.

This approach aimed to gather the perceptions, concerns and expectations of local communities whilst ensuring a balanced representation of the various categories of stakeholders, in particular women, men and young people.

Summary table

Method	Sample/participants	Information sought
Household survey	Adult women and men, female-headed households, vulnerable households	Collection time, expenditure, water-borne diseases, usage, accessibility, satisfaction
Separate focus groups	Women, men, girls, boys, people with disabilities, young people	Standards, safety risks, priorities, governance, acceptability of pricing
Participatory mapping	Water point users	Journeys, hazardous areas, seasonality, preferred sites
Interviews with institutional representatives	FIRCA, PNCC, ONEP, regional directorates, local authorities, social services	Capacities in gender, data, coordination and accountability
Audit of committees	Existing committees and local associations	Composition, functions, participation in decision-making, positions held, financial management
Accessibility analysis	People with reduced mobility, pregnant women, older people	Physical barriers and necessary adaptations

2.2 Coverage area

Two (2) field visits were organised in April–May 2024 for the first and in May 2026 for the second. These field visits took place in five regions of Côte d'Ivoire, namely Gbêkê, Marahoué, Bélier, Iffou and N'Zi. For the second field visit, consultations covered 17 villages spread across the departments of Bouaké, Botro, Béoumi, Bouaflé, Toumodi, Daoukro, Prikro and Dimbokro. These missions reached 1,098 people, including 517 women (47 per cent) and 581 men (53 per

cent). Participation by young people (aged 15 to 35, in accordance with Law No. 2023-898 of 23 November 2023 on youth policy – RCI) was significant, with 419 young people, representing 38 per cent of all participants. The highest levels of participation were observed in Pliké-Totokro, Ayengrébo and Sokokro, reflecting the communities' strong interest in the consultation process (see Table 1).

Table 1: Gender-specific data

REGION	Department	Villages	Date of consultation	Number of women interviewed	Number of men interviewed	Total	
						Total	Young people (men and women)
GBEKE	BOUAKE	AFFOUVANSOU	11 May 2026	14	18	32	9
MARAHOUÉ	BOUAFLE	OUAREBOTA	11 May 2026	23	40	63	23
		BLANFLA	11 May 2026	15	37	52	
		FOFANAFLA	11 May 2026	8	10	18	11
GBEKE	BOTRO	PLIKE-TOTOKRO	12 May 2026	68	54	122	35
		ABBEY-KOUADIOKRO	12 May 2026	11	31	42	9
MARAHOUÉ	BOUAFLE	KOUADIOKRO	12 May 2026	28	21	49	27
		N'GATAKRO	12 May 2026	10	13	23	11
GBEKE	BEOUMI	ZEDE TIESSO	13 May 2026	46	22	68	21
ARIES	TOUMODI	AYENGREBO	13 May 2026	58	63	121	73
		TONTONOUKOFFIKRO	13 May 2026	50	25	75	44
IFFOU	DAOUKRO	KOUAKOUKOUADIOKRO	14 May 2026	9	15	24	6
	DAOUKRO	AMANI-KOUAKOUKRO	14 May 2026	7	10	17	7
IFFOU	PRIKRO	KOFFIEPRI	15 May 2026	41	56	97	16
		ADOU-KOFFIKRO	15 May 2026	37	49	86	32
N'ZI	DIMBOKRO	KOUASSIKOUADIKRO	15 May 2026	29	36	65	35
		SOKOKRO	15 May 2026	41	68	109	57
		BÉBOUSSOU	15 May 2026	22	13	35	3
Total				517	581	1,098	419
%				47%	53%	100%	38%

Source: Attendance list for consultation visits

3- RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis of economic profiles by gender

3.1.1 Structure of community livelihoods

The communities consulted derive their livelihoods mainly from family farming. Economic activities are dominated by cash crops, notably cashew nuts and cocoa, as well as food crops such as cassava, yams, rice, maize, groundnuts, plantains and market garden produce.

Cashew nuts are the main cash crop cultivated by men and some women. Men are also heavily involved in cocoa production, which represents a significant source of cash income. Women, for their part, play a vital role in subsistence farming (rice, cassava, yams, maize, peanuts, market vegetables and plantains) and in processing cassava into by-products such as attiéké and placali.

This economic complementarity contributes to household subsistence, but the responsibilities and benefits associated with productive activities remain unevenly distributed between the sexes.

Table 2 below provides details of the estimates made.

Speculations	Women	Men
Cash crops	Cashew	Cashew, cocoa
Food crops	Market gardeners, cassava, plantain, yam, cassava, rice, groundnuts, maize,	Rice, cassava, yam, maize, cassava, groundnuts, vegetable growers, plantain
Others	Processing of cassava into attiéké and placali	

Source: Field survey, May 2026

3.1.2 Gender distribution of roles and water uses

Analysis of Table 3 highlights a gendered distribution of water uses, characterised by greater involvement of women in domestic activities and certain productive activities. Indeed, although both men and women use water for essential needs, such as drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene, women also take on the majority of household tasks requiring high water consumption, notably laundry, washing up and cleaning the home. This situation reflects their predominant role in the day-to-day management of water within households.

At the community level, water use appears relatively similar between men and women, particularly in schools, health centres, markets and public standpipes. However, women are generally the primary users and managers of water in these spaces, due to their responsibilities relating to childcare, family hygiene and local commercial activities.

In the agricultural sector, men and women share certain uses of water, particularly for crop irrigation and the processing of agricultural produce. However, men are more involved in livestock farming activities requiring water for livestock. This distinction reflects a division of labour in which men are more involved in larger-scale production activities, whilst women are more engaged in processing and local production.

Overall, the picture shows that women are more dependent on water to fulfil domestic, community and economic roles simultaneously. Difficulties in accessing water therefore affect them more severely, increasing their workload, the time spent on water collection and the constraints on their income-generating activities. This situation justifies taking specific account of women's needs and constraints in the design and implementation of interventions aimed at improving access to safe drinking water.

Table 3: Water use by men and women

Area	Predominant roles of men	Predominant roles of women	Impact on equality
Domestic use	Drinking, meal preparation, bathing and personal hygiene	Drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, washing up, cleaning	Higher daily workload and unpaid work for women
Community spaces	Schools, health centres, markets, standpipes	Schools, health centres, markets, standpipes	Responsibilities are shared, but care work remains predominantly female
Agriculture	Irrigation, livestock, processing	Irrigation and processing	Differential access to assets, equipment and income to be documented
Crafts	Construction	Beverages, soap, dyeing, pottery	Shortages are limiting women's small-scale income-generating activities

Source: field mission, April–May 2024

3.2 Decision-making profile of the communities visited

The decision-making profile of these communities highlights a social organisation that is strongly structured around roles differentiated by gender and age. The social structure is broadly based on a gendered division of roles:

- men are socially positioned as primarily responsible for productive activities, the economic management of household income and representing the family in public spheres;
- women are predominantly assigned reproductive and domestic responsibilities, whilst playing an important economic role in subsistence farming and the processing of produce;
- young people are placed in a position of social and economic dependence on adults, with a role primarily focused on learning and supporting family activities.

3.2.1 Decision-making at household level

Within households, the man is generally recognised as the head of the family and the main decision-maker in key areas such as:

- major household expenditure;
- agricultural investments;
- decisions relating to children's schooling and future paths.

However, the target populations belong to matriarchal societies, which encourage women's participation and consultation in decision-making processes. Thus, household decisions concerning children (such as schooling and activities) are generally taken by the 'father', who retains full authority in this regard. Women, for their part, play an advisory role.

Women enjoy relative autonomy in managing the income generated by their own economic activities, notably agri-food processing and certain food crops. They frequently contribute to household expenditure, particularly on health, food and children's education, thereby reinforcing their implicit economic role within the household.

As regards young people, their influence on decision-making depends on their age and marital status. Although the 'youth' category officially refers to those aged between 15 and 35, the reality in the village is different. It is mainly adolescents under the age of 25 and unmarried individuals who remain under their parents' authority. Within the household, their involvement in major decisions remains very limited; their role centres primarily on farm work and domestic duties.

For those in their thirties, who have gained genuine independence by setting up their own households, their economic and agricultural initiatives remain, in moral terms, subject to the approval of heads of household and elders, who oversee the management of the family's assets.

Table 4: Structure of decision-making authority

Type of decision	Who makes the decisions?			
	Women only	Men only	Young people only	Men and women
Household management decisions		X		
Decisions relating to the management of household income				X
Decisions relating to income from agricultural activities				X
Decisions regarding the choice of activities undertaken				X
Decision-making within men's groups		X		
Decision-making within women's groups	X			
Decision-making within youth groups			X	
Decision-making within the community				X

Source: field mission, April–May 2024

3.2.2 Women's participation in local water governance

Despite a socio-cultural context characterised by a traditional hierarchy of roles, women's participation appears to be particularly dynamic in the drinking water sector.

In the majority of localities, women play an active and structured role within water point management committees. They hold key positions such as chairperson, treasurer or secretary, and are involved in decision-making regarding:

- the management and maintenance of water infrastructure;
- the organisation of water supply;
- community mobilisation around water facilities;
- the management of users' financial contributions.

This involvement stems directly from their central role in the collection and use of water within households. Their daily experience of the constraints of accessing water is a key factor in the operational management of water infrastructure.

However, the opposite effect has been observed in the villages of SOKOKRO and BLANFLA. In these villages, the role of treasurer is very often assigned to women because they are considered 'more honest', but in reality, it is the men who retain the financial and technical decision-making power regarding the infrastructure.

3.2.3 Constraints and challenges for inclusive governance

Several constraints limit women's full participation in overall community governance:

- an excessive workload resulting from the combination of productive and reproductive roles;
- limited access to technical training and management skills;
- the persistence of social norms that assign the most strategic decision-making roles to men;
- low representation of women in certain community bodies not related to water;
- lack of time to attend meetings and access decision-making forums;
- low literacy levels act as a barrier, making it difficult for women to step outside their

comfort zone.

These constraints reduce women's ability to influence key decisions on local development, outside the water sector where their leadership is more visible.

3.3 Vulnerable groups

Within the communities targeted by the project, certain social groups are particularly vulnerable to difficulties in accessing safe drinking water. This vulnerability is influenced by economic, physical, social and cultural factors that limit their ability to access resources and development opportunities on an equitable basis.

Female heads of households are among the groups most exposed to economic and social insecurity. Often responsible for domestic chores, raising children and income-generating activities, they generally have limited resources with which to meet the household's needs. Difficulties in accessing water increase their daily workload and reduce the time available for economic or community activities, as it is taken up by water collection. Furthermore, as heads of households, they are often obliged to spend money on water containers and contributions towards the maintenance of water pumps.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women are also particularly affected by the challenges associated with water supply. The long distances travelled to collect water, the type of pump used (very often manually operated) and the carrying of heavy loads can have an impact on their health and that of their children. Insufficient access to safe, high-quality drinking water also increases health risks, particularly waterborne diseases and hygiene issues affecting maternal and child health.

Older people and those living with disabilities face difficulties accessing water points due to their reduced mobility and physical dependence. In most of the localities visited, with the exception of BLANFLA, they rely on assistance from family members or neighbours to access drinking water. In the case of BLANFLA, however, it is possible to hire the services of water collectors. These collectors transport the pump to the home, charging 1,200 FCFA to fill a 200-litre barrel. This situation could exacerbate their financial vulnerability, as they still lack sufficient financial resources.

4- GENDER ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO WATER

4.1 Effects of difficulties in accessing water on economic activities by gender and community

Inadequate access to drinking water directly affects people's living conditions and economic activities.

For women, the long distances they must travel to collect water reduce the time available for productive activities, participation in training, community activities and economic opportunities. This situation increases their workload and limits their ability to develop or diversify their income-generating activities. Cassava processing activities are heavily dependent on the availability of water. Difficulties in accessing good-quality water can slow down processing, reduce output volumes and affect the incomes of women involved in processing. Market gardening, practised by many women and some young people, is particularly vulnerable to water shortages and climatic variations. The lack of time available for crop maintenance (watering, etc.), due to the

time spent collecting water, very often leads to women abandoning their plots or to a decline in production and, consequently, a reduction in income.

For men, the effects of water stress are mainly reflected in a decline in agricultural productivity, particularly in cocoa and cashew plantations, where yields are heavily influenced by climatic conditions and water availability. Indeed, these plantations cover large areas and women provide the family labour required to maintain these plots. Due to the workload women face in collecting water, men are often forced to maintain their plots on their own or to spend money on hiring casual labour. This affects productivity and the income generated from the plantations. Young people (both girls and boys) may also be affected by water-collection chores, which reduce the time they can devote to their studies and other personal development activities. Finally, at the community level, the effects are evident in the high turnover of government staff assigned to community infrastructure (schools, health centres, etc.). Furthermore, a community where women (who are the driving force behind the local subsistence trade) spend their time fetching water is a community where local markets are less vibrant.

4.2 Gender division of labour relating to water

Analysis of the data collected in the localities visited highlights a strong gender division of labour surrounding water supply. The responsibility for collecting water rests predominantly with women and girls, with occasional involvement from boys and men, depending on the context and access constraints. The overall trends observed highlight:

- **A predominantly female responsibility**

In almost all the communities visited, women bear the main responsibility for water collection. Young girls are also heavily involved. This division of labour reflects a deeply entrenched social norm that associates water supply with female domestic roles.

Boys' involvement remains secondary and occasional, whilst that of men appears limited and is generally linked to exceptional circumstances such as pump breakdowns or long distances to be covered.

- **An extremely heavy workload for women and girls**

The data show that the time spent collecting water is particularly high and varies according to the season, the distance to water points and the size of the household. In some localities, women and girls spend between 6 and 15 hours per day on this activity. In Pliké-Totokro, water collection takes up to 15 hours a day, spread across the morning and evening. In Abbey-Kouadiokro, this activity takes up an average of 12 hours a day. The most critical situation is in Kouassikouadiokro, where collecting water from a neighbouring village can take a woman the whole day, given the distance she has to walk there and back. This time includes not only the journeys to the water sources, but also waiting at the supply points, particularly due to the lack of adequate infrastructure in the communities or when such infrastructure is not functioning properly.

These long hours spent collecting water significantly reduce the time available for:

- women's income-generating activities;
- girls' schooling and education;
- rest and social activities;
- community and civic participation.

This excessive workload thus contributes to the perpetuation of gender inequalities and the economic vulnerability of women. But beyond this precious time lost from women's daily lives, the chore of fetching water is experienced in the communities visited primarily as an extreme physical ordeal, resulting in:

- **The physical burden of the load:** women carry containers with a capacity of 20 to 50 litres on their heads on each trip. These are either recycled 20-litre plastic jerrycans (former oil containers), for very long distances; or aluminium or hard rubber basins with a capacity of 20, 25 or 50 litres. Given that one (1) litre of water is equivalent to one (1)

kilogram, a woman can carry an average of 30 kilos on each trip, which is the equivalent of a 30-kg sack of rice.

- **Daily water volume:** Depending on the size of the family, this volume of water varies between 100 and 150 litres per day. This represents a cumulative load of 100 to 150 kilos that the woman must carry every day.
- **The number of trips:** they may make between 5 and 7 trips a day to meet the family's water needs.

Just as the time taken to collect water depends on the distance and the size of the family, the physical strain is also a function of the season. During the dry season, the workload becomes very heavy; water sources dry up and journeys become longer, with physical fatigue reaching its peak.

- **Long distances exacerbate the physical strain and lead to increased exposure to health and safety risks:** The distance travelled to access water is a key factor in the workload. These distances generally vary between 1 and 5 km depending on the locality and the condition of the water infrastructure, which is often located outside the village or in areas that are difficult to access. When the pumps break down, people are forced to travel even greater distances to access alternative water sources. In Kouassikouadiokro, women travel a total distance of up to 14 km to the neighbouring village to fetch drinking water. The same situation is experienced in several other localities, such as Zédé Tiesso – where it is 4 km or 5 km to reach a backwater – and Sokokro and N'Gattakro, where women walk nearly 8 km to collect water. This situation demonstrates that the absence or failure of water infrastructure significantly increases the burden of domestic work related to water.

Furthermore, the fact that water is often collected late in the day poses a safety risk to women, who may be attacked or bitten by insects or reptiles.

Table 4: Profile of access to drinking water and the social organisation of water collection by gender and location

Region	Locality	Person responsible for water collection	Distance travelled	Estimated time taken to collect water	Comments
GBEKE	ZEDE TIESSO	Women	1 km	Around 7 hours in the morning (5 am to 12 noon) and 4 hours in the evening (6 pm to 10 pm). If the pump breaks down, the women fetch water from the neighbouring village, 4 km away, or from the backwater, 5 km away	Water collection is carried out exclusively by women, who spend up to 11 hours a day on this task. In the event of a breakdown, they have to travel very long distances to neighbouring villages or river inlets. This locality illustrates the heavy burden of water collection falling on women and a high level of vulnerability linked to infrastructure failures.
	AFFOUVANS OU	Women and young people (girls)	2 km to the nearest village 800 metres to the river branches	Approximately 6 hours (4 am to 10 am). In the event of a breakdown, residents collect water from watercourses, which are of very poor quality	Women and girls are primarily responsible for collecting water. People have to walk up to 2 km to reach a safe water source. In the event of a breakdown, they use watercourses of poor quality, which exposes them to significant health risks.
	PLIKE-TOTOKRO	Women and young people (girls)	1 to 2 km	15 hours a day (3 am to 12 pm in the morning and 4 pm to 11 pm in the evening)	This locality has one of the highest workloads, with around 15 hours a day spent collecting water. This situation reflects a critical shortage of access to water and has a major impact on the daily lives of women and girls.
	ABBEY-KOUADIOKRO	Women and young people (girls and boys)	1 to 2 km	On average 12 hours (4 am to 10 am and 4 pm to 10 pm)	Water collection involves women, girls and boys, indicating a broad mobilisation of the household. However, women remain primarily responsible for this task. The long hours spent on water collection reflect significant domestic pressure on families.
IFFOU	KOFFIEPRI	Women and young people (girls and boys)	1 to 2 km	All day	The responsibility for collecting water is shared between women, girls and boys. This task keeps households busy throughout the day, highlighting a chronic lack of access to safe drinking water.
	KOUAKOUKO UADIOKRO	Women	50 m (within the village) 2–5 km (neighbouring village or backwater)	On average, 6 hours a day. If the pump breaks down, the men accompany them by motorbike or bicycle to neighbouring villages and river branches	Women are primarily responsible for collecting water. When the pumps break down, the men provide logistical support by taking the women by motorbike or bicycle to distant water sources. This community demonstrates occasional but complementary male involvement.
	AMANI-KOUAKOUKRO	Men	5 km to the neighbouring village	The village has no motorised water pump	This village is a notable exception, as men are primarily responsible for collecting water, due to the complete absence of a motorised pump in the village. This demonstrates that gender roles can evolve depending on the level of difficulty and the physical capabilities required.
	ADOU-KOFFIKRO	Women, assisted by their husbands		All day and throughout the night as well	Women remain primarily responsible for water collection, with support from their husbands. The need to collect water both day and night highlights a critical situation regarding access to water and a significant burden on households.
MARAH	OUAREBOTA	Woman	Less than 1 km	Between 6 and 12 hours' walk	In this village, the task of fetching water and the associated costs are borne

Region	Locality	Person responsible for water collection	Distance travelled	Estimated time taken to collect water	Comments
OUE			within the village		exclusively by women, who spend half a day on this chore only to be entitled, as a priority, to a single basin of water whilst waiting for the others to have had their share. This situation highlights the precarious nature of the water supply, which severely limits women's economic autonomy,
	BLANFLA		Less than 1 km within the village	5 hours	Women spend around 5 hours a day collecting water. Although the distance to be covered is less than one kilometre within the village, the long waiting times at water points highlight the need to improve the distribution infrastructure to ease the physical and financial strain on women
	KOUADIOKRO	Women	Less than 500 metres within the village	2 hours	In this village, although access to drinking water is free, the responsibility for collecting water still falls to the women and girls in the household for at least 2 hours a day
	N'GATAKRO	Women	Approximately 200 metres within the village and at least 8 km during the dry season	At least 6 hours during the dry season and between 2 and 4 hours during normal conditions	This village illustrates significant climate and social vulnerability. The time spent collecting water increases from 2 to 4 hours in the normal season to more than 6 hours during the dry season, forcing women to travel up to 8 km outside the village, which affects the community's social, educational and economic life.
BELIER	AYENGREBO	Women and girls	Less than 1 km within the village	4 hours in normal conditions and 8 hours during droughts	Women and their daughters are primarily responsible for providing for their families. During periods of drought, the workload involved in collecting water increases, forcing them to stay up late into the night (from 1 am) in the hope of obtaining water, which exposes women and girls to severe fatigue
	TONTONOUK OFFIKRO	Women and girls	50 to 100 metres within the village and 3 km to the backwater	Between 4 and 8 hours	The organisation of water collection relies on women and girls. Given the lack of a local pump, women have to bear a heavier burden (both financially and physically). They rely on the services of water collectors (who are hired to fetch water from the pump to their homes) or water carriers (who are paid to collect water from neighbouring villages using a tricycle).
N'ZI	KOUASSIKOU ADIOKRO	Woman	14 km	All day long, as the village has no pump	This village is facing a severe water crisis. The lack of any pumping infrastructure means that women are forced to spend the whole day walking 14 km there and back to fetch drinking water. The installation of modern infrastructure here is an immediate humanitarian and social priority.
	SOKOKRO	Women	Less than 500 m within the village and 4 to 8 km outside the village	Between 2 and 6 hours depending on the season	With significant variations depending on the season, which affects the time spent searching Water collection is mainly carried out by women. Access is heavily influenced by seasonal factors, with collection time varying from 2 to 6 hours per day. Pump failures regularly force women to alter their routines to travel between 4 and 8 km outside the village to the backwaters, considerably increasing their domestic workload.

Source: field mission, May 2026

4.3 Access to and control of water resources

Within households in the communities visited, women play a central role in the day-to-day management and use of water. They are generally primarily responsible for domestic needs, particularly for cooking, hygiene, cleaning and certain income-generating activities such as market gardening or food processing. As such, they play an active role in decisions regarding water use within the household, based on family priorities and the needs of various activities.

At community level, the management of water infrastructure, such as pumps installed in localities, often relies on community-based mechanisms involving various categories of stakeholders. Women are increasingly involved, particularly through their participation in water management committees and local water resource governance initiatives. They hold strategic decision-making roles, such as Chair, Treasurer, Secretary and hygiene officers. They ensure that the rules established at water collection points are followed. Within these committees, they are supported by men, who most often take on advisory and maintenance roles.

Women's involvement helps ensure that households' needs are better taken into account and promotes more inclusive and sustainable water resource management. However, they very often face hostility from certain members of the community and are dependent on men for the maintenance of equipment. Furthermore, access to technical information, training and capacity-building programmes related to water management remains uneven in some cases. Due to domestic responsibilities and time constraints, women may have more limited access to training sessions and technical innovations. Despite this, their strong involvement in the day-to-day use and management of water is a key driver for promoting good practices in sustainable water resource management.

With this in mind, it appears necessary to raise awareness within communities and strengthen mechanisms that promote equitable access to information, training and roles within management committees, in order to consolidate women's effective participation and improve local water resource governance.

4.4 Gender-specific constraints

Constraints relating to access to and management of water resources affect women, girls and men differently, depending on the socially assigned roles and responsibilities within households and communities.

For women, water collection and management constitute a major daily responsibility. Water-related constraints have a dual impact on women: social and financial.

Socially, the overall burden of water collection (transport, collection and the time spent drawing water) is a significant domestic chore that takes up a considerable amount of their time and energy, particularly in areas where water points are distant or insufficient. The long distances to be covered and the waiting times at water points reduce their availability for other activities, notably income-generating activities and agricultural work, limiting their ability to develop economic initiatives and contribute fully to the household's resources. Journeys to collect water also expose women to various risks of violence, insecurity or harassment, especially given that these journeys take place early in the morning and late in the evening or in areas that are often isolated. Added to this are the health risks associated with carrying heavy loads over long distances, which expose women and young people to physical ailments such as lower back pain, injuries and chronic fatigue. Furthermore, the consumption of unsafe drinking water, in the event of pump failures, exposes the community to waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera, as well as other water-related illnesses.

Furthermore, the time spent collecting water reduces opportunities for learning and academic success among young people (both girls and boys). The time spent collecting water limits the time available for revising lessons. Furthermore, difficulties in accessing safe drinking water in some communities lead to frequent teacher departures and, at times, disruptions to lessons,

due to the long waits required to collect water.

On the one hand, the distance to water points places a financial burden on many female-headed households, who are forced to buy water from external suppliers who transport it by tricycle from other localities. For example, the cost of transport can amount to around 5,000 CFA francs for 25 jerrycans. On the other hand, this shortage has fostered the emergence of an income-generating economic activity for some women, known as 'water collectors', who offer their labour to other households to draw and transport water from the pump to the homes of those who hire their services, thereby generating their own source of income. Future interventions will need to ensure that the physical strain of this task is alleviated whilst preserving or reorganising this local economic dynamic as effectively as possible.

As for men, the pressures are felt more keenly through the financial and technical responsibilities associated with water infrastructure. They are often regarded as responsible for mobilising the resources needed to construct, repair and maintain facilities such as boreholes, pumps or irrigation systems. Furthermore, they bear the costs associated with water collection (the amount paid for collecting water or, in some cases, purchasing it). This responsibility places significant economic pressure on them, particularly in contexts of low incomes resulting from reduced yields due to climate change and characterised by frequent breakdowns of overused and ageing infrastructure.

Men generally play a lesser role in the daily tasks of water collection, as these are socially perceived as being primarily the responsibility of women and young people. However, they do assist women when water is collected from other, often distant, villages, by transporting the jerrycans on bicycles or motorbikes. They are also heavily relied upon for the physical labour involved in maintaining the infrastructure and suffer from their wives' repeated absences during water collection times.

As regards vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, those with disabilities or those who are ill, in the vast majority of the localities assessed, these groups' access to water relies primarily on free, voluntary assistance from family members or neighbours.

The village of Blanfla, however, is a notable exception where such spontaneous solidarity is lacking. In this village, vulnerable people rely entirely on the paid services of water collectors to deliver water to their homes. To fill a barrel of water (equivalent to around seven large basins), the total cost amounts to approximately 1,175 or 1,200 CFA francs. This amount includes the 1,000 CFA francs in labour and transport costs payable to the water collector, plus the cost of purchasing the water at the pump (set at 25 CFA francs per basin). This recurring financial burden significantly exacerbates the precarious situation of these vulnerable households, who do not have a stable income to afford this water collection service.

Thus, water-related constraints reflect gender-differentiated roles, with specific impacts on the well-being, economic opportunities, education and health of community members. A gender-sensitive approach is therefore essential to reduce these inequalities and improve people's living conditions.

5- ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT'S POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

5.1 Gender analysis of the project components

Component 1: Infrastructure for access to drinking water

Component 1 offers the most direct potential for reducing the burden of water collection, but may also create risks of exclusion if the sites, technologies or access rules are defined without consulting the main female users.

Stage	Gender requirement
Selection of villages	Include vulnerability criteria: distance, women's workload, poverty, disability, presence of a school or health centre
Site selection	Participatory mapping with women, girls and people with reduced mobility
Design	Lighting, drainage, stabilised surfaces, ramps, appropriate heights and safety
Construction	Code of conduct, violence prevention, community outreach and fair local employment opportunities
Handover	Accessibility audit and validation by user groups
Operation	Fair opening hours and access rules, monitoring of waiting times and satisfaction levels

Component 2: sustainability, governance and maintenance

Sub-outcome	Opportunity	Gender measures
Preservation of aquifers	Participation in planting schemes and monitoring of recharge areas	Equitable access to jobs, protective equipment and benefits
Water management	Leadership and financial transparency	50 per cent women on village committees; positions of chair, treasurer and auditor open to all
Funding for maintenance	Sustainability of services	Social pricing, solidarity fund, publication of accounts
Maintenance	Skills development and job creation	Training and equipping women and young people as craftspeople and repairers
Climate awareness	Changing practices	Tailored messages, local languages, accessible channels and women's participation

Component 3: Knowledge and learning

Knowledge should highlight women's experiences, document time savings, changes in decision-making and innovations driven by vulnerable groups. Audiovisual materials must respect consent, avoid stereotypes and be accessible to people with low literacy levels.

5.2 Gender risk analysis of the project

The implementation of the project is expected to have significant positive impacts on people's living conditions, particularly for women and vulnerable households. Improved access to water resources and associated infrastructure will help to reduce several social, economic and health constraints linked to water availability. However, this will not be without risk.

Gender-related risks and preventive measures

Risk	Level	Measures	Responsible
Exclusion of women from decision-making	High	Quotas, transparent elections, monitoring of women's participation in decision-making	FIRCA/PNCC/local authorities
Capture of revenue or posts	High	Dual signature, public display of accounts, community audits	Committees/ONEP
Unaffordable pricing	High	Social tariffs, exemptions and solidarity funds	Committees/local authorities
Violence or harassment around water points	High	Safe sites, lighting, code of conduct, confidential complaints	Company/FIRCA/social services

Increased workload for women on committees	Medium	Sharing of tasks, flexible working hours and reimbursement of expenses	Project/committees
Exclusion of people with disabilities	High	Universal design and accessibility audits	Engineering/ONEP
Technical jobs reserved for men	Medium	Training and recruitment targets for women	Contractors/FIRCA
Conflicts between villages or groups	Medium	Transparent rules, mediation and complaints mechanisms	Authorities/committees
Retaliation following a complaint	High	Confidentiality, non-retaliation and external referencing	FIRCA/relevant departments

One of the main expected outcomes is a reduction in the time spent collecting water. Thanks to the proximity of water supply points and improvements to water infrastructure, women and young people – who bear the brunt of this task – will be able to spend less time travelling and waiting in long queues. This time saved will allow for a better balance in daily activities and reduce the burden of domestic work. Furthermore, women will have more time to devote to their households and their spouses.

The project is also expected to contribute to improved family health. Better access to safe, high-quality drinking water and the adoption of good hygiene practices will reduce the risk of waterborne diseases within households. The reduction in the physical exertion involved in carrying water and the improvement in sanitary conditions will have positive effects on the general well-being of the population, particularly women and children.

Furthermore, reducing the time spent collecting water should give young girls more time to participate regularly in educational activities, which could help improve their retention and academic success.

The project will strengthen income-generating activities, particularly those led by women. More secure and regular access to water will facilitate the development of certain economic activities such as market gardening, food processing (production of attiéké and placali) and small-scale trade. The time freed up by the improved water supply can also be reinvested in agricultural activities and in diversifying household incomes.

Finally, the project is likely to encourage greater participation by women in the local governance of water resources. Their involvement in water management committees and decision-making mechanisms will help to strengthen their role within the community and promote more inclusive and participatory governance. This dynamic could lead to better consideration of the specific needs of different social groups in the sustainable management of water resources.

6- STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

6.1 Gender Inclusion Measures

To ensure the equitable and inclusive implementation of the project, specific measures will be put in place to promote the effective participation of women and to ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups are taken into account in decision-making and water resource management processes.

To optimise water management in the beneficiary communities, the project will support the establishment of village committees to manage drinking water access infrastructure in communities that do not currently have such committees. To this end, and in order to strengthen women's representation in decision-making forums and promote their access to organisational and decision-making responsibilities, the project will, in particular, encourage the application of quotas for women's participation within water management committees and community

governance bodies. The increased presence of women in these structures will ensure that the realities of daily water use in households and productive activities are better taken into account. Furthermore, systematic consultation with women will be integrated into all stages of the project, from the identification of needs through to the monitoring of activities and the evaluation of results. This participatory approach will enable their specific concerns, priorities and proposals to be gathered, thereby ensuring that interventions effectively meet the needs of all beneficiaries.

Finally, an inclusive approach will be adopted to ensure that vulnerable people are taken into account, in particular older people, people with disabilities, low-income households and socially marginalised groups. Specific mechanisms for awareness-raising, support and accessibility will be put in place to guarantee their participation in project activities and their equitable access to water services and infrastructure. These measures will be agreed upon by consensus with the whole community.

Through these measures, the project aims to promote participatory, equitable and gender-sensitive governance, thereby contributing to the strengthening of social cohesion and the sustainable management of water resources.

To ensure that improved access to water does not become a financial barrier for the most disadvantaged, the project will encourage the introduction of a social and solidarity-based pricing mechanism, agreed upon by consensus with the villagers. This system could provide for reduced rates or specific concessions for groups identified as vulnerable, notably isolated elderly people and others recognised within the communities as being in a vulnerable situation, thereby preventing them from being forced to return to the free but unsanitary backwaters.

Furthermore, to convert the time saved on water collection (which could amount to 12 to 15 hours a day) into an opportunity for empowerment, the project may provide for better organisation of women's groups by securing market-gardening plots near the new water points, enabling them to immediately resume their income-generating activities.

6.2 Technical measures

As part of the project's implementation, specific technical measures will be adopted to improve equitable access to water resources, reduce usage constraints and ensure the inclusion of all users, particularly women and vulnerable people.

Particular attention will be paid to ensuring the safe location of water points. The infrastructure will be situated in accessible areas. Furthermore, the installation of IVWS—which comprise a supply and distribution network as well as public standpipes—will bring water sources closer to homes and reduce the risks of insecurity associated with long and exposed journeys. This choice of location aims to minimise the risks associated with journeys, particularly for women and girls, whilst facilitating rapid and regular access to water for domestic and productive uses. The project will also prioritise technologies suited to the needs of women, who are the primary users of water for household needs and economic activities such as market gardening and agri-food processing. The equipment selected will be easy to use, requiring little physical effort and minimising waiting times. The aim is to reduce the hardship of water collection and improve the efficiency of daily water use.

In practical terms, the design of water points must incorporate physical features designed to eliminate the social tensions observed on the ground. This includes the construction of marked queuing lanes to prevent jostling and disputes, as well as the installation of supplementary solar lighting at each site. This lighting is an essential safety measure to protect women and girls from the risk of assault during morning or night-time water collection at times of high demand.

These technical measures, combined with the project's social and institutional approaches, will help to strengthen equitable access to water, improve people's living conditions and promote sustainable and inclusive water resource management.

6.3 Capacity building

Capacity building is a fundamental pillar for ensuring the sustainability of drinking water supply

infrastructure and promoting inclusive local governance. The planned actions will aim to improve the technical, organisational and institutional skills of community stakeholders involved in the management of water infrastructure, whilst promoting balanced participation of women and men in decision-making bodies. This approach will help to strengthen community ownership of the infrastructure and ensure sustainable and equitable access to water services.

- **Establishment and strengthening of regional committees for the integrated management of access to drinking water**

The project will support the creation or revitalisation of water infrastructure management committees across all beneficiary localities. These bodies will be responsible for monitoring the operation of water facilities, organising preventive and corrective maintenance, managing community contributions financially, and engaging users in good water management practices. In order to promote inclusive and gender-sensitive governance, the management committees will be required to meet a minimum threshold for female representation, with the aim of gradually achieving gender parity where local circumstances permit. Women will be encouraged to hold key positions within the executive boards (chair, vice-chair, treasurer or secretary), in order to ensure their effective participation in decision-making processes and resource management. This measure aims to recognise the central role of women in water supply and use, whilst strengthening their influence within local governance mechanisms.²

- **Capacity-building for committees established to manage the sustainable infrastructure and financial resources mobilised by the community**

Members of the management committees will receive training on the governance of water infrastructure, participatory management mechanisms, equipment maintenance, administrative and financial management, accountability, and the prevention and management of conflicts relating to access to water. Particular attention will be paid to integrating the principles of gender equality and social inclusion into management practices.

- **Increasing the number of women in technical maintenance roles**

The technical training programme will not be restricted to men. The project will train and equip at least one female repair technician per locality to carry out first-level maintenance on the pumps. As women are the first to be affected when a water point breaks down, empowering them with technical skills will ensure that faults are repaired much more quickly, thereby preventing prolonged interruptions to access to drinking water.

- **Community awareness-raising**

Awareness-raising and community dialogue activities will be organised in the communities on climate change, the need for effective water management and the promotion of gender equality in water resource management. These initiatives will focus in particular on the sharing of responsibilities relating to water supply, women's participation in decision-making processes, the prevention of discrimination, and the recognition of the respective contributions of women and men to local development.

Through these various measures, the project aims not only to enhance the performance and sustainability of water infrastructure, but also to make water governance a means of reducing gender inequalities and strengthening women's empowerment within the beneficiary communities.

6.4 Management arrangements and transparency of funds

The management approach will be proposed by the village water infrastructure management committee in collaboration with all stakeholders involved in the use of the facilities.

With regard to transparency in the management of funds, a number of examples were examined

during the mission, based on principles promoted in other projects, namely:

- The first principle is based on the 'two or three keys' rule (drawing on the AVEC model). The physical cash box containing the pump's daily takings is secured with two different padlocks. The treasurer or another member keeps the cash box and one of the keys, whilst the committee chair (or another member) keeps the second key. No money may be withdrawn in secret, as opening the cash box requires the physical presence of both individuals.
- The second principle is based on regular public financial reports. Indeed, to establish complete trust, the treasurer will periodically present a public financial report to the whole community, for example at village meetings. Using simple visual aids that everyone can understand, she will herself announce the levels of income and expenditure. This public transparency will restore genuine oversight to the women of the village and prevent any misappropriation or misuse of the water fund by local leaders.

These measures aim to ensure transparency in the management of infrastructure resources and, consequently, to encourage the involvement of the whole community in managing the infrastructure put in place as part of the project.

6.5 Gender Action Plan

No.	Action	Indicator/indicative target	Responsible party	Deadline	Budget
1.1	Conduct a baseline study on gender and intersectionality	Approved report and disaggregated data	FIRCA/gender consultant	Start-up	To be budgeted
1.2	Adopt an inclusive consultation protocol for site selection	100 per cent of sites approved with the participation of women and vulnerable groups	ONEP/regional directorates	Design	Included in studies
1.3	Incorporate accessibility and safety standards into technical dossiers	100 per cent of CAD drawings include the relevant clauses	FIRCA/engineering	Pre-contract stage	Including works
1.4	Implement codes of conduct and measures to prevent GBV/EAS/HS	100 per cent of service providers trained and have signed the code	FIRCA/companies	Activities	Dedicated helpline
2.1	Establish or restructure inclusive committees	≥50% women on village committees	Local authorities/PNCC	Years 1–2	Component 2
2.2	Ensuring women's access to positions of responsibility	≥40 per cent of key posts held by women	Committees/projects	Years 1–4	Component 2
2.3	Establish committees on management, working environment, transparency and mediation	At least 50 per cent of participants	FIRCA/ONEP	Years 1–3	Component 2
2.4	Establish a social pricing scheme and a solidarity fund	Operational mechanism in each village	Committees/communities	Pre-operational	Revenue + project support
2.5	Train and equip women and young people in maintenance	At least 30 per cent of trained technicians to be women	Contractors/ONEP	Years 2–3	Component 2
2.6	Support the productive use of time freed up	Women referred to training/AGR as required	Technical services/NGOs	Years 2–4	To be mobilised
3.1	Generate gender-sensitive knowledge	Case studies and published disaggregated data	PNCC/FIRCA	Years 2–4	Component 3
3.2	Implementing inclusive communication	Materials in accessible languages and formats	PNCC	Continuous	Component 3
4.1	Making the complaints mechanism operational	Functional channels and deadlines met	FIRCA	Start-up and ongoing	Project management
4.2	Carry out annual gender and inclusion audits	Reports and corrective action plans	FIRCA/assessor	Annual	M&E

Appendix 2: Stakeholder Consultation Report



**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION
OF THE FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR ' 'IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING
WATER FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF IVORY COAST
TO REDUCE THEIR VULNERABILITY TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE'**

July 2026

INTRODUCTION

At its^{45th} session, held in October 2025, the Board of Directors of the Adaptation Fund approved the Concept Note for the 'project to support improved access to drinking water for rural communities in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change'. This decision marks the launch of the phase involving the drafting of the full proposal.

This phase was notably characterised by consultation with the various stakeholders, which was carried out in three main stages:

- a mission to assist in identifying potential beneficiary localities;
- a mission to gather socio-economic information;
- a national workshop to validate the full project proposal.

This report details the process and outcomes of these consultations.

The first part deals with the objectives and expected outcomes; the second part covers the process and methodologies employed; and the third part presents the results obtained and the recommendations.

I – OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE CONSULTATIONS

1.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the consultation is to involve stakeholders in the process of drafting the proposal and implementing the project once it has been approved.

More specifically, the aim is to:

- to ensure the involvement and support of administrative and political authorities at regional level in the selection of beneficiary localities;
- gather the socio-economic information required to draw up the full proposal;
- strengthening the consideration of gender, social inclusion and vulnerabilities within the proposal;
- gathering stakeholders' concerns, expectations and recommendations.

1.2 Expected outcomes

At the end of this process, the main expected outcomes are:

- The selection of beneficiary localities is approved by all stakeholders;
- the proposal incorporates up-to-date socio-economic information;
- the proposal incorporates gender and social inclusion considerations;
- the proposal takes into account the needs and recommendations of the stakeholders.

II – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE CONSULTATIONS

The stakeholder consultation process as part of the preparation of the full proposal for the 'project to support improved access to drinking water for rural communities in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change' took place in five main phases:

(i) pre-identification by the Regional Water Authorities of localities eligible for

a support mission to identify potential beneficiary localities, (ii) a mission to collect socio-economic information, and (iii) a national workshop to validate the full project proposal.

2.1 Identification of potential beneficiary localities

A mission to support the selection of potential beneficiary localities for the project took place from 23 to 28 February 2026 in the regional capitals of the target regions, namely Daoukro (Iffou region),

Dimbokro (N'Zi region), Toumodi (Bélier region), Bouaké (Gbêkê Region) and Bouaflé (Marahoué Region). The mission consisted of working sessions with prefectural authorities, regional councils and the regional directorates responsible for the environment and water resources, with a view to reaching a consensus on the selection of villages that could potentially benefit from the project. A total of 43 people were consulted during this mission.

In each region, the stakeholders involved in the consultations were as follows:

- the Regional Prefecture;
- the Regional Council;
- the Regional Directorate for the Environment and Ecological Transition;
- the Regional Water Authority;
- the National Office for Drinking Water.

In each of the regions concerned, the meetings were chaired by the Regional Prefect or their representative. Details of the people met are set out in **Table 1** and photographs are included in **Appendix a** to this report.

Table1 : Summary of stakeholders met during the February 2026 mission

Region	Date of consultation	Stakeholders met	Number of people met	Women	Men
Iffou (Daoukro)	24 February 2026	Representative of the Regional Prefecture (Chair), representatives of the Regional Council, representative of the Regional Directorate for the Environment and Ecological Transition, representatives of the Regional Water Authority and a representative of the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP)	5	0	5
N'ZI (Dimbokro)	24 February 2026		7	1	6
Aries (Toumodi)	25 February 2026		11	2	9
Gbêkê (Bouaké)	26 February 2026		10	1	9
Marahoué (Bouaflé)	27 April 2026		10	2	8
TOTAL			43	6	37

Source: Mission

During these meetings, discussions focused on reviewing, comparing and harmonising the preliminary lists drawn up by the Regional Water Authorities and the Regional Councils, based on the criteria set out in the concept note, namely:

- **the level of access to water:** priority is given to villages where such access is very limited or non-existent;
- **distance from and accessibility to the nearest water source:** the distance to and accessibility of the nearest water source will also be taken into account, as longer and more difficult journeys indicate a more urgent need;
- **population size:** priority is given to the most populous and most vulnerable villages, provided that the population is between 100 and 4,000;
- **additional criteria:** specific additional criteria defined according to the particular circumstances of each region targeted by the project.

Three further considerations influenced the choice of localities:

- **taking into account the different departments within each region:** this concern was raised by the Prefectures and Regional Councils. In response, the mission team agreed, whilst specifying that the distribution of localities by department should be carried out in accordance with the three main selection criteria;

- **the availability of data on the targeted localities:** to ensure the traceability and reliability of the information, it was agreed that localities for which demographic data were not available from official sources (RGPH²⁷) would not be selected. These were, for the most part, settlements, whether or not attached to neighbouring villages;
- **the distribution of water supply infrastructure to be constructed under the PMH and HVA programmes:** taking into account the budget allocated to the project and the needs quantified during the drafting of the concept note, each region was informed of the number of infrastructure projects planned, as well as their distribution, as shown in Table 3.

Table 2: Distribution of water access facilities to be constructed by region

Region	Number of villages with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants without access to water	Total number of facilities to be constructed	Number of PMHs to be constructed	Number of HVA facilities to be constructed
BELIER	23	7	3	4
GBEKE	48	14	7	7
IFFOU	57	16	8	8
MARAHOUÉ	51	15	8	7
N'ZI	27	8	4	4
TOTAL	206	60	30	30

Furthermore, discussions highlighted the need to reduce the burden of water supply for rural communities by replacing human-powered pumps (HPPs) with systems that eliminate manual pumping, known as Village Water Supply Systems (VWS), which are powered by solar energy.

Based on the list of 60 shortlisted villages, geophysical site surveys were carried out from 11 March to 8 May 2026 to confirm the feasibility of the drilling work. These surveys identified three potential drilling sites in each village.

Consequently, the 60 shortlisted villages were confirmed as beneficiaries of this project

2.2 Socio-economic data collection mission

A mission, comprising two teams, was organised from 10 to 16 May 2026 in the five (5) regions covered by the project, namely the Marahoué, Bélier, N'ZI, Gbêkê and Iffou regions.

The aim of this mission was to gather additional information required to finalise the full proposal. The mission involved interviews with local authorities and target communities, as well as site visits. In each of the regions concerned, the mission comprised the following stages:

- a technical scoping meeting with local administrative and technical authorities (Regional Prefecture, Regional Council, Regional Directorate for the Environment and Ecological Transition, Regional Directorate for Water Resources);
- interviews with the relevant technical departments;
- interviews with various members of the targeted rural communities; four communities were visited in each of the Marahoué, Gbêkê and Iffou regions, of which two were to benefit from HV (improved PMH) and two from HVA. For the Bélier and N'ZI regions, two communities (one for HV and one for HVA) were visited in each region.
- Visits to model villages in terms of water supply infrastructure management in the regions targeted by the project, at a rate of one or two localities per region.
- Visits to proposed borehole sites identified during the geophysical site surveys.

In total, 1,204 people were consulted during this mission, including 545 women (45.27 per cent), 659 men (54.73 per cent), and 462 young men and women (38.37 per cent). A summary of the lists of people met is provided in Table 3.

²⁷ RGPH: General Population and Housing Census carried out in 2021.

Table 3: Summary of stakeholders met during the May 2026 mission

Region	Sub-prefecture	Town	Date of consultation	Categories of stakeholders met	Number of people interviewed	Women	Men	Young people
Marahoué	Bouaflé	Bouaflé	11 May 2026	Prefectural authorities, Regional Council, Technical Ministries (Environment and Water Resources)	15	5	10	10
	Bonon	Ouarébota (PMH)	11 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's organisations	63	23	40	23
	Bouaflé	Blanfla (HVA)	11 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	52	15	37	15
	Bouaflé	Fofanafla (PMH model village)	11 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	18	8	10	11
	Sinfra	Kouadiokro (PMH)	12 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations	49	28	21	27
	Sinfra	N'gatakro (HVA)	12 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	23	10	13	11
Aries	Yamoussoukro	Yamoussoukro	13 May 2026	Regional Water Authority	2	1	1	1
	Toumodi	Toumodi	13 May 2026	Prefectural authorities, Regional Council, Technical Ministries (Environment)	5	1	4	4
	Molonoubélé	Ayengrébo (HVA)	13 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	121	58	63	73
	Toumodi	Tontonoukoffikro (PMH))	13 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	75	50	25	44
N'Zi	Dimbokro	Dimbokro	15 May 2026	Prefectural authorities, Regional Council, Technical Ministries (Environment and Water Resources)	11	8	3	4
	N'Zecrezessou	Kouassikouadiokro (PMH)	15 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's organisations	65	29	36	35
	Bocanda	Sokokro (HVA)	15 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	109	41	68	57
	Dimbokro	Béboussou (HVA Model Village)	15 May 2026	Water Management Committee, traditional authorities, villagers	35	22	13	3
Gbêkê	Bouaké	Bouaké	11 May 2026	Prefectural authorities, Regional Council, Technical Ministries (Environment and Water Resources)	14	0	14	1
		Kouabo (PMH model village)	11 May 2026	Water Management Committee, traditional authorities, villagers	30	6	24	5
		Affouvansou (HVA)	11 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	32	14	18	9

Region	Sub-prefecture	Town	Date of consultation	Categories of stakeholders met	Number of people interviewed	Women	Men	Young people
		Kpangbansou (HV model village)	12 May 2026	Water Management Committee, traditional authorities, villagers	9	4	5	0
	Botro	Abey-Kouadiokro (PMH)	12 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	42	11	31	9
		Pliké-Totokro (HVA)	12 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	122	68	54	35
	Béoumi	Zèdè-Tiesso (PMH)	13 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	68	46	22	21
Iffou	Daoukro	Daoukro	13 May 2026	Prefectural authorities, Regional Council, Technical Ministries (Environment and Water Resources)	10	1	9	2
		Amani-Kouadiokro (PMH)	14 May 2026	Traditional authorities, young people and women	17	7	10	7
		Kouakoukouadiokro (PMH)	14 May 2026	Traditional authorities, young people and women	24	9	15	6
		Adoukoffikro (Broukoffikro) (HVA)	15 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	86	37	49	32
		Lékikro (HV model village)	15 May 2026	Traditional authorities, mutual insurance society, water management committee	10	2	8	1
	Koffi-Amonkro	Koffiépri (HVA)	15 May 2026	Traditional authorities, youth and women's associations, water management committee	97	41	56	16
TOTAL					1,204	545	659	462
PERCENTAGE (%)					100	45.27	54.73	38.37

Source: Mission

Discussions with local authorities and the target communities focused primarily on: (i) the effects of climate change on water resources and the livelihoods of rural populations, (ii) the availability of and access to drinking water in rural areas, (iii) gender and social inclusion issues relating to water supply, (iv) feedback on the governance and management of water infrastructure and mechanisms to ensure its long-term sustainability. The site visits provided an opportunity to assess the operational condition of existing water infrastructure and the locations identified during the geophysical surveys for the selection of drilling sites. The visits also provided an opportunity to observe models of drinking water access facilities and the methods used to manage these facilities.

2.3 National workshop to validate the full project proposal

A technical workshop brought together the team responsible for drafting the full project proposal (the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition, through the Directorate for International Cooperation and Fundraising and the National Climate Change Programme, the National Drinking Water Office as the technical support body, and FIRCA) from 6 to 10 July 2026 at FIRCA's headquarters. This workshop notably enabled the team to outline all activities, develop the project's theory of change and refine the budget.

Following this workshop, a national validation workshop for the full project proposal was held on 20 July 2026 at the Jacques AKA Cultural Centre in Bouaké. This workshop brought together the following stakeholders: the prefectural authorities, the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (through the Directorate of International Cooperation and Fundraising and the National Climate Change Programme), the regional directorates of the ministries responsible for the environment and water resources in the five target regions, the regional councils of the five target regions, the National Office for Drinking Water, local NGOs working in the field of village water supply, representatives of the communities from the 60 beneficiary localities, and FIRCA. The workshop brought together a total of 177 people, including 64 women (36.16 per cent). This workshop provided an opportunity to present the project's various priorities and actions in order to gather feedback from stakeholders.

III RESULTS ACHIEVED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Results of the consultations

3.1.1 – Results of the mission to support the identification of potential beneficiary localities

The mission identified 60 villages, of which 30 are to benefit from a Village Water Supply System (VWS) and 30 from an Improved Village Water Supply System (IVWS), as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Breakdown of projects by region

Region	Total number of projects to be carried out	Number of VWS to be constructed	Number of HVA to be constructed
BELIER	7	3	4
GBEKE	14	7	7
IFFOU	16	8	8
MARAHOUÉ	15	8	7
N'ZI	8	4	4
TOTAL	60	30	30

The lists of villages signed by the local authorities in each region are set out in **Appendix b**.

3.1.2 Results of the information-gathering mission in May 2026

The mission enabled the collection of socio-economic information, a summary of the analysis of which is presented in Table 5 below.

Topic discussed	Concerns expressed by stakeholders	Endogenous solutions implemented / proposed	Responses given to concerns or discussions during consultations	Measures to be taken by the project as a result
Manifestation of the effects of climate change on livelihoods	Stakeholders have noted a worsening of the effects of climate change in recent years, characterised by rising temperatures, reduced rainfall and disruption to the agricultural calendar. According to local communities, there are periods of up to six consecutive months without rain (October to March). Residents have also observed a shift in the rainfall pattern, with September becoming rainier than the months traditionally expected (June–July). This instability makes the usual sowing and planting periods (March to May) unreliable. These phenomena are leading to reduced agricultural yields, the gradual disappearance of certain water-intensive crops, and a shift towards more resilient crops such as cassava. They have also highlighted the increasing depletion of surface water during periods of drought.	Implementation of agroforestry practices; Community-led reforestation activities to improve the resilience of agricultural land and limit environmental degradation. Gradual adaptation of agricultural practices through the use of less water-intensive crops; Seeking new sources of water supply; Use of local rainwater harvesting strategies where possible. Local people report having moved from two annual cropping cycles to a single cycle, with considerable uncertainty regarding yields	Discussions confirmed that the effects of climate change are directly impacting water resources and agricultural production, increasing the vulnerability of rural households. Sustainable improvement in access to water has emerged as a priority for strengthening community resilience.	The project will incorporate climate resilience into the design of water infrastructure through more sustainable supply systems adapted to future climate conditions.
Manifestation of the effects of climate change on agricultural activities and livelihoods	Communities report that extreme heat makes it impossible to begin agricultural activities before May. They have observed a significant decline in crop yields, leading to poor harvests, increased food insecurity and the risk of famine. People also report recurring damage to crops due to high temperatures and reduced rainfall. An increase in agricultural diseases, notably swollen shoot in cocoa plantations, has been observed.	Adaptation of cropping calendars; Continuation of agricultural activities despite losses; Partial diversification of crop and livestock production.	Consultations have confirmed that the effects of climate change are simultaneously affecting water availability, agricultural yields and household incomes. The difficulties observed are increasing the food insecurity of rural populations.	Incorporate an analysis of the impacts of climate change on agricultural systems and water resources into the project proposal. Consider measures to strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods.

Topic discussed	Concerns expressed by stakeholders	Endogenous solutions implemented / proposed	Responses given to concerns or discussions during consultations	Measures to be taken by the project as a result
	The overall decline in food production is gradually reducing incomes and increasing households' economic vulnerability.			
Economic activities and livelihood vulnerability	People live mainly from agriculture (cocoa, cashew nuts, cassava, maize, rice, okra, aubergine). They report a gradual decline in arable land linked to population growth and the depletion of water resources, reducing agricultural yields and household incomes. Livestock farming (poultry, cattle) and fish farming are also practised. The decline in water availability and deteriorating climatic conditions directly affect these economic activities.	Limited diversification of agricultural production; Continuation of food crop cultivation despite declining productivity.	Discussions highlighted the link between water scarcity, declining agricultural productivity and increased economic vulnerability of households.	Take into account the socio-economic impacts of water scarcity in the project's vulnerability analysis.
Availability of water resources and access to drinking water	Stakeholders indicated that the rate of drinking water coverage in rural areas remains extremely low. Many villages have no access to water and are forced to obtain it from surface water or from neighbouring villages equipped with water supply infrastructure, with the associated logistical challenges and costs. Historically, several river branches supplied the village, but these are gradually drying up during prolonged dry seasons, sometimes leaving only the riverbeds. Local people have dug wells to make up for this shortfall, but these too run completely dry during the dry season. Some villages have hand-operated pumps, most of which were installed in the 1980s. Population growth is leading to the overuse of these facilities, which are breaking down with increasing frequency. Even in	Use of surface water despite its poor quality; local people also use poor-quality water from reservoirs for washing clothes, washing up and, in some cases, certain domestic tasks, thereby increasing health risks Prioritisation of essential water uses (drinking). Travelling long distances to collect water; Alternating use of several water points depending on the season. Faced with water shortages, households buy water from neighbouring villages (2 to 5 km away), with the cost of a 25-litre	Consultations have confirmed a situation of severe water stress, which particularly affects women and children. Insufficient water availability compromises hygiene practices and community health. Communities report that these arrangements remain costly, burdensome and insufficient to meet daily needs.	Strict criteria were applied to prioritise, within each region, the localities with the most vulnerable populations.

Topic discussed	Concerns expressed by stakeholders	Endogenous solutions implemented / proposed	Responses given to concerns or discussions during consultations	Measures to be taken by the project as a result
	some areas served by the distribution network, people are experiencing supply difficulties due to the decline in water resources and the deterioration in water quality. During the dry season, the pump runs dry after around ten buckets have been drawn. People have to wait one to two hours to get a little more water. This situation causes tensions, conflicts and long waits at the water point. Women sometimes spend several hours near the pump in order to be served first. Residents also report a lack of repairmen in the village	jerrycan varying between 25 and 50 FCFA.		
Gender, social inclusion and the burden of water collection	Consultations revealed that women and girls bear the main burden of water collection, spending between 4 and 8 hours a day on this activity during the dry season. This situation reduces the time they have available for economic, educational or domestic activities. However, in a few rare cases, the burden is borne by young men when long distances must be travelled to neighbouring villages.	Family organisation of water collection; Enlisting children to help with water collection; Travelling to distant water points.	Discussions highlighted the need to integrate gender and inclusion considerations into water projects, in order to reduce inequalities relating to access to water.	The project will incorporate a gender-sensitive approach aimed at reducing the time women spend collecting water and improving their participation in the management of water infrastructure.
Community management and maintenance of water infrastructure	There is a management committee comprising five members, including two women responsible for water sales, a chairperson and a treasurer. Water is sold to fund the management fund (50 FCFA for a 100-litre basin; 25 FCFA for a 25-litre jerrycan). However, the revenue generated remains insufficient to cover certain major repairs. The stakeholders interviewed indicated that several structures are becoming inoperable due to difficulties with community management: - low collection of membership fees, - users' refusal to pay,	Establishment of a community-based water charging mechanism to fund maintenance; local management of revenue.	Discussions reveal a community-wide willingness to participate in the sustainable management of infrastructure, but financial constraints remain when it comes to carrying out major maintenance. Discussions have shown that the sustainability of infrastructure depends heavily on local governance, financial transparency and technical	Integrate mechanisms for financial sustainability and capacity-building in community-led management of water infrastructure. The project will strengthen the capacities of management committees, develop more transparent governance mechanisms and support the establishment of a sustainable infrastructure maintenance system.

Topic discussed	Concerns expressed by stakeholders	Endogenous solutions implemented / proposed	Responses given to concerns or discussions during consultations	Measures to be taken by the project as a result
	- insufficient funds for major repairs; - a lack of transparency in the management committees and low levels of ownership of the systems put in place.		support for management committees.	
Technical difficulties relating to existing infrastructure	Interventions (repairs/maintenance) require the services of technicians from distant major cities, resulting in high costs that often exceed the management committee's financial capacity.	Informal community organisation for access to the pump; reliance on external repairers.	The communities have emphasised the need for more reliable systems, requiring fewer interruptions and less physical effort.	Assess technologies better suited to the local context, incorporating simplified and accessible maintenance mechanisms. Strengthen local maintenance arrangements.
Expectations and recommendations for future water infrastructure	The communities wish to have a system that guarantees a constant supply of water. They are calling for equipment that requires less physical effort, as well as systems incorporating storage tanks and tap points. Residents also recommend protecting reservoirs from direct sunlight and restricting children's access for safety reasons.	Community proposal to install storage systems with tap distribution; Physical protection of the installations.	The community's proposals have been taken into account as guiding principles for future technical solutions.	Take community preferences into account when selecting infrastructure (storage, distribution, ease of use, safety of installations).
Community population and dissemination of information	The circulation of information relies mainly on traditional mechanisms, including religious leaders and griots, who play an important role in raising awareness and mobilising the community.	Use of community communication channels to relay important information.	Discussions have highlighted the existence of an effective local mechanism that can be mobilised as part of community awareness-raising initiatives.	Integrate local communication channels into future strategies for awareness-raising, governance and infrastructure management.
Technological choices for water infrastructure	Stakeholders felt that conventional pumps (PMH) are more prone to breakdowns due to intensive use and maintenance constraints. They consider hybrid or solar-powered systems coupled with reservoirs to be more sustainable, more accessible and less burdensome for local communities.	Positive experiences have been observed with certain solar or hybrid systems; Community preference for equipment that reduces physical effort and improves water availability.	The discussions revealed a consensus on the value of prioritising technologies suited to the local climate, with solar power and in line with local management capabilities.	The project will analyse the case for prioritising hybrid/solar hydropower infrastructure, in order to ensure greater sustainability of the investments.

Topic discussed	Concerns expressed by stakeholders	Endogenous solutions implemented / proposed	Responses given to concerns or discussions during consultations	Measures to be taken by the project as a result
Community aspirations regarding future water solutions	Local residents would like the project to identify a groundwater source capable of sustainably supplying the village with drinking water. They are also requesting technical support from specialist service providers to improve the management, distribution and maintenance of water infrastructure.	Request for technical support; Desire to improve water abstraction and distribution infrastructure.	The aspirations expressed reflect a desire to improve access to water in a sustainable manner whilst strengthening local management capacities.	Take the local communities' expectations into account when selecting the site for the infrastructure, ensuring that it is supplied by a suitable groundwater source.

3.1.3 Results of the national workshop to validate the full proposal

Stakeholders confirmed the difficulties in accessing water in the central regions of Côte d'Ivoire and expressed their full support for the full proposal as presented.

3.2 – Recommendations

Following the consultations, recommendations were made at several levels.

- Systematically establish representative and inclusive management committees to ensure participatory and sustainable management of water infrastructure;
- Enhance transparency in the management of water infrastructure through the regular production and public dissemination of financial statements;
- Formalise simple monitoring and management tools (monitoring logs, maintenance records, financial records, etc.) to improve the traceability of activities;
- Increase women's involvement in water infrastructure management bodies and decision-making processes;
- Raise awareness amongst communities of the principles of governance, maintenance and sustainable management of water infrastructure;
- Strengthen the involvement of the relevant technical bodies (Regional Water Authorities and Technical Departments of Regional Councils) in monitoring, supporting and overseeing the management of water infrastructure.

APPENDICES

Appendix a	Lists of shortlisted localities signed by the local authorities in each region
Appendix b	Images from the consultation sessions

Appendix a: Lists of shortlisted localities signed by the local authorities in each region

Signed list for the Gbêkê region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/3c4764f4
Signed list for the Iffou region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/b0939dda
Signed list for the Marahoué region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/f99eaf39
Signed list for the Bélier Region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/5226df60
Signed list for the N'ZI region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/39ad8639

Appendix b: Images from the consultations

Appendix b.1 Images from the mission to support the selection of beneficiary localities



Photo taken at the end of the session in Daoukro (Iffou)



IGroup photo at the end of the session in Dimbokro (N'ZI)



Group photo at the end of the session in Toumodi (Bélier)



Group photo at the end of the session in Bouaké (Gbêkê)



Group photo at the end of the session in Bouaflé (Marahoué)

Appendix b.2 : Photographs from the socio-economic data collection mission



Discussions with administrative authorities and regional councils in Bouaké



Visit and interviews in the village of Ouarebota (Marahoué Region)



Focus group



Focus group with women



Group



Focus group with women from the village of Kouadio-Kouassikro (Marahoué Region)



River water, which is the only source of water near the village



Discussions with communities in the villages of Ouarebota in the Marahoué region and Pliké-Totokro in the Gbêké region

Appendix b.3: Images from the national validation workshop



Images from the national validation workshop for the full project proposal, 20 July 2026

Appendix 3: Environmental and Social Management Framework for the project

REPUBLIC OF IVORY COAST



UNITY – DISCIPLINE – WORK

**PROJECT TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER
FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES
IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF IVORY COAST TO REDUCE
THEIR VULNERABILITY TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE
CHANGE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

FINAL VERSION

July 2026

SIGLES AND ACRONYMS

ACD	Final Concession Decree
AES/HS	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation/Sexual Harassment
AGR	Income-Generating Activities
ANAGED	National Waste Management Agency
ANDE	National Environmental Agency
BPA	Good Agricultural Practices
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CEC	Categorical Exclusion Determination
CES	Environmental and Social Framework
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CHR	Regional Hospital Center
CHU	University Hospital
CIAPOL	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center
CIES	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
CNO	National Sheep Center
CNRA	National Center for Agricultural Research
COMINE	Interministerial Mining Commission
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019 / 2019 Coronavirus Disease
CP	Pesticides Committee
CPDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
CPP	Project Steering Committee
CPR	Resettlement Policy Framework
RFP	Bid Documents
DAUD	Urban Sanitation and Drainage Directorate
DGPC	General Directorate of Cultural Heritage
DREDD	Regional Directorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development
DS	Sanitary Districts
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIES	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EIES/CIES	Environmental and Social Impact Studies / Assessments
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ES	Social Expert
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety
ETFP	Technical Education and Vocational Training
FFPSU	Fund for the Financing of Urban Sanitation Programs
FIRCA	Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Consulting
FPI	Investment Project Financing
HST	Occupational Health and Safety
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IPS CNPS	Social Welfare Institution, National Social Welfare Fund

MCLU	Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Urban Planning
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEP	Project Implementation Manual
MEPS	Ministry of Employment and Social Protection
MGP	Complaint Management Mechanism
MGPE	Employer Complaint Management Mechanism
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MIRAH	Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources
MINEDD	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
MSES	Environmental and Social Monitoring Manual
MSHP	Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene
NES	Environmental and Social Standards
OIPR	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves
ONAD	National Office for Sanitation and Drainage
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PACCVA	Project to Support the Competitiveness of the Cashew Value Chain
PACOGA	Greater Abidjan Competitiveness Support Project
PADES	Project to Support the Development of Higher Education
PAE	Environmental Assurance Plan
PAPSE	Project to Improve the Delivery of Educational Services
PAR	Resettlement Action Plan
ProDCA	Cashew Value Chain Sustainable Development Project
PCGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
PCR CI	Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Côte d'Ivoire (PCR CI)
PEES	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
PEJEDEC	Youth Employment and Skills Development Project
PGES	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PGES-C	Site Environmental and Social Management Plan
PGMO	Workforce Management Procedure
PGP	Pest Management Plan
PHSS	Health, Safety, and Hygiene Plan
PIDUCAS-CI	Infrastructure Project for Urban Development and the Competitiveness of Secondary Economic Agglomerations in Côte d'Ivoire
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
PMPP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
PMUA	Abidjan Urban Mobility Project
PND	National Development Plan
PNG	National Gender Policy
PNIA	National Agricultural Investment Plan
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants

PPCA-CI	Project to Promote the Competitiveness of the Cashew Supply Chain in Côte d'Ivoire
PAC2V-CI	Project to Support Value Chains in the Food Crops Subsector in Côte d'Ivoire
PPGED	Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan
PROCIR	Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Northern Côte d'Ivoire
PPSPS	Specific Health and Safety Plan
PRCP	Protection of Physical Cultural Resources
PSAC	Agricultural Sector Support Project in Côte d'Ivoire
PTBA	Annual Work Plan and Budget
RAF	Administrative and Financial Officer
RES	Environmental and Social Liaisons
RF	Finance Manager
RNO-CI	National Observation Network of Côte d'Ivoire
RPM	Procurement Manager
RT	Technical Manager
RTA	Business Unit Technical Manager
SEBC	Environmental Specialist at the Inspection Office
SNVBG	National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence
SPM	Procurement Specialist
SSE	Environmental Protection Specialist
S-SE	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
SSP	Primary Health Care
SSS	Social Security Specialist
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCP	Project Coordination Unit
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
VCE	Violence Against Children
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background and Rationale

Côte d'Ivoire is among the West African countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. National climate records and forecasts from leading global organizations indicate a gradual rise in temperatures, greater variability in precipitation, longer dry seasons, more intense episodes of heavy rainfall, and an increased frequency of extreme weather events. These changes directly affect the quantity and quality of water resources and pose a long-term threat to the living conditions of rural populations.

In central Côte d'Ivoire (the Gbêkê, Béliér, N'Zi, Iffou, and Marahoué regions), these effects manifest as:

slower and slower groundwater recharge; seasonal drying up of traditional water sources; longer distances traveled to access drinking water; a decline in the quality of consumed water; an increase in waterborne diseases; and weakened resilience among rural communities.

Although Côte d'Ivoire is well-endowed with water resources, it nevertheless suffers from a lack of infrastructure for the production and distribution of drinking water in many rural areas. Existing systems often rely on human-powered pumps that are outdated or unable to meet the growing needs of the population. This situation is exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which are gradually reducing the availability of groundwater resources.

Women, girls, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities are particularly affected. The time spent each day traveling long distances to fetch water reduces the time available for income-generating activities, schooling, and other socioeconomic activities, while increasing health and safety risks.

To address these challenges, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, through the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (FIRCA), in partnership with the National Climate Change Program (PNCC) and the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), has launched a project titled:

"Improving Access to Drinking Water for Rural Communities in Central Côte d'Ivoire to Reduce Their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change."

The project, submitted to the Adaptation Fund for \$10 million in funding, aims to sustainably strengthen the climate resilience of rural communities by developing modern drinking water supply infrastructure, protecting water resources, and building the capacity of local stakeholders.

Planned investments include, in particular:

drilling wells; installing solar-powered Village Water Supply Systems (VWSS); constructing Improved Village Water Supply Systems (IVWSS); protecting groundwater recharge areas; community reforestation; strengthening local water governance; and developing sustainable infrastructure management mechanisms.

These activities will yield significant environmental and social benefits, but may also have negative impacts, particularly during the preparation, construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the infrastructure. These risks include temporary soil disturbance, construction-related nuisances, risks of groundwater pollution, occupational safety and health issues, risks related to gender-based violence (GBV/EAS/HS), construction waste management, occupational hazards, land-use conflicts, as well as potential impacts on natural habitats and cultural heritage.

In accordance with Ivorian environmental regulations and the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is required to identify these risks, define the environmental and social management procedures applicable to all subprojects, and establish the prevention,

mitigation, monitoring, and oversight mechanisms necessary for the sustainable and compliant implementation of the project.

1.2. Objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) aims to provide a methodological framework for identifying, assessing, preventing, reducing, mitigating, and monitoring the environmental and social risks and impacts that may result from project activities, while maximizing the benefits for the beneficiary populations.

In particular, the ESMF aims to:

- describe the policy, legal, and institutional framework applicable to the project;
- describe the baseline conditions of the biophysical and socioeconomic environment within the project area;
- identify the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project's various components; define appropriate mitigation measures;
- establish the environmental and social screening procedure for subprojects;
- specify the safeguards that could be developed (EIESA, EIESS, PAR, PGES, etc.);
- define the procedures for environmental and social monitoring;
- establish a complaint-handling mechanism;
- incorporate considerations related to gender, vulnerable groups, health and safety, GBV/EAS/HS, and workers;
- define the institutional responsibilities of the various stakeholders; propose a capacity-building program;
- set the budget for implementing the PCGES.

1.3. Methodology

The development of this CGES is based on a participatory and multidisciplinary approach grounded in:

- an analysis of the project's technical documentation;
- the use of available feasibility studies and geophysical surveys;
- an analysis of national laws and regulations;
- a review of the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy; stakeholder consultations conducted during project preparation; field visits to the affected communities;
- an analysis of climate risks in the central region of Côte d'Ivoire; lessons learned from similar projects implemented in the drinking water and climate change adaptation sectors.

This approach ensures that the CGES's recommendations are technically sound, compliant with regulatory requirements, and tailored to local realities.

1.4. Report Structure

This report is organized into seven (07) main chapters, namely:

- Introduction;
 - Description of the project and its intervention areas;
 - Environmental and social conditions in the project area and issues related to the project, including the baseline context of climate change;
 - Policy, legal, and institutional framework regarding the environment, labor law, health and safety, and social aspects;
 - Identification and assessment of potential generic environmental and social risks/impacts and their management measures
 - Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP)
 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
-

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The project titled “**Improving Access to Drinking Water for Rural Communities in Central Côte d’Ivoire to Reduce Their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change**” is a climate change adaptation initiative implemented by the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (FIRCA) as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund, in partnership with the National Climate Change Program (PNCC) of the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE), with technical support from the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP). The project is seeking US\$10 million in funding from the Adaptation Fund.

The project was conceived in response to the observation that rural communities in the central region of Côte d’Ivoire are experiencing a gradual deterioration in access to drinking water, due to the combined effects of population growth, inadequate rural water infrastructure, and the impacts of climate change—notably the decline in groundwater recharge, longer dry seasons, and variability in rainfall.

In light of this situation, the project aims to sustainably strengthen the climate resilience of rural populations through structural investments in drinking water supply infrastructure, the protection of water resources, and the strengthening of local water governance.

The project is based on an integrated approach that combines physical investments, ecosystem-based measures, institutional and community capacity building, and knowledge management to ensure the sustainability of the investments. This approach is consistent with the Adaptation Fund’s adaptation objectives.

2.1. Project Development Objective

The overall objective of the project is to sustainably improve access to safe drinking water for rural communities in central Côte d’Ivoire in order to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and strengthen their resilience.

More specifically, the project aims to:

- increase rural populations’ access to modern drinking water supply infrastructure;
- reduce the burden of water collection, particularly for women and girls; strengthen the resilience of water supply systems to the effects of climate change;
- sustainably protect groundwater resources;
- improve local water governance;
- strengthen communities’ technical capacities to ensure sustainable management of water infrastructure.

2.2. Duration and Components of the “ ” Project

The planned duration of this project is four (4) years. The total amount requested from the Adaptation Fund is: US\$10,000,000. An additional “Project Formulation Grant” of US\$150,000 is also planned to complete the necessary technical studies and safeguard measures.

2.3. Project Area

The project will be implemented in the central region of Côte d’Ivoire and will cover the following five regions: Gbêkê, Béliér, N’Zi, Iffou, and Marahoué

These regions share several common characteristics:

- a high dependence of the population on groundwater resources;
- insufficient coverage of rural water infrastructure;
- high vulnerability to seasonal droughts;
- significant population growth;
- high vulnerability of rural households.

2.4. Project Beneficiaries

The project will directly benefit:

- rural households in the targeted communities;

- women and girls responsible for water collection;
- schoolchildren;
- rural health centers; schools;
- farmers; older adults;
- people living with disabilities;
- local governments.

Indirect beneficiaries include decentralized government agencies, water management committees, community organizations, and water sector operators.

2.5. Project Components

The project is based on three complementary components that combine physical investments, institutional strengthening, and knowledge management to sustainably enhance the resilience of rural communities to the effects of climate change.

Component 1: Improving Rural Communities' Access to Safe Drinking Water

This component represents the project's main investment. Its goal is to improve access to safe drinking water by establishing new water infrastructure tailored to the demographic characteristics of the beneficiary communities.

The main investments focus on:

Output 1.1: Installation of Village Water Supply Systems (VWS)

VWS systems will be installed in municipalities with fewer than 1,000 residents. Each system will include, in particular:

- a water collection well; a hybrid pump powered primarily by solar energy;
- photovoltaic panels;
- storage batteries;
- a backup thermal generator;
- a water treatment unit;
- a 5 m³ tank;
- four water intake points;
- a protective fence;
- an infiltration pit.

On the agenda:

- environmental and social screening;
- drilling;
- installation of equipment;
- monitoring and supervision of the work.

Output 1.2: Implementation of Improved Village Water Supply Systems (IVWS)

ISW systems will be installed in municipalities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,000.

Each system will include:

- a high-flow borehole;
- a submersible electric pump;
- a treatment unit;
- a utility room;
- a 15 m³ water tower;
- a distribution network;
- hydrants;
- connections to schools and health centers;
- protective fencing.

Activities will include:

- preliminary and detailed design studies;

- environmental and social screening;
- construction work;
- technical supervision by ONEP.

Component 2: Strengthening the Sustainability of Access to Drinking Water

The objective of this component is to ensure the long-term viability of investments through sustainable management of water resources and infrastructure.

Output 2.1: Protection of groundwater resources

Activities will include, in particular:

- community-led reforestation of recharge areas;
- participatory identification of sites;
- environmental and social screening of plots;
- planting of native tree species;
- maintenance of reforested plots;
- raising awareness about best practices in plant health;
- raising awareness about waste management around drilling sites.

Output 2.2: Strengthening Local Water Governance

The project will support:

- the development of community-based management mechanisms;
- the creation or strengthening of water management committees;
- training for the committees; post-training coaching;
- the establishment of community-based mechanisms for financing maintenance;
- raising awareness about climate change and sustainable water management.

Component 3: Knowledge Management and Dissemination of Best Practices

The purpose of this component is to build on the project's experiences and promote their replication.

The main activities are:

- documenting best practices;
- producing technical guides;
- organizing workshops to share experiences;
- disseminating lessons learned to local governments and national institutions;
- monitoring and evaluating adaptation results;
- institutional communication on the project's achievements.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA AND ISSUES RELATED TO THE PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

Understanding the environmental and social characteristics of the project area is an essential step in identifying the risks and opportunities associated with the project's implementation. This chapter presents the baseline for the project area to enable the assessment of the environmental and social impacts of the project's various components.

The analysis focuses on the main biophysical, climatic, hydrological, socioeconomic, and institutional characteristics of the Gbêkê, Bélier, N'Zi, Iffou, and Marahoué regions, which constitute the project's intervention area. The information presented is drawn primarily from the project's concept note, consultations conducted during its preparation, and available technical documents.

3.2 Geographic Location of the Project Area

The project covers the central part of Côte d'Ivoire, encompassing five administrative regions: Gbêkê, Bélier, N'Zi, Iffou, and Marahoué.

These regions fall primarily under the Autonomous Districts of the Bandama Valley, the Lakes, and Sassandra-Marahoué. They constitute a large agricultural area home to numerous rural populations who depend on natural resources and are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Beneficiaries will be selected based on:

- lack of access to drinking water;
- the degree of climate vulnerability;
- the results of hydrogeological studies;
- needs expressed during community consultations;
- the technical criteria established by ONEP.

3.3 Physical Environment

3.3.1 Topography

The central region of Côte d'Ivoire consists of gently undulating plateaus with elevations generally ranging from 150 to 400 meters.

The topography is fairly conducive to the installation of rural water infrastructure. However, certain areas feature low-lying areas; temporary valleys; erosion zones; and lateritic soils that are relatively sensitive to earthwork.

The location of boreholes, reservoirs, water towers, and distribution networks must take these characteristics into account.

3.3.2 Geology

The project area is primarily part of Côte d'Ivoire's Precambrian basement, consisting of granites, migmatites, gneisses, schists, and quartzites.

These geological formations contain fissured aquifers that supply drinking water to rural populations. Geophysical studies conducted for the project have identified several sites where boreholes could be drilled with good potential.

3.3.3 Soils

The main soil types found are:

- ferrallitic soils; tropical ferruginous soils;
- hydromorphic lowland soils;
- sandy-clay soils.

These soils are generally very suitable for the construction of hydraulic engineering structures.

However, certain areas present challenges:

- settlement;
- rill erosion;
- water erosion during construction.

Specific stabilization measures must be incorporated into the construction work.

3.4 Climate

The project is located primarily in a transitional tropical climate zone.

The main characteristics are:

- a fairly long rainy season;
- a distinct dry season;
- an annual average temperature of approximately 26 to 28 °C;
- average annual precipitation generally ranges from 1,100 to 1,400 mm.

Climatological studies conducted as part of the project's preparation show:

- a gradual rise in temperatures;
- greater variability in rainfall;
- longer dry seasons;
- a reduction in groundwater recharge.

3.5 Water Resources

3.5.1 Surface Water

Several tributaries of the Bandama River basin and various seasonal watercourses drain the project area.

During the dry season, many of these watercourses experience:

- a sharp reduction in flow rates;
- complete drying up of certain sections;
- a decline in water quality.

This situation increases the populations' dependence on groundwater.

3.5.2 Groundwater

Rural communities obtain their drinking water primarily from groundwater.

However, there are several constraints:

- a gradual decline in the water table;
- insufficient aquifer recharge;
- diffuse pollution from agricultural activities;
- risks of domestic contamination near water sources.

Specifically, the project envisages measures aimed at:

- protect recharge zones;
- improve the quality of water intakes;
- ensure the sustainability of groundwater resources.

3.6 Vegetation and Biodiversity

A mosaic of

- wooded savannas;
- open forests; fallow lands;
- agricultural plantations;
- riparian forests.

The main challenges are:

- reduction in vegetation cover, deforestation, bank erosion, and loss of water infiltration capacity.

The project includes extensive reforestation efforts to improve groundwater recharge and enhance ecosystem services.

3.7 Land Use

Land use is primarily dominated by:

food crops; cocoa plantations; cashew plantations; rubber plantations; villages; rural roads; and community infrastructure.

Future project sites should avoid:

- heavily farmed agricultural areas;
- sacred areas;
- cemeteries;
- sensitive habitats.

3.8 Socioeconomic Context

The population lives primarily:

- agriculture;
- small-scale livestock farming;
- local commerce;
- artisanal activities.

The main crops grown are:

- yams;
- cassava;
- corn;

- rice;
- cocoa;
- cashews.

In many rural areas, the poverty rate remains quite high. Limited access to drinking water is an aggravating factor:

- waterborne diseases;
- poverty;
- climate vulnerability.

3.9 Status of Access to Safe Drinking Water

Although the government has been investing in this area for several decades, many rural communities still face:

- significant deficiencies in water infrastructure;
- broken pumps;
- insufficiently maintained facilities;
- occasionally poor water quality;
- long distances between homes and water sources.

Women still spend several hours a day fetching water.

This situation reduces:

- school attendance;
- economic activities;
- household income.

The project directly addresses these challenges through the implementation of new HV and HVA systems.

3.10 At-Risk Groups

The following key vulnerable groups have been identified:

- women;
- young girls;
- children;
- older adults;
- people living with a disability;
- low-income households;
- people living far from urban centers.

The project includes concrete measures to ensure their inclusion in:

- consultations;
- infrastructure management;
- awareness-raising activities;
- the direct benefits of the project.

3.11 Public Health

The following are the main water-related health issues in the region:

- diarrheal diseases;
- intestinal parasitic infections;
- typhoid fever;
- skin diseases.

Improving access to safe drinking water will significantly reduce these health risks.

3.12 Gender

Community consultations revealed that:

- women are the primary water collectors;
- they are underrepresented in infrastructure governance;
- they are more exposed to risks when traveling to collect water.

The project will systematically integrate a gender perspective into:

- the composition of management committees;

- training sessions;
- consultations;
- the complaint management mechanism.

3.13 Cultural Heritage

Preliminary studies have not identified any major cultural sites.

However, some potential project sites may be located near:

- sacred sites;
- sacred forests;
- cemeteries;
- customary sites.

A procedure for handling incidental discoveries will be incorporated into this Environmental Impact Statement to prevent any impact on cultural heritage.

3.14 Major Environmental and Social Impacts of the Project

The baseline analysis highlights several major issues that must be taken into account during the project's implementation.

Table 1: Key Issues

Area	Identified Issues	Project Response
Water Resources	Decline in groundwater availability	Development of HV/HVA systems and protection of aquifers
Climate change	More frequent droughts and insufficient recharge	Infrastructure adaptation and reforestation
Deforestation	Degradation of recharge areas	Community reforestation
Public health	Waterborne diseases	Safe access to drinking water
Gender	Heavy burden on women for water collection	Shorter distances and participation in committees
Governance	Weak community management of infrastructure	Establishment and strengthening of management committees
Environment	Risks of groundwater pollution	Protection of water catchments and public awareness
Social cohesion	Unequal access to infrastructure	Participatory governance and complaint management mechanisms

The environmental and social conditions in the project area confirm the high vulnerability of rural communities to the effects of climate change, particularly with regard to access to drinking water. The biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics described in this chapter fully justify the interventions proposed by the project and form the basis for the analysis of environmental and social risks and impacts that will be developed in Chapter 4: Policy, Legal, and Institutional Framework. The planned measures must ensure that the project complies with national requirements and those of the Adaptation Fund, while ensuring the sustainable protection of natural resources and beneficiary populations

4. POLITICAL, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT, LABOR LAW, HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

4.1. Policy Framework

The project “Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water for Rural Communities in Central Côte d'Ivoire to Reduce Their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change” is being implemented within a regulatory framework consisting of national policies, laws and regulations, international

agreements ratified by Côte d'Ivoire, and the environmental and social policies of the Adaptation Fund.

The purpose of this chapter is to:

- present the national policy framework to which the project contributes;
- analyze the applicable legal framework;
- describe the institutional framework for environmental and social management;
- examine relevant international commitments;
- present the environmental and social requirements of the Adaptation Fund;
- identify any discrepancies between national requirements and those of the donor.

This analysis aims to ensure that all project activities are carried out in compliance with national legal obligations and international standards.

4.2 National Policy Framework

The project directly contributes to the implementation of several national policies and strategies in the areas of development, climate change adaptation, sustainable natural resource management, and improved access to basic social services.

4.2.1 National Development Plan (NDP)

The National Development Plan is Côte d'Ivoire's primary strategic framework for development. In particular, the project aims to contribute to the following objectives:

- improving the living conditions of rural populations;
- reducing regional disparities;
- universal access to basic social services;
- strengthening climate resilience;
- sustainable management of natural resources.

Investments in rural water infrastructure directly contribute to human capital development and the fight against poverty.

4.2.2 National Water Policy

The National Water Policy aims to ensure:

- integrated water resources management;
- equitable access to drinking water;
- the sustainable protection of water resources;
- the participation of local authorities and communities in the management of water infrastructure.

The project is fully aligned with these objectives through:

- the establishment of drinking water supply infrastructure;
- protecting groundwater recharge areas;
- strengthening community-based water governance.

4.2.3 National Environmental Protection Policy

The national environmental protection policy has several objectives:

- pollution prevention;
- sustainable management of natural resources;
- protection of biodiversity;
- combating soil degradation;
- integrating environmental considerations into development projects.

The CGES is one of the main tools for translating these guidelines into project implementation.

4.2.4 National Climate Change Policy

The National Climate Change Policy aims to:

- strengthen the resilience of vulnerable sectors;
- integrate adaptation into public policies;
- protect vulnerable populations;

- promote climate-related investments.

This project is a priority adaptation measure because it directly addresses the impacts of climate change on water availability.

4.2.5 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

The project supports several of Côte d'Ivoire's commitments under the NDCs, including:

- improving the resilience of rural communities;
- ensuring a secure water supply;
- the protection of ecosystems; and the construction of resilient infrastructure.

4.2.6 National Gender Strategy

The project is also aligned with the National Gender Policy by:

- by promoting women's participation in governance bodies;
- by reducing the time spent collecting water;
- by improving sanitation conditions for women and children;
- by incorporating measures to prevent GBV, EAS, and HS.

4.3 Legal Framework at the National Level

4.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

The Constitution guarantees:

- the right to a healthy environment;
- the protection of natural resources;
- the right to health; the right to sustainable development.

These principles form the legal basis for the project's activities.

4.3.2 Environmental Code

The Environmental Code is the primary legislation governing:

- pollution prevention;
- environmental studies;
- the protection of natural resources;
- public participation;
- environmental liabilities.

The project must comply with all applicable provisions regarding environmental assessments.

4.3.3 Decree on Environmental Assessments

Subprojects will be subject to an environmental and social screening in accordance with current national regulations. Depending on the results of the screening, they may require:

- a Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIESA); a Simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIESS); or simply the implementation of the measures set forth in these General Environmental and Social Guidelines (CGES).

4.3.4 Water Code

The Water Code establishes:

- the protection of water resources;
- water withdrawals;
- protection zones for water intake facilities;
- measures to combat pollution.

Any work carried out must comply with these provisions, particularly with regard to the protection of wells and groundwater.

4.3.5. Forest Code

The Forest Code governs:

- the protection of forest areas;
- reforestation;
- the preservation of ecosystems.

Restoration activities in recharge areas will be conducted in accordance with these provisions.

4.3.6 Labor Code

The companies carrying out the work must comply with the provisions relating to:

- occupational health and safety;
- working conditions;
- women's employment;
- the protection of young workers;
- non-discrimination.

A Health and Safety Plan will be required for each construction site.

4.3.7 Rural Land Code

The project must comply with procedures regarding:

- land use;
- consultation with customary landowners;
- the voluntary acquisition of land;
- compensation, if necessary.

The aim is to avoid, as much as possible, economic or physical displacement.

4.3.8 Other Applicable Laws

The project will also incorporate:

- the Public Health Code;
- the Urban Planning Code;
- the Mining Code (for drilling activities, if applicable);
- regulations concerning hazardous waste;
- national drinking water quality standards;
- standards relating to electrical and photovoltaic installations.

4.4 Relevant International Conventions

Côte d'Ivoire is a party to several international conventions relevant to the project, including:

Table 2: Relevant International Conventions

Convention	Scope of Application
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Adaptation to Climate Change
Paris Agreement	Climate Resilience
Convention on Biological Diversity	Ecosystem Protection
Ramsar Convention	Wetlands
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Sustainable Land Management
Stockholm Convention	Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants
Basel Convention	Management of Hazardous Wastes
Rotterdam Convention	Hazardous Chemicals
ILO Core Conventions	Workers' Rights

The project must be implemented in compliance with the obligations arising from these international commitments.

4.5 Institutional Framework

The project's environmental and social management will involve several national institutions.

4.5.1 Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE)

The Ministry is responsible for:

- strategic guidance;
- national coordination of environmental policies;
- monitoring of climate commitments.

4.5.2 National Environment Agency (ANDE)

The ANDE is responsible, in particular, for:

- reviewing environmental studies;
- validating EIESA/EIESS reports;
- monitoring environmental compliance;
- conducting environmental inspections.

4.5.3 National Climate Change Program (PNCC)

The PNCC provides technical support regarding:

- the integration of climate adaptation;
- alignment with national climate policies;
- monitoring adaptation outcomes.

4.5.4 National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP)

ONEP will ensure:

- supervision of construction work;
- quality control of infrastructure;
- support for the acceptance of the works.

4.5.5 FIRCA

As the National Implementing Agency for the Adaptation Fund, FIRCA will be responsible for:

- overall project coordination;
- fiduciary management;
- environmental and social oversight;
- performance monitoring;
- reporting to the Adaptation Fund.

4.5.6 Local Governments

Local governments will contribute to:

- community mobilization;
- securing land tenure;
- local monitoring;
- to ensuring the sustainability of investments.

4.5.7 Community Water Management Committees

In particular, they will be responsible for:

- the day-to-day management of infrastructure;
- preventive maintenance;
- the collection of community contributions;
- local management of complaints.

4.6 Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

The project will be implemented in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP).

Key guiding principles include:

prevention of social and environmental impacts; the precautionary principle; stakeholder participation; transparency and accountability; non-discrimination; gender equality; protection

of vulnerable groups; respect for human rights; conservation of biodiversity; and sustainable management of natural resources.

In addition to these principles, the project must demonstrate compliance with applicable thematic standards, including those related to health and safety, working conditions, land acquisition, protection of cultural resources, prevention of gender-based violence, and complaint-handling mechanisms.

4.7 Comparative Analysis of the National Framework and the Adaptation Fund's Requirements

Table 3: National Framework and Adaptation Fund Requirements

Thematic Area	Ivorian Regulations	Adaptation Fund Policy	Measures Selected for the Project
Environmental Assessment	EIESA/EIESS in accordance with national regulations	Risk-proportionate assessment and preparation of appropriate instruments	Application of the CGES and preparation of EIESA/EIESS if required by the screening
Public Participation	Consultations provided for in the assessment process	Ongoing, inclusive, and documented consultation	Implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout the project
Gender and Inclusion	Progressive integration into national policies	Systematic integration of gender equality and protection of vulnerable groups	Development and implementation of a Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan
Health and Safety	Obligations under the Labor Code	Risk management for workers and communities	Health and Safety Plans for Companies and Community Protection Measures
Land Acquisition	Governed by the Land Code and national procedures	Avoid or minimize displacement and restore livelihoods if necessary	Prioritize sites with no significant land-use impact and prepare a PAR if required
Complaint Management Mechanism	Sector-specific and administrative mechanisms	An accessible, transparent, and community-tailored mechanism	Establishment of a project-specific GCM with procedures tailored to sensitive complaints
Environmental and social monitoring	Inspections conducted by the competent authorities	Continuous monitoring with regular reports and adaptive improvements	Integrated monitoring system involving FIRCA, ANDE, PNCC, ONEP, and local authorities

The project operates within a supportive institutional and regulatory framework, characterized by alignment between national policies on development, sustainable natural resource management, and climate change adaptation, and the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. The complementarity of the Ivorian legal framework with the donor's standards provides a solid foundation for ensuring compliant, transparent, and sustainable implementation of project activities.

5. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS/ S AND THEIR MANAGEMENT MEASURES

5.1. Potential Opportunities and Key Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

This chapter is the core of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Its purpose is to identify, analyze, and assess the environmental and social risks and impacts that may be generated by the various activities of the project **“Improving Access to Drinking Water for Rural Communities in Central Côte d’Ivoire to Reduce Their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change.”**

In accordance with the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Ivorian regulations on environmental assessments, the purpose of this analysis is to:

- to anticipate risks that may affect the environment, local populations, and workers;
- to identify the expected positive impacts;
- to define appropriate prevention, mitigation, compensation, or remediation measures;
- to lay the groundwork for the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (PCGES) presented in the following chapter.

The assessment covers the entire project lifecycle, namely:

- the preparation phase;
- the construction phase;
- the operations phase; the maintenance phase;
- the potential infrastructure decommissioning phase...

5.2 Methodology for Identifying Risks and Impacts

Risk identification was based on:

- the technical characteristics of the project components;
- environmental and social baseline data;
- stakeholder consultations;
- the requirements of the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy;
- lessons learned from similar projects financed by the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.

The analysis is based on a matrix that cross-references:

- project activities;
- the relevant environmental and social components;
- the nature of the impacts;
- their intensity;
- their geographic scope;
- their duration;
- their probability of occurrence;
- possible mitigation measures.

Risks are classified into four levels:

Table 4: Risks and Levels

Level	Meaning
Low	Limited impact, easily manageable
Moderate	Significant impact, but reversible with appropriate measures
High	Major impact requiring enhanced measures

Level	Meaning
Critical	Major impact that could jeopardize the project's objectives (not anticipated for this project)

5.3 Positive Impacts on the Environment and Society

The project will provide significant benefits in several areas.

5.3.1 Improved access to drinking water

The planned investments will:

- significantly increase access to drinking water in the targeted villages;
- improve the quality of the water supplied;
- reduce supply disruptions;
- ensure access to water during periods of drought.

Importance: Very high

5.3.2 Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change

The project will strengthen community resilience by:

- infrastructure adapted to future climate conditions;
- solar-powered systems;
- protection of groundwater recharge areas;
- community reforestation.

Importance: Very high

5.3.3 Improvement of public health

Expected impacts include:

- a reduction in waterborne diseases;
- improved household hygiene;
- a better quality of life.

Importance: Very high

5.3.4 Socioeconomic Impacts

The project will result in:

- a reduction in the time spent collecting water;
- improved household productivity;
- the development of income-generating activities;
- the creation of temporary jobs during construction;
- the strengthening of local capacities.

5.3.5 Gender-Specific Impacts

The main benefits are as follows:

- reducing women's domestic workload;
- improved school enrollment for girls;
- greater participation of women in water management.

5.4 Risk Analysis by Project Phase

5.4.1. Preparation

Activities Covered

- technical studies;
- geophysical studies;
- site selection;
- community consultations;

- land acquisition.

Key Risks

Risk	Level
Poor site selection	Moderate
Land disputes	Moderate
Low community participation	Low
Exclusion of vulnerable groups	Moderate

5.4.2. Construction phase

This phase accounts for the majority of environmental and social risks.

A. Soil

Potential impacts

- soil stripping;
- erosion;
- settlement;
- local changes in topography;
- accidental oil pollution.

Risk level: Moderate

B. Water Resources

Potential risks:

- groundwater contamination during drilling;
- contamination by drilling oils;
- improper management of drilling mud;
- infiltration of pollutants.

Level: Moderate

C. Air

Impacts:

- dust;
- vehicle emissions;
- noise.

Level: Low to moderate

D. Waste

Generation of:

- excavated material;
- metal waste;
- packaging;
- used oil;
- batteries;
- plastic waste.

Level: Moderate

E. Biodiversity

Possible impacts:

- occasional clearing of vegetation;
- temporary disturbance of wildlife;
- degradation of small areas.

Level: Low

F. Worker Health and Safety

Risks:

- construction site accidents;
- falls;
- electrocution;
- exposure to noise;
- heavy lifting;
- movement of machinery.

Level: High

G. Community Health

Risks:

- traffic accidents;
- unauthorized entry onto construction sites;
- dust;
- noise pollution.

Level: Moderate

H. Gender-Based Violence (GBV/EAS/HS)

Related risks:

- the arrival of outside workers;
- power dynamics;
- harassment;
- sexual exploitation.

Level: Moderate

I. Cultural Heritage

Risks:

- accidental discovery of archaeological remains;
- unintentional damage to sacred sites.

Level: Low

5.4.3 Operational Phase

The main risks relate to:

- Water resources
- over-exploitation of aquifers;
- a drop in the water table;
- pollution around the wells.

Level: Moderate

Water Quality

Risks:

- microbiological contamination;
- degradation of treatment equipment.

Level: Low

Community Management

Risks:

- poor maintenance;
- management conflicts;
- insufficient dues.

Level: Moderate

Public Health

Risks:

- improper handling of equipment;
- secondary contamination.

Level: Low

5.5 Specific Analysis of Climate-Related Risks

Climate change is the primary rationale for the project.

The main risks are:

Climate Risk	Potential Impact
Prolonged drought	Decrease in groundwater recharge
Rainfall variability	Reduced well flow rates
High temperatures	Increased water demand
Heavy rainfall	Deterioration of infrastructure
Erosion	Damage to infrastructure

The project incorporates several adaptation measures:

- solar energy;
- protection of water catchments;
- reforestation;

- structures designed to withstand projected climate changes.

5.6 Social Risk Analysis

5.6.1 Land Acquisition

The project will prioritize:

- public land;
- documented voluntary donations;
- sites that do not require the displacement of people.

When displacement is unavoidable, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed in accordance with national requirements and those of the Adaptation Fund.

5.6.2 Working Conditions

Contractors must comply with:

- the Labor Code;
- ILO conventions;
- the requirements of the Adaptation Fund.

Workers will be provided with, among other things:

- appropriate PPE;
- contracts that comply with the law;
- health and safety training;
- a mechanism for handling worker complaints.

5.6.3 Social Inclusion

The project will ensure:

- the participation of women;
- access for people with disabilities;
- consultation with young people;
- the involvement of traditional authorities.

5.7 Summary Risk Matrix

Table 5: Summary Risk Matrix

Area	Level	Management Measures
Soils	Moderate	Site restoration, erosion control
Water	Moderate	Protection of water sources, sludge management, quality monitoring
Air	Low	Runway watering, equipment maintenance
Waste	Moderate	Sorting, secure storage, approved disposal channels
Biodiversity	Low	Limiting land clearing, compensatory reforestation
Worker health	High	HSE plan, PPE, training, supervision
Community health	Moderate	Signage, awareness campaigns, securing construction sites
VBG/EAS/HS	Moderate	Code of Conduct, Awareness, Confidential Complaint Mechanism

Area	Level	Management Measures
Cultural Heritage	Low	Incidental discovery procedure
Land acquisition	Moderate	Avoidance, consultation, PAR if necessary
Governance	Moderate	Strengthening management committees, training
Climate change	Moderate	Resilient design, hydrogeological monitoring, reforestation

5.8 Overall Assessment of the Project's Risk Level

Given the nature of the activities, their location, and the proposed mitigation measures, the project presents a **moderate overall level of environmental and social risk**, consistent with a **Category B classification** under the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

The vast majority of the identified negative impacts are:

- localized;
- temporary;
- reversible;
- avoidable or mitigable through the rigorous implementation of the measures set forth in this ESMP.

The expected benefits in terms of climate resilience, access to drinking water, public health, gender equality, and local development far outweigh the residual negative impacts.

The analysis of environmental and social risks and impacts shows that the project is environmentally and socially feasible, subject to the effective implementation of the prevention, mitigation, and monitoring measures defined in this ESM.

The most significant risks relate to worker health and safety, the protection of groundwater resources, construction waste management, the risk of gender-based violence, and the sustainable governance of infrastructure. These issues will be addressed through specific provisions in the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP).

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (PCGES)

The Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (PCGES) is the primary operational tool for implementing the project's environmental and social measures. It translates the results of the risk and impact analysis presented in the previous chapter into concrete actions and defines the measures necessary to prevent, reduce, mitigate, or offset negative impacts while enhancing positive impacts.

The PCGES will apply to all project activities, from preparatory studies through to the operation of water infrastructure. It will serve as a reference for construction contractors, inspection firms, supervision teams, local authorities, technical services, and beneficiary communities.

The proposed measures comply with Ivorian regulations as well as the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

:

6.1. Environmental and Social Management Procedure for Subprojects

The process described below aims to ensure that environmental and social requirements are effectively addressed throughout the entire process of planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the Project's activities. It is important first (i) to verify how environmental issues are integrated into site selection, and then (ii) to assess potential negative impacts during implementation.

Thus, to comply with the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and national legislation, the screening of the project's subprojects will ensure that environmental and social concerns are addressed and will include the following steps:

a) Categorization of Subprojects

6.1.1. Step 0: Subproject Preparation

Certain activities carried out by the project components could result in negative environmental and social impacts and require the application of environmental and social safeguards. For the implementation of these components, the Project Procurement Manager (RPM), the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (S-SE), and the Project Technical Activity Manager (RTA) will coordinate the preparation of subproject documentation (identification, procedures for recruiting engineering firms or national and international consultants, etc.).

6.1.2. Step 1: Environmental and Social al Screening

The Environmental Protection Specialist (SSE) and the Social Development Specialist (SDS) of the Project Management Unit (PMU), in collaboration with the implementing agencies, local government technical services, and traditional and religious authorities, will complete the subproject screening form. In addition to potential environmental and social impacts, the screening results will also indicate the types of public consultations that were conducted during the selection process. The completed forms will be submitted to the ANDE, which will review them for approval.

b) Exclusion List: Approval Stage for Environmental and Social Risk Classification

6.1.3. Step 2: Approval of the environmental and social categor

Based on the screening results, the ANDE will conduct a comprehensive review of the fact sheet and assess the proposed environmental and social risk classification. The screening report and the fact sheet(s) will be submitted to the Bank for approval.

Ivorian environmental legislation has established an environmental classification of projects and subprojects into three (3) categories: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIESA/EIESS) and Categorical Exclusion Statement (CEC).

The Environmental and Social Framework (CES) of the Adaptation Fund classifies projects into four (4) categories: High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk. This is not the case with the national classification. Thus, Ivorian environmental legislation, in the annex to Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996, which establishes the rules and procedures applicable to studies on the environmental impact of development projects, has established an environmental classification of projects and subprojects into three (3) categories:

- Annexes I and III "Projects Subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment": These are projects with a certain major environmental and social risk, and therefore require an ESIA.

This corresponds to the "high-risk" or "substantial-risk" project category according to the World Bank's classification

- Annex II "Projects subject to an environmental and social impact assessment," corresponding to the "moderate-risk" project category according to the World Bank's classification.

- Projects not falling into any of the categories listed in Annexes I, II, or III are subject to a categorical exemption that exempts them a priori from an environmental impact assessment and an impact statement (see Art. 3).

However, the national procedure does not require the completion of a screening form for the categorization of subprojects. Its application in this project serves to address this gap. It should also be noted that the Project has been classified as a “substantial risk” project. The Project may only finance subprojects classified as “substantial risk,” “moderate risk,” or “low risk.” The results of the environmental and social screening of the subprojects, including their categorization, must be validated by the ANDE.

If a subproject is classified as “high risk,” two scenarios must be considered:

The first is to update this CGES to account for the high risk and implement the subproject if it is truly important and essential for the communities;

The second option is simply not to fund the subproject.

It should be noted that the project will also not fund the following activities:

1. The project will exclude any activity located in an area classified as “red” from a security standpoint.

2. Furthermore, the Project will exclude all activities not included in the project components and those that have any of the following characteristics:

subprojects or activities that may be implemented in or located within areas classified as natural habitats;

subprojects or activities that may harm resources classified as “national cultural heritage”;

revenue-generating activities deemed illegal under the laws or regulations of Côte d'Ivoire;

activities involving the production or trade of weapons and ammunition;

animal hunting activities;

gambling, casinos, and similar businesses;

trade in wildlife or products derived from wildlife regulated by CITES;

the production of synthetic chemical pesticides;

Subprojects and activities on land parcels that are the subject of disputes, are contested, or lack official ownership documents;

any commercial logging activity;

activities that would require the relocation of residential households and/or the involuntary acquisition of significant amounts of land.

6.1.4. Step 3: Preparing the Environmental and Social Safeguard Instrument

a) When an ESIA or an EIA is not required

In this scenario, the Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) and the Social Safeguard Specialist (SSG) from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consult the list of mitigation measures identified in this Environmental and Social Guidelines Document (ESGD) to select those appropriate for the subproject in question.

b) When an ESIA or an EIA is required

The Environmental Safeguard Specialist (SSE) and the Social Safeguard Specialist (SDSG) of the Project Coordination Unit will carry out the following activities: preparing the terms of reference for the EIESA/EIESS to be submitted to the ANDE and the World Bank for review and approval; recruitment of accredited consultants to conduct the EIESA/EIESS; conducting stakeholder consultations in accordance with the terms of reference; review and approval of the EIESA/EIESS.

6.1.5. Step 4: Review and Approval of the EIESA/EIESS

If an EIESA/EIESS environmental assessment is required, the environmental study reports will be submitted to ANDE for review and approval, following review by environmental and social safeguards specialists.

The ANDE will ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and that effective, realistic, and feasible mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the subproject's implementation.

6.1.6. Step 5: Stakeholder Consultations and Information Dissemination

National legislation on environmental and social impact assessments stipulates that public information and participation must be ensured during the conduct of the environmental impact assessment, in collaboration with the competent authorities of the relevant administrative district and municipality. Public information efforts include, in particular, one or more project presentation meetings bringing together local authorities, communities, operators, NGOs, etc. These consultations will help identify key issues and determine how to address various concerns in the Terms of Reference for the EIESA/EIESS to be conducted. The results of the consultations will be incorporated into the EIESA/EIESS report and made available to the public.

To meet the World Bank's consultation and dissemination requirements, the project coordination entity will issue a dissemination letter informing the World Bank of the approval of the EIESA/EIESS, the effective dissemination of all reports produced (EIESA/EIESS) to all relevant partners, and, where applicable, to individuals likely to be affected. It will also provide authorization to the Bank to publish these documents on its website.

6.1.7. Step 6: Incorporation of environmental and social provisions into the bidding documents and approval of the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plans (PGES-chantiers), Environmental Action Plans (PAE), Environmental and Social Management Plans (PPGED), and Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Plans (PPSPS)

Once the EIESA/EIESS have been completed—or when the activity requires only basic environmental and social management measures—the SSE and the SD SG, in collaboration with the SPM, will integrate the recommendations and other environmental and social management measures into the bidding documents and into the contracts for the execution of the work by the contractors. Binding clauses should be included, with penalties for failure to implement environmental and social measures, particularly regarding the implementation of the Environmental Assurance Plan (PAE), the Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED), and other relevant plans.

Before work begins, the contractor should submit a Corporate Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES-E), an Environmental Assurance Plan (PAE), a Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED), and a Specific Health and Safety Plan (PPSPS) to the Supervisory Office and the UCP for approval.

6.1.8. Step 7: Environmental and Social Monitoring of Project Implementation

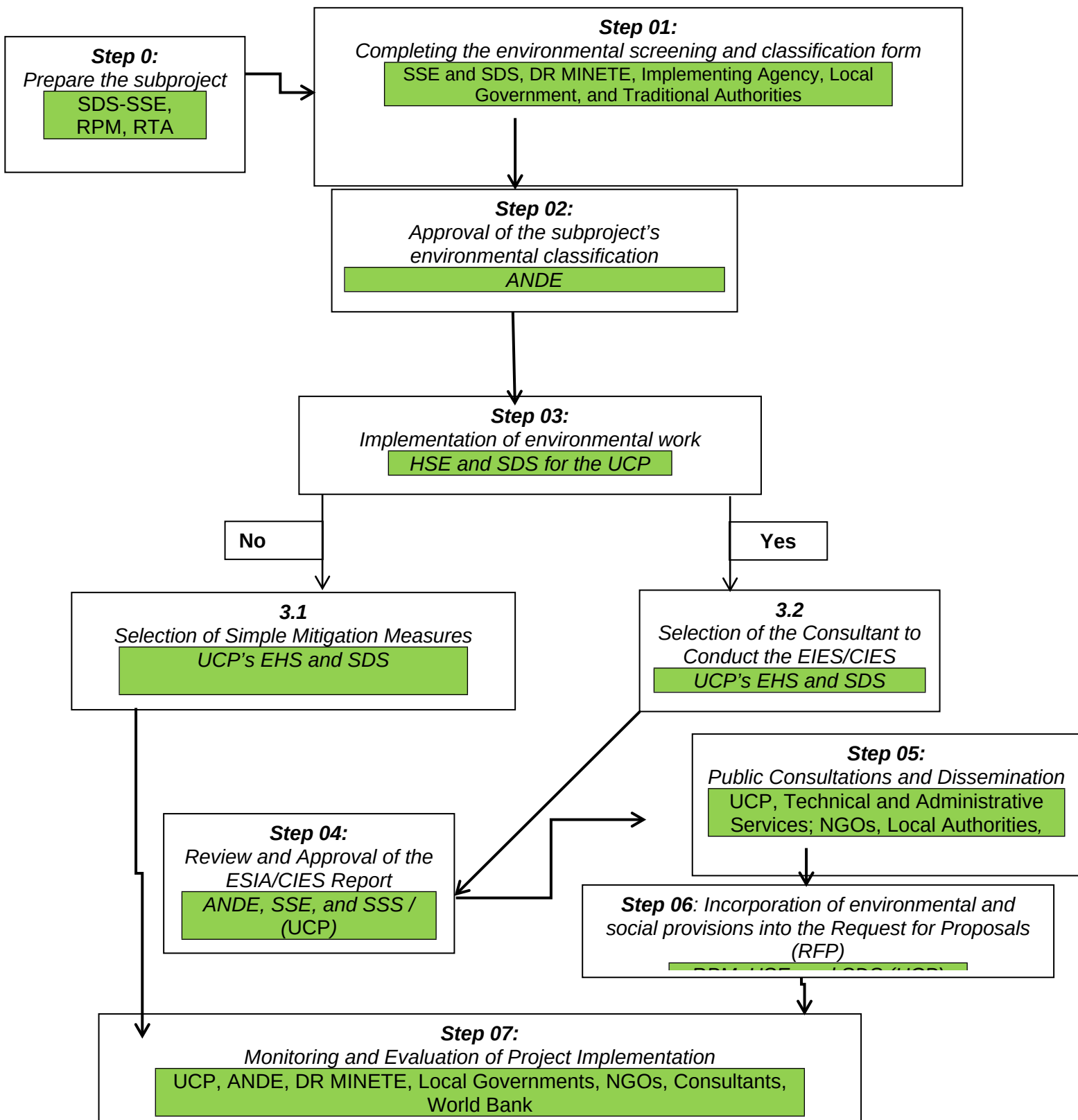
Environmental and social monitoring allows for the verification and assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, and efficacy of the implementation of the project's environmental and social measures.

The responsibilities of the monitoring stakeholders are as follows:

- Supervision at the national level will be provided by the project's Environmental Protection Specialist (SSE) and Social Development Specialist (SDS), as well as designated specialists from the relevant implementing agencies. Quarterly reports will be produced by the project's coordination unit and made available to FIRCA;
- on-site monitoring and oversight will be conducted by the Environmental Specialist of the Monitoring Office (SEBC), who will be recruited by the project;
- Oversight and monitoring will be carried out by the ANDE;
- Local supervision will be provided by local authorities and NGOs;
- Evaluation will be conducted by environmental consultants (national and/or international) at the midpoint and at the end of the project.

6.1.9. Flowchart of Subproject Screening

Figure2 : Flowchart of the subproject screening process



Source: CGES FA CENTRE Development Mission, 2026

6.2. Grievance Management Mechanism (MGR)

6.2.1. Types of Complaints to Be Addressed

Discussions with residents of the visited localities and technical services regarding the types of complaints arising from similar projects have identified the following categories of complaints:

- mismanagement of land issues;
- failure to respect local customs and traditions;
- expropriations without compensation;
- Destruction of crops;
- slaughter of animals;
- the exclusion of vulnerable people.

These various complaints, which were recorded during the implementation of similar projects, enabled the mission to propose a mechanism for addressing them.

6.2.2. Mechanism for Managing Complaints Related to GBV

The project's complaint management mechanism stipulates that, in the specific case of gender-based violence or any other violence against children (girls and boys), the process of recording and handling complaints is carried out directly at the national level by referring the matter to the Police Station, Gendarmerie, or Public Prosecutor's Office.

All reports of GBV must be handled with complete confidentiality in order to protect the rights of all those involved. The UCP and the relevant agencies must protect the confidentiality of employees who report acts of violence or threats of violence.

However, the Project Coordination Unit must be informed by local stakeholders so that the necessary guidance can be provided for:

- (i) assistance to the survivor: medical and psychosocial care, followed by the victim's reintegration into the family and community.
- (ii) Punishment of the perpetrator: Only criminal penalties will be imposed through referral to the police, the gendarmerie, or the courts.

In other words, for complaints involving gender-based violence, out-of-court settlements are prohibited, as the goal is to combat impunity and prevent new cases from occurring.

For all cases of GBV and sexual violence warranting action by the police or the gendarmerie, the UCP must notify the World Bank within 24 hours.

6.2.3. Proposed Handling Mechanisms

The steps to be followed in the process of submitting and resolving grievances are outlined in Table 14.

Table 2 : Complaints Management Mechanism (MGP)

Level	Committee Members	Proposed Mechanism
Village Level	In each village, there is a village or neighborhood committee comprising: - Local authorities (the Canton Chief, village chief, community chief, religious leader, or neighborhood chief, and community leaders); - a representative of the women's associations, who will be appointed by all the women's associations; - a representative of youth associations, designated by all youth associations in the neighborhood or village; - a representative of the NGO recruited as needed for the project and technical services	Any person who feels aggrieved by the assessment/compensation process, who is experiencing nuisances due to project activities, or who has grievances must file a complaint in their locality with the village committee, which will review it in the first instance. This avenue of recourse should be strongly encouraged and supported. The village committee has seven (7) days from the date of receipt of the complaint to review and address it. After conducting an investigation and analysis, the committee informs the complainant. The decision will preferably be delivered in person if the complainant resides in the village. However, may, however, be notified by telephone if their place of residence is far from the village. If the complainant is satisfied, a complaint resolution form is completed and co-signed by the committee chair and the complainant. The complaint is then closed and forwarded to the UCP for archiving. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, the village committee draws up a report of disagreement and refers the matter to the subprefectural level for review in second instance.
Subprefectural Level	- the subprefect; - the local authority (the village chief and local dignitaries, land chief, religious leader, or neighborhood chief); - the Project's Social and Environmental Specialist (SS and SE); - the representative of the relevant implementing agency; - the representative of the active NGO recruited as part of the project; - the representative of the women's association designated by all the women's associations in the commune or prefecture; - the representative of the youth associations designated by all youth associations in the subprefecture; -	The committee shall meet no later than ten (10) days from the date of referral by the village committee. The subprefectural prefectural committee, after conducting an investigation and based on the report of the village committee, meets with the complainant to hear the case at the second instance of the complaint. The committee hears the complainant, deliberates, and notifies the complainant of the decision through the subprefect. If the complainant is satisfied, a complaint form is completed and co-signed by the complainant and the sub-prefect. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, they may then refer the matter to the Coordination Unit.
Level Coordination	- the Project Coordinator or his or her local representative; - The Project's Social Specialist and Environmental Specialist (SS and SE);	The Coordination Unit meets within ten (10) days of the complaint being filed to deliberate and notify the complainant. The coordinator informs the complainant immediately after the meeting by phone, or the complainant is summoned to receive the information. Additionally, the complainant will be notified in writing two (2) days later. At this stage, a solution should be found to avoid legal action. However, if the complainant is not satisfied, they may bring the matter before the

Level	Committee Members	Proposed Mechanism
	- the representative of the UCP's Administrative and Financial Manager - a representative of the NGO recruited for the project;	competent national courts.
Justice	- Judge, Président Judge; - Attorneys; - Court officer;	Legal action may be taken if an out-of-court settlement fails. It represents the highest level in the complaint-handling process. It is pursued only as a last resort, once all attempts at an out-of-court settlement have been exhausted. The judge is responsible for reviewing the complaints and issuing a ruling. This ruling is binding on all complainants. However, this route is often not recommended for the project, as it can lead to deadlocks and delays in the implementation of activities. For this reason, in such cases, it is recommended that the subproject at the center of the dispute not be funded from the project's resources. However, if the court ruling is in favor of the PAP, the costs incurred by the PAP in resolving the complaint will be covered by the project.

Source: CGES Development Mission, October–December 2023

Note: Depending on the severity of the complaint, the committee may convene special meetings to rule on complaints.

Table3 : Levels, Responsibility, and Processing Time for Complaints

No.	Steps	Implementation	²⁸ Deadline (at the latest)
1	Receipt of the complaint	Complaints are not limited to physical locations; several methods are available: • The complainant may call the committee of their choice at the focal point's phone number. They will then be informed of the procedures for filing a complaint. • Depending on geographical or linguistic accessibility, the complainant may go directly to the designated location to meet with the committee of their choice. They will then be informed of the procedures for filing their complaint, grievance, or claim... • The complainant may contact the Project Coordination Unit directly at the project address, which will be determined at a later date Complaints made verbally or in writing will be received by the person in charge (the Focal Point). When filing a complaint, the complainant must: (i) indicate whether the complaint is being filed on their own behalf or on behalf of another person, group of people, association, or organization, and, if so, provide details; (ii) provide the following personal information:	Upon the complainant's complaint (Immediate)

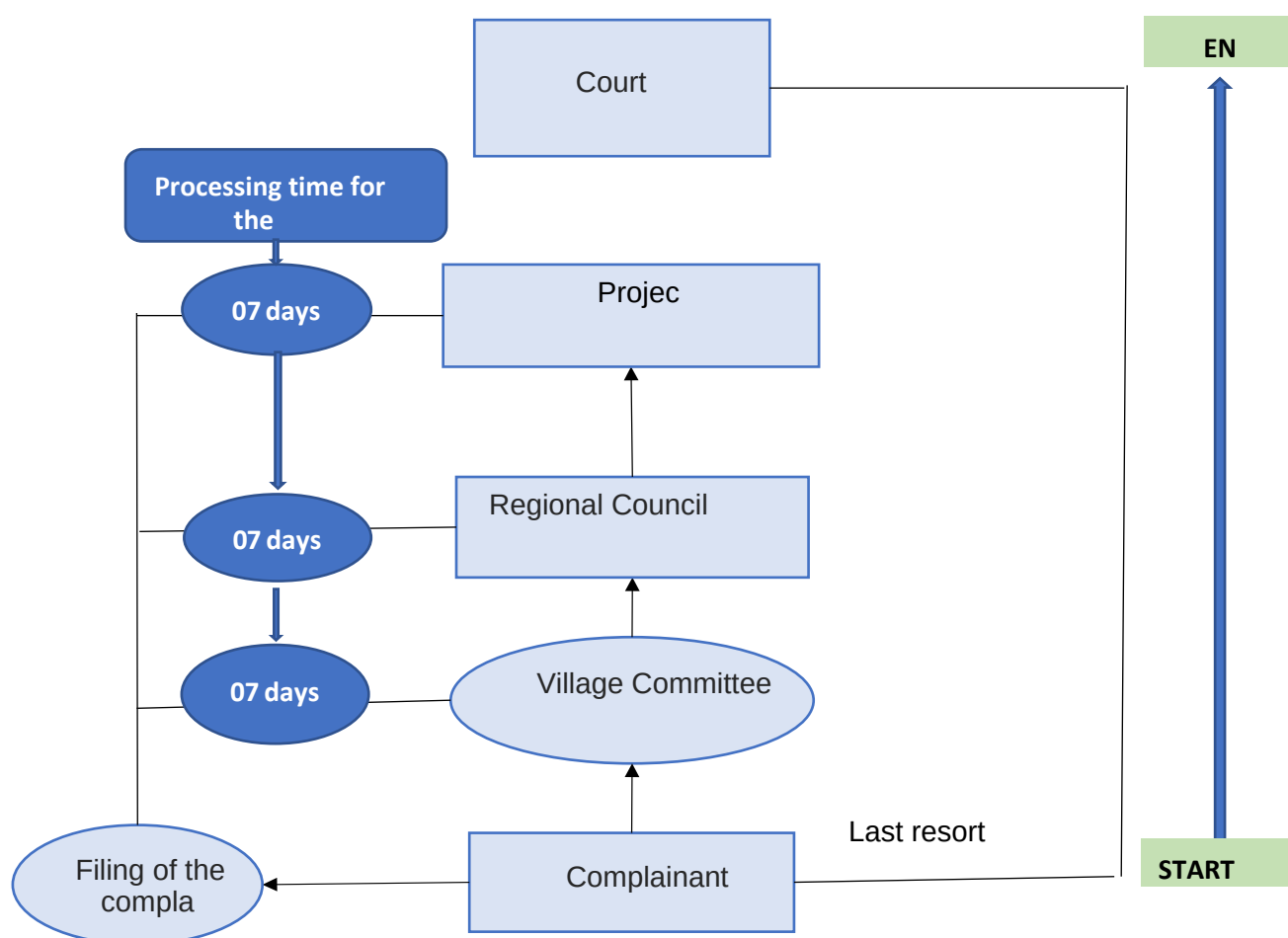
²⁸ The timeframes listed here may vary depending on the nature or complexity of the complaint.

No.	Steps	Implementation	²⁸ Deadline (at the latest)
		• full name of the complainant (Full name of the person filing the complaint, if applicable). • Gender of the complainant; • City or place of residence of the complainant; • their phone numbers and/or those of a family member or close friend; email address, if available; • preferred method of communication; Upon receiving the complainant, the Focal Point of the committee handling the case must ensure that: i) identify and address (to the extent possible) the complainant by name to further facilitate communication; ii) ensure the confidentiality of the data and information collected during the complaint registration process. The Focal Point informs the complainant that this information may only be used to find a solution to the reported issue and may not be shared with third parties without the complainant's authorization; iii) explain to the complainant the limits of the project's mandate; iv) correctly record the name of the locality, the date of registration, the complainant's name, and the name of the person who recorded the complaint on the form (see the complaint registration form in the appendix); v) explain to the complainant the various stages of the process and the options available in the event of an appeal.	
2	Recording the complaint	The complaint will be recorded in a complaints register maintained by the Focal Point to provide a physical, handwritten record; it will then be systematically forwarded to the project level (for entry into the database by the Focal Point).	Immediately after notification to the complainant (1 day)
3	Acknowledgment of Receipt	Send the complainant an acknowledgment of receipt, informing them that their complaint has been recorded and outlining the next steps and associated deadlines	Immediate
4	Hearing with complainant and review of the complaint	During the hearing, the complainant must: (i) provide full details of the complaint, including, but not limited to, the date and location where the issue arose; the nature of the complaint; details of any person, group of persons, association, organization, or stakeholder believed to be responsible for the situation in question; and the names and contact information of any person who may be able to provide information relevant to the complaint; (ii) provide information regarding other mechanisms the complainant has used to attempt to resolve the complaint, if applicable; (iii) provide details regarding the identity of any person who participated in an attempt to resolve the dispute that is the subject of the complaint, if applicable; (iv) indicate whether the complaint requires urgent attention and the reasons for this, including any actual or potential harm; (v) provide any other relevant information or supporting documentation that may be used during the investigation; (vi) indicate how, in the complainant's opinion, the complaint should be resolved or the nature of the relief sought. The committee's Focal Point, for its part, must: i) listen to the complainant without interrupting their account;	Upon the complainant's complaint or upon receipt of the complaint (Immediate)

No.	Steps	Implementation	²⁸ Deadline (at the latest)
		ii) show empathy—whether on the phone or in person—while maintaining neutrality and remaining professional; summarize the situation for the complainant, if necessary, to confirm their understanding of the issue; iv) ask the complainant about their expectations while explaining the limits of the Project's mandate; v) put the complainant at ease so that he or she is reassured that the complaint will be handled impartially. The complaint is reviewed by the focal point or by the committee (if possible) to verify the accuracy of the alleged facts. At this stage, the Focal Point may assess the complainant's various levels of interrelation and interaction with the Project, as well as their interests and influence regarding the subject matter of the complaint. If the Focal Point determines that there is insufficient evidence to validate the complaint, they will ask the complainant to provide additional information. This will enable the Focal Point to determine whether the complaint is admissible and to assess its severity. If the complaint is deemed admissible at the conclusion of the hearing, the complainant is notified of this decision along with supporting explanations, and is provided with details regarding the next steps and processing timelines for their complaint, as well as the actions they must take in the meantime. If the complaint is deemed inadmissible, the complainant is informed of this decision along with the supporting reasons. Following this step, the complainant is provided with advice and guidance regarding the appropriate agencies that may be able to handle the complaint. Regardless of the outcome of the hearing, the complainant is immediately informed The body that received the complainant may only rule on the admissibility of a complaint after the hearing, which is documented in official minutes.	
5	Notification to complainant	Notification to the complainant is mandatory, regardless of the outcome of the complaint review. It will be provided along with a copy of the complaint registration form co-signed by the complainant and the Focal Point. This copy will be given to the complainant as acknowledgment of receipt of their complaint. Notification may also be provided, as appropriate, by email, by phone (call or text message), or through any other local channel suitable for the complainant.	Immediately following the hearing with complainant and the review of the complaint (1 day).

No.	Steps	Implementation	²⁸ Deadline (at the latest)
6	Handling the Complaint	1- Conduct an investigation To the extent possible, an investigation will be conducted within two weeks of receiving a complaint or an admissible request. The committee handling the case will conduct the investigation primarily by telephone, but may, if necessary, conduct an on-site visit to gather the factual information needed to process the complaint. During the investigation, interviews will be conducted with: • the complainant at the beginning of the process, to understand their perspective on the matter and what they believe should be done about it; • the person who first received the complaint (the point of contact who interviewed the complainant) to obtain as much information as possible about the complainant at the time of the interview: their attitude, state of mind, behavior, any omissions, and their impressions of the complainant, and their implicit and explicit expectations; • the complainant's circle of acquaintances to gather additional information about the complaint or request (who, what, on what grounds, with what evidence, and the veracity of the claims); • any other parties involved, to analyze the circumstances of the case and cross-verify the information. The purpose of the interviews is to determine the appropriate strategy for handling the complaint, as each complaint is unique. Complainants will differ from one another, and a specific approach must be found to handle each case in a way that causes the least possible harm to the complainant. 2- Handling the Complaint To handle the complaint, the committee handling the case will consult with any alleged perpetrators and/or an independent party who participated in the investigation for preliminary mediation; an initial solution may be proposed at this stage. Out-of-court settlement will be prioritized in this process, except in cases involving complaints related to gender-based violence. Regardless of the outcome of the complaint process, the complainant is immediately informed of the decision reached.	Two (2) weeks after the receipt of the
7	Implementation of the agreed-upon solution	If the complainant agrees, the agreed-upon solution may then be implemented to the extent possible. The committee must monitor the implementation of this solution. If the complainant is not satisfied with how their complaint was handled, they have the option to file an appeal. In this case, the hierarchical order of levels must be followed	Three (3) days (if possible)
8	Closure and Archiving of the Complaint	At this stage, the complaint is closed, and the details are recorded in the closure form (see appendix). The complaint file (complaint form, acknowledgment of receipt, investigation reports, conciliation minutes, etc.) will then be archived after an electronic copy has been sent to the UCP. In addition, it may be necessary to ask the complainant to provide feedback on their level of satisfaction with the complaint handling process and the outcome.	Three (3) days
9	Dissemination of Information Regarding the Final Decision	The final decision may, with the complainant's consent, be made public in accordance with the MGP's principles of fairness and transparency. However, certain final decisions will not be made public due to the sensitivity of the subject matter or for reasons of confidentiality or the complainant's protection and safety.	Three (3) days (from the date of closure)

Complaint Management Flowchart



6.2.4. Assessment of community satisfaction with the implementation of the MGR

An assessment of community satisfaction with the implementation of the MGR will be conducted quarterly, involving all stakeholders (grassroots community associations, NGOs active in the project's intervention area, etc.) to evaluate the functioning of the MGR and, if possible, propose corrective measures. This assessment will be conducted through a survey of beneficiaries (1–3% of beneficiaries selected via random sampling) by the coordination unit. The results of these surveys will be published and shared among the stakeholders.

6.3. Communication/Stakeholder Consultation Plan for the Duration of the Project

6.3.1. Proposed Strategy for Information Dissemination

The information dissemination strategy will be implemented through a communication plan designed to provide clear and accurate information about the project. It should also promote dialogue among all stakeholders, whether external or internal.

6.3.2. Key Messages

Key messages will need to be developed as each component is further detailed during implementation. The following are key messages relevant to the various components of the project, intended to inform project stakeholders about planned activities throughout the project cycle.

- What is the project? (The purpose, nature, and scope of the project; the components and duration of project activities).
- Introduce the CGES,
- Present and discuss the environmental and social impacts during the construction and operation phases, as well as the respective mitigation measures.
- Community support during project implementation is important.
- Job openings for the project will be announced by the contractor or the Project Coordination Unit;
- Environmental and social issues related to project activities: health and safety, sexual violence, child labor during construction, waste management;
- Participation and involvement of local stakeholders and communities;
- The proposed process for engaging stakeholders;
- The dates and locations of the planned public consultation meetings, as well as the process that will be followed for notifications and minutes of these meetings;
- The complaint management mechanism.

6.3.3. Information Format and Dissemination Methods

The Project will combine various methods of disseminating information. It will use written and visual communication methods, as well as communications via television, radio, and other communication channels.

6.3.4. Public Communication Plan

The Communication Plan is summarized in Table 16.

Table 7: Project Communication Plan Throughout the Project Lifecycle

CGES Implementation Phase	Identifying Stakeholders	Consultation Objectives	Messages/Agenda	Consultation Methodology or Communication Channels	Preliminary Timeline	Organizations/ Groups in charge
PROJECT PREPARATION	Government entities, local environmental and health NGOs, women's groups, civil society, the private sector, municipal governments, farmers, and livestock producers	Dissemination of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); -Assessment of risks related to gender-based violence (EAS/HS prevention and response action plan) finalized	Email sent to inform stakeholders of the disclosure and where to access the disclosed documents. Advertisements in local newspapers, on local radio stations, and on local television stations	Uploaded to the ANDE and Project websites. Paper and electronic copies available in municipalities, sub-prefectures, and prefectures within the project area.	Re-distribute whenever there is a significant revision.	Local governments / UCP ANDE
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	Regional technical and administrative services, youth and women's organizations, labor unions, communicators, agricultural producers, livestock farmers, processors, and implementing agencies	Organization of the project kick-off workshop	Project objectives, activities, and areas of intervention; project expectations	Regional workshops	Three months after the project's launch	UCP, Prefects Local governments
	Youth and women's organizations, labor unions, and communicators, producers, and processors	Special workshop to present the MGP and the EAS/HS-sensitive complaint management mechanism	Contents of the EAS/HS-sensitive MGP	Workshop	1 st and 4 th quarters following the signing of the grant agreement	UCP, Prefects Local governments

CGES Implementation Phase	Identifying Stakeholders	Consultation Objectives	Messages/Agenda	Consultation Methodology or Communication Channels	Preliminary Timeline	Organizations/ Groups in charge
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	Regional technical and administrative services, youth and women's organizations, labor unions and communicators, agricultural producers, processors, and livestock farmers	CGES, MGP, and EAS/HS sharing workshop	Stakeholder Engagement Generic impacts; MGP responsive to EAS/HS	Workshop	Two months after the CGES approval date	UCP and Prefect
	Association of Producers and Processors Traditional authorities, other government institutions, local NGOs, and civil society	Preparation of EIESA / EIESS	Prepare the EIES/CIES document Socio-economic survey/detailed assessment;	Focus group Public consultation meeting Individual interviews	Prior to the subproject's construction phase	UCP's SSE/SDS, local government, implementing agency, and EIES/CIES consultant
	Traditional authorities, other government institutions, local NGOs, and civil society	Preparation of the EIESA and EIESS	To discuss the findings and recommendations of the EIESA / EIESS	Public consultation meeting Focus group meeting	Prior to subproject implementation	HSE/SDS of the UCP, local government, implementing agency, and EIESA/EIESS consultant
	Ministry of the Environment, all project-affected people (PAPs), implementing agencies, prefectural and municipal authorities, and technical departments of the ministries involved in the project	Distribution of the EIESA / EIESS	Email to inform interested parties of the release and locations where the documents can be consulted.	On the UCP and FIRCA websites.	One week after approval	UCP
	UCP Contractor, Local Governments/Implementing	Site-Level SEAP, PAE, PPGED, and PPSPS	Review and evaluate the content of the	Email correspondence	Ongoing until the Construction	Local Authorities/Implementing

CGES Implementation Phase	Identifying Stakeholders	Consultation Objectives	Messages/Agenda	Consultation Methodology or Communication Channels	Preliminary Timeline	Organizations/ Groups in charge
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	Implementing Agency, Supervising Office		Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan		Site PGES is deemed acceptable.	Agency/UCP/Supervisory Office
	General public	Construction/renovation of facilities	Inform the public of any planned interruptions in health or education services or in the use of public roads	Public notification (via radio)	At least one week before work begins	UCP/Local Governments/Implementing Agency
	Project Steering Committee	Monitoring progress in project implementation	Review of the PTBA progress report	In-person meetings Public consultation meeting	Semiannual	UCP
	UCP, technical audit consultant	Monitoring progress on project implementation	Review progress on implementation ; discuss and address issues raised;	Public consultation meeting	Annual, and/or as needed	UCP
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	Complaints Management Committee	Resolve complaints received by the project	To address complaints submitted to the Committee/UCP	Meetings	As needed (according to SSE/SDSG)	UCP
	Construction site workers, local communities, youth and women's organizations	Information and awareness-raising on infrastructure maintenance,	Transmission and prevention of infectious diseases	Broadcasts followed by commentary	Once per quarter for 4 years	UCP/Implementing Agency

CGES Implementation Phase	Identifying Stakeholders	Consultation Objectives	Messages/Agenda	Consultation Methodology or Communication Channels	Preliminary Timeline	Organizations/ Groups in charge
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE		hygiene and health, infectious diseases, and systems for prevention, detection, and response to these diseases in public settings, particularly in schools		Focus groups		
	General public All government agencies Business community Civil society organizations	Dissemination of Project Performance Indicators	General information on improving public access to infrastructure,	Posting on the Local Governments website / Press release and radio announcement at launch. Information brochures	As soon as possible after the project begins	Local Governments
PROJECT CLOSURE PHASE	Regional technical and administrative services, youth and women's organizations, labor unions, farmers, livestock producers, and implementing agencies	Organization of the project closing workshop	Project objectives, activities, and study areas; project expectations	Regional workshops	2 nd quarter of the project's final year	UCP/Local Governments/Implementing Agency

Source: CGES Development Mission FA CENTRE2026.

6.4. Action Plan for the Prevention of Risks Related to GBV/EAS/HS

These measures are described in Table 19.

Thus, the main points of this action plan are:

- the recruitment of a GBV expert to ensure proven expertise in this area within the UCP team;
- mapping GBV services in the intervention areas of the three projects;
- the recruitment of an NGO specializing in the prevention and combating of GBV that can operate in the project's intervention areas;
- the development and dissemination of a Code of Conduct by all project stakeholders;
- Conducting training sessions for direct workers on combating GBV and EAS/HS;
- Conducting awareness-raising activities for workers on the Code of Conduct, combating GBV, and EAS/HS.
- Informing and raising awareness among all stakeholders about the existing Gender Mainstreaming Policy (GMP);
- Supporting victims of GBV, EAS, and HS in filing complaints within the framework of the existing MGP.

Table 8: Action Plan for the Prevention of Risks Related to GBV/EAS/HS

Activities	Performance Indicators	Responsible Parties		Timeframes
		Implementation	Monitoring	
Preventive Measures				
Include a GBV specialist in the Project Implementation Unit and the supervision/monitoring consultant to support the implementation of the project and GBV/EAS/HS measures, as well as their supervision	Recruitment Minutes	UCP/Coordinator	FIRCA	1 st quarter of the project's first year
Train project-related staff on the conduct requirements set forth in the codes of conduct.	100% of workers likely to be on-site are trained 100% of experts from the monitoring mission office are trained	Specialized NGO	UCP Prefecture Municipalities	Before the start of the project
Map GBV/HS/EAS services in the project's areas of operation	Memorandum drafted, approved, and signed by the partners involved in the referral process and the care of survivors.	UCP /Coordinator	UCP Prefecture Municipalities	1 st quarter of the 1st year of the Project
As part of stakeholder consultations, inform communities affected by the subproject about the risks associated with EAS/HS and the measures put in place to mitigate them (CdC, MGP, etc.). Specifically analyze the types of EAS/HS affecting the community, identifying in particular the groups most vulnerable to such violence and the places where women and girls feel least safe	- Number of types of EAS/HS identified in the community % of planned training sessions organized for field staff % of awareness-raising sessions organized in the community % of vulnerable groups and other affected individuals reached by the various messages on EAS/HS	Specialized NGO to be identified	UCP Prefecture Municipalities	An
Specifically analyze the types of EAS/HS affecting the community, identifying in particular the groups most vulnerable to such violence, as well as the places where women and girls feel least safe	- Number of EAS/HS types identified in the community	Consultant	UCP	Before the start of construction
Install clearly visible signs around the project site (if applicable) informing workers and the local community that acts of EAS/HS are prohibited on this site.	Visibility signs are present on construction sites.	SDS Expert	UCP /FIRCA	Before construction begins
Mapping of EAS/HS care services	The service mapping report is created using the data collection tool on Kobo Toolbox/ODK	Specialized NGO or Consultant	UCP/Social Development Specialist	First semester of the project's first year

Activities	Performance Indicators	Responsible Parties		Timeframes
		Implementation	Monitoring	
	developed by the GEMS team/World Bank Percentage of cities that have incorporated an EAS/HS-sensitive MGP Service Assessment Report Number of complaints related to EAS/HS Percentage of survivors who received medical, psychological, and/or legal assistance		Social Development at the UCP Prefecture/Sub-prefecture Regional Council	
Evaluate the contractor's proposed response in the company's construction site Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES) and confirm, prior to finalizing the contract, the contractor's ability to meet the project's EAS/HS requirements	Percentage of updated ESMPs and ESMP-E across various sectors Number of PGES and PGES-E documents across various sectors with EAS/HS aspects integrated	UCP/Social Social Development	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Over the 5-year duration of the project
Organize training sessions in the various municipalities and prefectures for stakeholders, in a pooled format, on GBV/EAS/HS (including the code of conduct, internal regulations, case management, the MGP, etc.)	% of people trained at the level of each municipality and prefecture % of trainees who scored 10/20 or higher	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Per year
Organize a 3-day workshop for various municipal and prefectural EAS/HS focal points on the implementation of the sectoral action plan incorporating EAS/HS	% of trainees who scored 10/20 or higher	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	First semester of the first year of the Project
Identify and train partners and community leaders on the following topics: Understanding key concepts (sex, gender, GBV, and the influence of culture); Types of violence observed in the community; Contributing factors, societal reactions, and the consequences for survivors.	-% of trained community awareness-raisers who scored 10/20 or higher Number of community educators per community/health zone -% of training sessions held	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	1 st semester of the project's first year
Capacity building on communication techniques, referrals, and counter-referrals for EAS/HS cases among community liaisons, opinion leaders, or associations to integrate EAS/HS-related topics into their routine activities, with the aim of mitigating risks	% of community liaisons familiar with the identified EAS risks	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	1 st semester of the project's first year

Activities	Performance Indicators	Responsible Parties		Timeframes
		Implementation	Monitoring	
identified in the community or those that could be exacerbated by the project.				
Total Prevention Measures				
EAS/HS Risk Mitigation Measures				
Ensure that complaints are referred to a subcommittee of the EAS/HS complaint management mechanism established to review and adjudicate these highly sensitive complaints	% of complaints referred to the CM subcommittee % of cases reviewed % of cases closed	UCP	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Throughout the project's lifespan
Verify that the Manager (form) is available at the prefectures and that all data collection tools are made available	% of case managers in municipalities or prefectures % of types of data collection tools made available	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	First semester of the project's first year
Ensure that the community (especially women and girls) is informed about the MGP on GBV/EAS/HS and has taken ownership of it	% of the community informed about the MGP % of people who filed a complaint with the MGP Percentage of the population satisfied	Specialized NGO	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Quarter
During implementation, ensure that the Terms of Reference are signed and understood by all company staff and the supervising consultant: Quarterly training for site staff; Annual training for workers	Percentage of workers who have signed the Code of Conduct: at least 80% of workers have understood the fundamentals of the Code of Conduct, MGP, and VBG/EAS/HS)	Specialized NGO	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	To be carried out during and after worker training
Ensure that project workers and local communities have received training/awareness-raising on sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as on sexual harassment.	% of workers trained and familiar with the concepts of sexual exploitation and abuse in the project % of the local population made aware of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)/sexual harassment (SH)	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Before the start of construction
Regularly monitor and evaluate progress made in prevention, risk mitigation, and EAS/HS response activities, including risk reassessment, as appropriate.	Percentage of monitoring and evaluation reports completed	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Quarterly

Activities	Performance Indicators	Responsible Parties		Timeframes
		Implementation	Monitoring	
Raise awareness of national labor laws and those that ensure the protection and promotion of women.	% of instruments used to ensure the protection and promotion of women	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Quarter
Develop specific measures to ensure non-discriminatory recruitment of women at the company level (quotas, terms of reference, etc.)	% of women recruited in accordance with non-discriminatory practices toward women Percentage of women or girls (over 18 years of age) recruited on construction sites	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Important provision to ensure from the start of construction
Clearly define requirements and expectations regarding EAS/HS in procurement documents, including the requirement for a Code of Conduct (CoC) and a plan addressing GBV/EAS/HS, explaining the World Bank's new requirement and the risk of losing their contract for two years in the event of non-compliance with their GBV/EAS/HS action plan	Number of sessions held to explain the Code of Conduct, including the risk of losing the contract in the event of non-compliance; A signed copy of the Code of Conduct to be included in the company's file.	SPM and GBV Expert	UCP /Coordinator	Throughout the project
Total Risk Mitigation Measures for GBV/EAS/HS				
Proposal for support services for survivors of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment				
Refer survivors of GBV/SE/SA to medical, psychosocial, legal, and judicial support services identified in the mapping exercise in the districts where the need arises	% of survivors treated % of survivors referred for medical, psychological, and legal/judicial care % of female rape survivors who received the PEP kit within 72 hours	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Entire duration of the project
Total Proposal for support services for survivors of EAS/HS				
Coordination and management of the Complaint Management Mechanism (CMM)				
Establish a Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM) that is sensitive to/specialized in GBV/EAS/HS, with multiple channels for submitting complaints (and training staff on these channels) and a response protocol	A CMR report related to GBV/EAS/HS is established, and communication channels are understood; Minutes of the response protocol meeting Training Terms of Reference (TOR) and training report available.	Consultant/NGO	UCP	1 st Year of the Project

Activities	Performance Indicators	Responsible Parties		Timeframes
		Implementation	Monitoring	
Recruit an NGO specializing in the implementation of the EAS/HS component to provide multisectoral technical assistance	Recruitment Minutes NGO Implementation Contract Implementation Report	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	1 st quarter of the project's first year
Establish an effective coordination mechanism that includes all project stakeholders in the fight against GBV/EAS/HS	Monthly Coordination Report	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Throughout the project
Organize discussions with other project stakeholders to harmonize the agreed-upon collaborative approaches	Agreed-upon/developed joint work plans Meeting minutes	Specialized NGO/	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	Number of discussion sessions per year
Establish a database covering all sectors related to GBV/EASEAS/HS	Report on the establishment of the database	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Regional Council	
Organize a semi-annual review of GBV/EAS/HS activities implemented within the Project to identify potential risks and lessons learned from this synergy of interventions.	% of reviews organized % of participants in the review % of reports submitted. Report summarizing lessons learned	Specialized NGO/Consultant	UCP Prefecture Municipalities	Semester
Hire a freelance consultant responsible for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the implementation of the action plan, with staff experienced in GBV to oversee activities.	Drafting of recruitment TORs, publication of RFAs, evaluation of RFAs, recruitment, and contract signing	Consultant	UCP	Year 2 and Year 4
Coordination and management of the MGP				

Source: CGES FA CENTRE 2026 Development Task Force

6.5. Procedures for the Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage, Including the Case of Chance Discoveries

The cultural heritage of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is varied and diverse.

The Government's goal is to better channel the efforts of public authorities and the population to preserve and promote the country's cultural heritage and cultural expressions. Specifically, this goal is reflected in:

- the promotion of development rooted in the fundamental values of cultural heritage and the diversity of cultural expressions;
- the safeguarding and promotion of this heritage and diversity to foster a culture of knowledge and understanding, mutual respect, and tolerance—factors that contribute to peace;
- the integration of cultural policy objectives into the priorities of the national development strategy and the fight against poverty;
- strengthening intercultural dialogue and cultural cooperation based on the principles of equality and sharing for mutual enrichment.

With regard to tangible cultural heritage, if the implementation of the Project's activities were to bring cultural and archaeological remains to light, the provisions of Article 38 cited above would be implemented. Based on the information obtained through this procedure, it will be proposed, if necessary, to include in the PGES the CIES/EIES that will be developed, specifying specific actions to be carried out prior to any intervention.

Furthermore, since the implementation of certain project activities (rehabilitation of rural roads, construction of culverts, etc.) could disrupt practices carried out in cultural spaces, including objects of veneration for groups and/or local communities; measures are being developed and implemented to reduce the risk of disruption, in consultation with the affected parties, and in accordance with international best practices regarding the protection of cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage protection procedures are established based on the mitigation hierarchy and are described in Table 18.

Table 9: Summary of Measures by Phase and Monitoring Responsibilities

Phases	Responsibilities
Preparatory Phase	
1. Select sites that do not contain known archaeological sites 2. Establish a memorandum of understanding with the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage (DGPC) for work requiring excavations and earthworks	- UCP - Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC) - Relevant District/Municipality
Installation phase	
3. Take all necessary measures to respect religious and cultural sites (cemeteries, sacred sites, etc.) in the vicinity of the construction site.	-Company - DGPC -Affected municipality
Construction Phase	
4. During excavation and earthwork operations, if remains of religious, historical, or archaeological significance are discovered, the following measures must be taken: (i) halt work in the affected area; (ii) immediately notify the village/neighborhood chief, the canton, the mayor of the locality, and then the General Directorate of Culture and Francophonie; (iii) establish a protection perimeter and mark it off on the site; (iv) Refrain from removing or moving any objects or remains, and ensure that no one outside the construction site does so.	-DGPC -Affected municipality -Contractor -Inspection Office -Implementing agency -UCP
Operational phase	

Phases	Responsibilities
5. Cultural sites located near socio-economic infrastructure areas must be protected to avoid hindering spiritual or traditional practices or damaging local cultural identity and values.	-DGPC -District/Region/Locality -Affected municipality -NGO -UCP

Source: CGES FA CENTRE Development Mission, 202 6

6.6. Environmental and Social Monitoring Program

Monitoring and evaluation are complementary. Monitoring aims to make “real-time” corrections, through continuous oversight, to the methods used to implement interventions and operate completed projects. Evaluation, on the other hand, aims (i) to verify whether objectives have been achieved and (ii) to draw lessons from operations to adjust future intervention strategies.

The first level of monitoring involves on-site monitoring or oversight. The second level is environmental and social monitoring. The third level is inspection (or supervision).

6.6.1. *Environmental and Social Monitoring*

The purpose of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure compliance with the proposed measures, including elimination, mitigation, compensation, and/or remediation measures. It covers the implementation, construction, and operation phases of the subprojects.

The environmental and social monitoring program may, if necessary, allow for the reorientation of work and potentially improve the progress of construction and the implementation of the project's various components.

The first level of the monitoring program is on-site monitoring, which is carried out by the inspection teams concurrently with their technical inspection duties. These teams must ensure that the contractor complies with the contractual environmental, safety, health, and social provisions. Environmental and social monitoring serves to verify the effective implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures that must be carried out by the contractor. To this end, the inspection firm should ideally have an environmental and social compliance manager on staff.

The monitoring team must document in writing (via compliance or non-compliance reports) the instructions to carry out environmental services, their progress, and their execution in accordance with standards. The monitoring team must also notify the UCP and the Focal Points of the implementing agencies or the entities involved in the project of any specific, unforeseen environmental or social issues.

Monitoring teams must submit a report on the implementation of the company's contractual commitments regarding environmental and social management at the frequency specified in their contract.

6.6.2. *Environmental and Social Monitoring*

The second level involves environmental and social monitoring, which is conducted by ANDE to ensure compliance with national regulations regarding environmental and social protection and to verify the quality of the implementation of mitigation measures and the interactions between the project and the surrounding community. Environmental and social monitoring also makes it possible to verify, on the ground, the accuracy of the assessment of certain impacts and the effectiveness of certain mitigation or compensation measures for which uncertainty remains. The knowledge gained through environmental and social monitoring will make it possible to adjust mitigation measures and, if necessary, revise certain environmental protection standards.

6.6.3. Inspection or Supervision

The third level is supervision (inspection), which is carried out by the UCP's Environmental and Social Protection (ESP) and Social Development Services (SDS) with the support of the Focal Points from the implementing agencies and organizations involved in the project to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are being followed. In the event of non-compliance or failure to implement environmental measures by the contractor, the UCP's E&S and SDS units, in coordination with the monitoring office, initiate the formal notice process or apply other enforcement measures stipulated in the contractor's contract when formal notices have proven ineffective. The UCP's E&S and SDS departments produce a quarterly summary report on the status of environmental and social management of the subprojects, the challenges encountered, and the decisions taken to ensure adequate environmental and social management of these subprojects.

This quarterly report is sent to the World Bank by the UCP.

6.6.4. Evaluation

Evaluation refers to activities aimed at (i) verifying whether objectives have been met or achieved and (ii) drawing lessons learned to adjust future intervention strategies. The evaluation (or audit) will be conducted at the midpoint and at the end of the project by independent consultants.

6.6.5. Monitoring Indicators

Indicators are parameters whose use provides quantitative or qualitative information on the environmental and social impacts and benefits of the project. Indicators serve, on the one hand, to describe—with verifiable accuracy—the impact generated directly or indirectly by the activities of the project's components and, on the other hand, to highlight the significance of that impact. They provide a summary description of conditions and constraints and make it possible to observe progress made or deterioration experienced over time or relative to targets. They reveal past trends and serve, to a certain extent, as forecasting tools. As such, they constitute an essential component of the project's Environmental and Social Assessment.

To assess the effectiveness of project activities, the following environmental and social monitoring indicators are proposed:

6.6.5.1. *Strategic indicators to be monitored by , the UCP's*

The strategic indicators to be monitored by the UCP's SSE and SDS are as follows:

- number of subprojects that have undergone screening;
- number of subprojects that have undergone an EIESA/EIESS;
- number of training/awareness-raising sessions organized;
- number of environmental monitoring and assessment missions.

These indicators will be regularly monitored throughout the implementation and progress of the implementation of the subprojects and will be incorporated into the monitoring system for the “
” Project.

6.6.5.2. *Indicators to be monitored by the SSE and SDSG of the UCP*

- Number of RFP documents and contracts with companies that have incorporated environmental and social clauses;
- Rate of disposal of waste generated by construction site work;
- Number of companies that have properly implemented the environmental and social mitigation measures
- environmental and social mitigation measures contained in their site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (including the Environmental and Social Management Plan for Construction and the Site-Specific Environmental and Social Plan);
- Number of stakeholders trained or made aware of environmental and social management;

- Number of jobs created locally (local workforce employed for the construction work);
- Number of local stakeholders involved in monitoring the work;
- Number of awareness campaigns (about the project, hygiene, and safety during construction work);
- Number of local associations and NGOs involved in implementation and monitoring;
- Number and nature of social conflicts related to the work that were recorded, resolved, and unresolved;
- Compliance rate with health and safety measures
- Number of reported non-compliances,
- Number of accidents identified on and off construction sites
- Number of borrow sites and quarries for which an operating permit has been obtained
- Number of sites rehabilitated after operations....

6.6.5.3. *Indicators to Be Monitored by the ANDE*

The ANDE provides external oversight of the implementation of the CGES by carrying out the :

- validating the screening forms;
- environmental classification of subprojects;
- validating the EIESA and EIESS;
- monitoring the implementation of the Environmental Management Plans (PGES) derived from the EIESS.

These monitoring activities fall within the scope of the ANDE's statutory responsibilities, and the agency collaborates

with other institutions within the same ministry or elsewhere. However, even though the will exists at

at the ANDE level, the fact remains that the necessary resources for monitoring are lacking. This monitoring will take place every quarter.

6.6.6. *Summary of the Monitoring Plan*

Table 19 summarizes the monitoring elements, monitoring indicators, frequency, and monitoring responsibilities.

Table 10: Environmental and Social Monitoring Program

Elements/ Activities	Performance Indicators to Be Monitored	Verification Methods	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for monitoring	Frequency
Environmental and social screening	Number of subprojects screened / total number of subprojects	Quarterly Activity Report of the SSE and SDS	SSE and SDS of THE UCP	FIRCA	Once a year
CIES/EIES	Number of subprojects that underwent CIES/EIES	Quarterly report from the SSE and SDS	SSE and SDS of the UCP	ANDE	Once a year
EIESA/EIESS	Number of CIES/EIES reports validated by ANDE	Validation minutes or approval decree	SSE, and the UCP's SDS	ANDE FIRCA	Twice a year
Contract	Percentage of subprojects in which companies have environmental and social clauses in their contracts	Company contracts or RFP documents	SSE, and the UCP's SDS	FIRCA	Twice a year
Monitoring	Number of quarterly reports	Checklist	SSE and the UCP's SDS	FIRCA	Once a year

Elements/ Activities	Performance Indicators to Be Monitored	Verification Methods	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for monitoring	Frequency
	submitted to the World Bank / total number of reports that should be submitted				
Monitoring	Number of quarterly site visits by the UCP's SSE and SDSG / total number of construction sites	Field Report	UCP's SSE and SDS	Steering Committee ANDE FIRCA	Once per quarter
Monitoring	Number of complaints processed / number of complaints received	Review of the complaints registry	SSE and the UCP's SDS	Steering Committee ANDE FIRCA	Once a month
Training	Number of training sessions conducted / Number of training sessions planned	Training report or survey of SSE beneficiaries	SSE and the UCP's SDS	Steering Committee ANDE FIRCA	Once a year
Gender	Number of EAS/HS-related complaints recorded	Complaint Management Report	SSE and the UCP's SDS	Steering Committee	Once a year
	Number of survivor cases handled by GBV/EAS/HS services in project areas	Complaint Management Report	SSE and the UCP's SDS	Steering Committee GBV/EAS/HS Services	Once a year
	Percentage of workers who have signed the EAS/HS-sensitive Code of Conduct.	Quarterly report from the SSE and SDS	SSE and the UCP's SDS	Steering Committee	Once a year

Source: CGES FA CENTRE 2026 Development Task Force

6.6.7. Monitoring Mechanism for Environmental and Social Components

During the project implementation phase, monitoring will focus on the main environmental components (water, soil, vegetation and wildlife, living environment, health, etc.) and will be carried out by the National Environment Agency (ANDE) in collaboration with the government agencies responsible for managing these components (forestry services, water services, sanitation services, etc.). Table 20 provides the framework and for this monitoring during the project's outreach phase.

Table 11: Environmental and Social Monitoring During the Project Activities' Dissemination Phase

Components	Monitoring Elements	Types of Indicators and Data to Be Collected	Frequency	Responsible Party
Water	Status of Water Resources and Water Quality	- Prevalence of physicochemical and bacteriological parameters in water (pH, BOD, COD, heavy metals, bacteria, pesticides, nitrates, etc.) - Level of pollution - Level of eutrophication - Level of sedimentation	Monthly	ANDE

Components	Monitoring Elements	Types of Indicators and Data to Be Collected	Frequency	Responsible Party
Soils	Soil degradation	• Pollution/degradation • % of developed land • % of abandoned land	Annual	ANDE
Vegetation Fauna	Changes in Flora and Fauna	• Number of Trees Cut Down • Number of Trees Planted • Degree of disturbance to wildlife	Annual	ANDE
Environment Human	Hygiene and health Pollution, Nuisances Safety Employment and Income	• Level of compliance with hygiene measures • Number of trash cans available on the construction site • Frequency of waste collection • Presence of vectors and occurrence of waterborne diseases • Effectiveness of measures to combat waterborne diseases • Number of STI/HIV/AIDS awareness sessions • Number of companies complying with safety regulations • Number of traffic or workplace accidents; • Number of PPE items distributed to workers • Number of employees registered with the CNPS • Number of alerts from cultural heritage services • Number of people recruited locally • Number of local businesses that have benefited from contracts	Monthly	ANDE

Source: CGES FA CENTRE 2026 Development Task Force

6.6.8. Reporting Mechanism

To better monitor the implementation of the PCGES, the following reporting mechanism is suggested:

- Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the PCGES/PGES will be prepared by the Environmental Expert (EE) and the Social Development Expert (SDE) of the UCP; these reports will be submitted to the Bank;
- Monthly reports by the Supervision Offices during construction, to be submitted to the UCP;
- Monthly reports by the construction contractors, to be submitted to the Supervisory Offices;
- Quarterly reports monitoring the implementation of the PGES must be prepared by the ANDE and submitted to the UCP.

6.7. Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation and Monitoring of the PGES

6.7.1. *Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the ESMP*

Environmental and social management of **the Project** will be carried out by the following entities:

- the Project Steering Committee (PSC): The Project Steering Committee is responsible, among other things, for approving the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPs). It will

- ensure that environmental and social measures are included and budgeted for in the AWP;
- the Project Coordination Unit ensures that environmental and social aspects and issues are effectively taken into account in the execution of project activities. To this end, it will include an Environmental Safeguards Specialist (ESS) and a Social Development Specialist (SDS);
 - The National Environment Agency (ANDE) reviews and approves the environmental classification of subprojects, as well as validates the Terms of Reference (ToR) and approves the Environmental and Social Impact Statements (CIES) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (EIES). It also participates in monitoring and oversight;
 - the Regional Directorates for the Environment and Ecological Transition (DRETE): These will serve as the local extension of the ANDE. As such, they will be responsible for external environmental and social monitoring. In other words, they will ensure the effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans derived from the ESIA/ESSS and the results produced by mitigation and compensation measures.
 - Local governments (city halls, regional councils) participate in environmental and social screening and monitoring through their technical departments or divisions;
 - Implementing agencies will monitor the efficient and effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) resulting from the ESIA/ESIA for each project activity. These agencies will therefore ensure that environmental and social issues are taken into account in the program's implementation: preparation of technical documents and drafting of bidding documents, selection of contractors to carry out the work, and selection of monitoring firms to oversee implementation. They also participate in the screening process.
 - NGOs and community associations participate in social mobilization, raising public awareness, and monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs by engaging with the project's key stakeholders.
 - Contractors will be responsible for implementing environmental and social measures and complying with the guidelines and other environmental requirements contained in the construction contracts. This involves the preparation and implementation of the Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES-E). To this end, contractors must have a Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Manager.
 - The Audit Teams will be responsible for verifying the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of environmental and social measures, as well as compliance with the guidelines and other environmental requirements contained in the construction contracts. To this end, they will approve and monitor the effective implementation of the Corporate Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES-E) and other relevant plans prepared by the companies.
 - In addition to social mobilization, NGOs and community associations will participate in raising public awareness and monitoring the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGES) by engaging with **the project's** key stakeholders.

The roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders for the implementation of environmental and social management measures are described below:

The roles and responsibilities for implementing environmental and social management measures among key stakeholders of the UCP are described below:

- The Project Coordinator is responsible for the quality of the staff in charge of environmental and social management and for the publication of the developed safeguard documents. He or she is also responsible for ensuring that the documents are effectively transmitted to the relevant institutions (ANDE, decentralized state agencies, city hall, prefecture) and to the Adaptation Fund;

- The Technical Activity Manager (RTA) is responsible for identifying the location/site and its main technical characteristics, as well as for incorporating into the bidding documents (DAO) all measures from the construction phase that can be contracted with the contractor.
- The Social Development Specialist (SDS) and the Environmental Safeguards Specialist (SSE) are responsible for the environmental and social management of the subprojects.
- The Procurement Specialist (SPM), during the preparation phase and in consultation with the Social Development Specialist (SDS), and the Environmental Safeguards Specialist (SSE) ensures that environmental and social assessments are included in procurement plans and that environmental and social clauses or other environmental and social measures are incorporated into the contractors' bid documents and contracts, as well as the preparation of related contractual documents (capacity building; monitoring and auditing);
- the Administrative and Financial Officer (RAF) (during the preparation and implementation phases) includes in the financial statements the budgetary provisions related to the execution/implementation of the measures and to the monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social measures;
- the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (during the preparation and implementation phases) participates in the internal monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social measures, environmental and social monitoring, and the audit of the implementation of environmental and social measures;

The institutional arrangements for implementing the CGES are outlined in Table 12.

Table 12: Matrix of Roles and Responsibilities in Environmental and Social Management

No.	Stages/Activities	Responsible Party	Support/Collaboration
1.	Capacity building for E&S implementation stakeholders	Environmental Protection Specialist (EPS), Social Development Specialist (SDS), and Consultants/NGOs Relevant public agencies	• ANDE; • FIRCA; • Consultants.
2	Identification of the location/site and main technical characteristics of the subproject	Local Authorities, Implementing Agencies Village-level committees or mutual aid associations Project UCP	• Local Government Technical Services • Implementing agencies/bodies/structures • Beneficiaries • NGOs
3.	Environmental Screening (form completion) and Determination of the Specific Safeguard Instrument	Project EIA and SDS / agencies / structures / project implementing bodies	• Beneficiaries: local communities • Regional and Departmental Directorates of Ministries, City Halls, Regional Councils, Prefectures; • NGOs
4.	Approval of the subproject's risk classification	• ANDE • FIRCA	Project HSE and SDS
5.	Preparation of the specific E&S safeguard instrument for subprojects classified as "Substantial Risk" and "Moderate Risk"		
	Preparation of the Terms of Reference	Project HSE and SDS	Agencies/Organizations/Implementing Bodies
	Approval of the Terms of Reference	ANDE World Bank	• Project EHS and SDS and the Agencies/Structures

No.	Stages/Activities	Responsible Party	Support/Collaboration
	Publication of the Terms of Reference	Project HSE and SDS	Implementing Agencies/Structures/Bodies
	Conducting the Environmental and Social Assessment Study, including consultation with stakeholders and/or affected populations	Project E&S and SDS and the Agencies, Structures, and Implementing Bodies Consultants accredited by the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (MINETE)	- Project Procurement Specialist (SPM); - ANDE; - Regional and Departmental Directorates of Ministries; Municipalities, Regional Councils, NGOs - Implementing Agencies/Structures/Bodies
	Validation of the environmental and social assessment report and obtaining the approval decree, if applicable	- UCP - ANDE - FIRCA	Local administrative authorities: Prefectures and Sub-prefectures, Regional and Departmental Directorates of ministries, City Halls, regional councils, etc. SPM, RAF/Project
	Publication of the study report	Project EIA and SDS, National Media; FIRCA	Project Coordinator
6.	(i) Inclusion in the subproject's bidding documents (DAO) of all risk management measures and environmental and social impact mitigation measures for the construction phase to be contracted with the company; (ii) approval of the Company's Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES-E)	Project EHS, SDS Project Agencies/Structures/Implementing Bodies	Project SPM.
7	Implementation of the PGES	Project EHS and SDS and the Project Agencies/Structures/Implementing Bodies	- SPM - Administrative and Financial Manager (RAF) - Municipalities, Regional Councils - Implementing Agencies/Structures/Bodies
8.	Execution/Implementation of measures agreed upon with the construction company	- Project Health and Safety Plan (HSP), Safety Data Sheet (SDS); - Construction contractor; - Consultants; - NGOs; - Others.	- SPM - Administrative and Financial Manager (RAF) - City Halls, Regional Councils - Agencies/bodies/implementing entities
9.	Internal monitoring of the implementation of Environmental and Social (E&S) measures	- HSE, Social and Gender Specialist, and Project Safety Specialist, and Agencies/Bodies/Implementing Entities; - Audit Offices.	- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist - Village Councils, Regional Council, Village-Level Committees or Mutual Aid Associations
	Distribution of the internal monitoring report	HSS and Project Social Development Specialist and implementing agencies/bodies/structures	SPM, Project Communications Specialist
	External monitoring of the implementation of E&S measures	- ANDE; - Specialized laboratories - NGOs	HSE, Project HSE Plan, and implementing agencies/bodies/structures

No.	Stages/Activities	Responsible Party	Support/Collaboration
10.	Audit of the Implementation of E&S Measures	Project SSE and SDS and Implementing Agencies Consultants	• UCP; • ANDE • Municipalities, Regional Councils, Prefectures and Sub-prefectures, Regional and Departmental Directorates of Ministries; • Implementing Agencies/Bodies/Structures

Source: CGES FA CENTRE2026 Development Task Force.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), or any entity involved in implementation, shall not issue any request for proposals (RFP) for an activity subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment or Report (EIESA / EIESS), without the environmental and social management plan (PGES) for the construction phase having been incorporated therein; nor shall it issue the order to commence said work until the environmental and social documents of the contracted company (site-specific PGES, Environmental Assurance Plan (PAE), Specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (PPGED), and Specific Health and Safety Plan (PPSPS)), and the Employer's Complaint Management Mechanism (MGPE) have been approved and incorporated into the overall construction schedule. Furthermore, the roles and responsibilities described above will be incorporated into the Project Implementation Manual (MEP).

6.7.2. Identification of Stakeholders' Capacity-Building Needs in Environmental and Social Management

The implementation of CGES actions will primarily involve several key actors, including the Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food Crops, the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition, the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources, municipalities and the Regional Council, decentralized government agencies, companies, consultants, NGOs, and local communities. However, the project will be implemented by an autonomous management unit, which serves as the project's implementing body.

Not all of these stakeholders share the same level of understanding or appreciation of the environmental and social issues, opportunities, risks, and challenges associated with the environmental management of projects, nor do they necessarily possess the capacity required to comply with the various national and international regulations governing environmental and social management.

6.7.2.1. Capacities of Ministerial Departments

o The Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition

This ministry comprises several departments responsible for environmental issues and natural resource management on the one hand, and environmental procedures on the other.

All of these directorates have units responsible for issues related to natural resource management and the living environment within the districts under their jurisdiction.

As part of the Project, the ANDE is responsible for reviewing and approving the environmental classification of projects, as well as approving the EIESA/EIESS reports, and conducts external environmental monitoring, particularly with regard to the environmental compliance of project activities with current national regulations. At the central level, it will be responsible for validating the EIESA/EIESS reports, environmental oversight, and external environmental monitoring. The ANDE is the MINETE body responsible for overseeing the project; it currently employs environmental engineers and senior technicians. However, it is understaffed and lacks sufficient logistical resources to carry out external monitoring tasks. It also has limited expertise in managing VGB cases.

o The Ministry of the Interior and Security

Its involvement in monitoring project activities through administrative authorities (prefectures and sub-prefectures) will require capacity building in the environmental and social monitoring of on-the-ground activities, as well as in the management of GBV cases, since prefects and sub-prefects are part of the GBV management platform. Indeed, prefectural authorities are well-equipped to handle complaints and organize information sessions for

donor-funded projects. However, they lack a thorough understanding of environmental and social standards and complaint management procedures. They also lack training in environmental management and the monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

o Other Ministerial Institutions

At the institutional level, there is a notable absence or shortage of specialists in environmental and social assessment in most of the central directorates/units that will be involved in the project's implementation. Group awareness-raising sessions on these principles will be required.

6.7.2.2. Local Governments

The implementation of the Project's environmental management will involve the municipalities, which will be closely involved in monitoring the implementation of the subprojects. In addition, they will participate in recording any complaints.

Consequently, they will need to receive accelerated capacity building in environmental and social monitoring and oversight, on the one hand, and in the management of complaints, on the other hand. In fact, local governments do not have a dedicated environmental department. All environmental responsibilities are handled by the technical department, which

has very little expertise in these procedures. Managers lack training in environmental and social management, particularly when it comes to reviewing environmental and social assessment reports.

6.7.2.3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Given the importance of gender issues and GBV/HS/VCE in the project's implementation, awareness-raising sessions will be organized for NGOs operating in the project's intervention areas. The project's intervention area is home to several NGOs.

Few of them address environmental issues. Social issues are more developed, particularly in the areas of health and the fight against GBV. These NGOs lack and practical knowledge regarding the environmental and social management procedures to carry out their missions. It is necessary to provide capacity-building to these NGOs on environmental and social procedures. NGOs are powerful vehicles for information, awareness-raising, and mobilization. They are rightly used as channels of information and agents of mobilization. They also serve as facilitators.

6.7.2.4. Private-sector stakeholders

o Companies and audit firms

From a contractual standpoint, companies are required to have experts on their staff who are responsible for environmental and social issues. All mitigation measures, as well as environmental and social clauses, must be implemented under their responsibility, with periodic reports on the implementation of these measures. Environmental and social liaisons thus ensure internal environmental and social monitoring.

o Implementing Agencies

Some implementing agencies have environmental departments. These agencies have been involved in managing Adaptation Fund projects as implementing entities. FIRCA has a good understanding of the Adaptation Fund's principles, whereas the other agencies have only a basic understanding of these standards.

They will need to receive accelerated capacity-building in environmental and social monitoring and oversight, on the one hand, and complaint management, on the other.

Table 13 below summarizes the analysis of the stakeholders' capacity

Table 13: Analysis of the stakeholders' capacity

No.	Stakeholders Involved in Project Implementation	Capacity Analysis		Proposals
		Strengths	Limitations	
1	Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Public Health	Unfamiliar with PFA	Insufficient expertise in developing environmental policies and managing PFAs Insufficient expertise in handling complaints related to GBV	Provide training in environmental assessment, particularly screening, monitoring of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Provide training on and GBV management mechanisms.
2	ANDE	Existence of personnel proficient in national environmental assessment tools	Insufficient technical, financial, and logistical resources Insufficient expertise for managing complaints related to GBV	Provide ANDE with logistical resources to carry out its monitoring mission through a8 collaboration Provide training on and mechanisms for managing GBV. Provide training on environmental and social auditing
3	Ministry of the Interior and Security (administrative)	Mastery of information technology	Insufficient expertise in developing environmental policies Insufficient expertise in managing complaints related to GBV	Provide training in environmental assessment , particularly screening, monitoring of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Provide training on gender-based sexual violence (GBV) and the GBV management mechanism
4	Local local	- Existence of a technical	- Lack of familiarity with FA procedures - Lack of an environmental department - Lack of expertise in reviewing assessment reports - Lack of proficiency in conducting environmental and social audits - Inadequate handling of health and safety issues, as well as solid and liquid waste management	Promote the creation of a unit environmental and social unit within each local government; Train the unit's managers as a priority, and all staff in each technical department responsible for environmental matters, on national legislation, environmental and social monitoring and assessment Training on the complaint management mechanism Training on personal protective equipment Occupational risk management Workplace accident prevention Health and safety rules Solid and liquid waste management
5	Non- , Community Organizations	-Effective channels for inform, raise awareness, and educate the public. - Strong ability to mobilize of local stakeholders.	- Insufficient expertise regarding environmental missions - -Lack of financial resources to carry out their monitoring missions -Lack of coordination among interventions	- Allocate a budget for these organizations to participate in the project's environmental monitoring Provide training in environmental assessment, particularly screening and monitoring of

No.	Stakeholders Involved in Project Implementation	Capacity Analysis		Proposals
		Strengths	Limitations	
		-Facilitation of contact with development partners.		Environmental Management Plans (EMPs),
6	Company and audit firms	- Has a good understanding of certain donors' policies and is familiar with safeguard instruments	- Lack of experts in environmental, health, and safety matters at construction sites	- Require environmental experts to be part of the
7	Implementing Agencies	Only FIRCA has the resources to monitor environmental and social Experience in carrying out projects	Other implementing agencies lack proficiency in PFA - No training for other technical departments Lack of proficiency in the process of conducting environmental and social audits Inadequate handling of health and safety issues, as well solid and liquid waste	Provide training in environmental assessment, particularly screening and monitoring of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)
8	The UCP	Experience in reviewing and monitoring of environmental and social aspects	Minimum number of staff required to ensure proper monitoring of the implementation of environmental measures Insufficient expertise for environmental and social monitoring Insufficient expertise for managing complaints related to GBV Lack of proficiency in the process of conducting environmental and social audits	Strengthen the current team by hiring an assistant or junior expert Provide training in environmental assessment, , particularly screening, monitoring of Environmental Management Plans, Organize training on the mechanism for for managing complaints related to GBV Provide training on environmental and social auditing

6.8. Recommendations for the Project's Environmental and Social Management

6.8.1. Institutional Strengthening Measures

Plans are in place to recruit an environmental protection specialist (SSE) and a Social Development Specialist (SDS), and a Safety Specialist (SS) within the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). This will ensure that potential environmental impacts and risks, including the expected EAS/HS risks associated with the project.

6.8.2. Technical Capacity-Building Measures

The technical capacity-building measures cover the following activities:

- Provision for the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and their implementation.

Certain Project activities categorized as "Substantial: S" or "Moderate: M" will require the conducting environmental assessments accompanied by Environmental and Social Impact Assessments to mitigate, reduce, or offset their negative impacts on the biophysical and human environments. The consulting services required for their development and the costs of implementation of the EMSs will require funds that must be budgeted for. The implementation

of the provision is the responsibility of the Project.

- Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Activities

As a routine activity to ensure that planned activities are carried out as planned, monitoring will be ongoing. It will, however, be supplemented by support missions from the Bank.

As for evaluation, which involves pausing to take stock and make adjustments to the overall approach aimed at achieving the set objectives, it will take place at the midpoint and at the end of the project.

6.8.3. Measures to Strengthen Individual Capacity

Measures to strengthen individual capacity include training for stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Project, the development and implementation of a program to raise awareness and mobilize stakeholders.

6.8.4. Training for stakeholders involved in the project's implementation

To ensure the execution of environmentally and socially sustainable activities, the stakeholders responsible for them must be equipped with the necessary skills. It is this vision that makes it mandatory to train UCP members and Focal Points, key officials from the relevant ministries and regional advisors, as well as staff from the Decentralized Technical Services, on the procedures and techniques for the environmental and social management of the planned activities. The goal is to extend environmental and social management of the subprojects to all stakeholders involved in one way or another in their implementation. Ultimately, this approach will ensure that environmental and social management of the Project's activities is effectively taken into account by all, thereby guaranteeing sustainable development.

The capacity-building program aims to enable the various stakeholders involved to better fulfill their roles in assisting, advising, monitoring, and overseeing the implementation of the Project's activities. The topics covered will relate to environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources. They will also address hygiene, safety, health, and other related issues. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation system will be established, along with effective tools for collecting and processing the information essential to the project's environmental and social management.

Therefore, to achieve these objectives, the following training workshops may be organized as follows: (i) one (1) national workshop and (ii) regional workshops.

These workshops aim to share the content of the CGES, the responsibilities for implementation, and the procedures for environmental screening. The target participants are representatives from national, regional, departmental, and local organizations involved in monitoring the subprojects.

On this occasion, the topics to be addressed may include the following:

- o the environmental and social challenges associated with the Project's activities;
- o environmental assessment procedures;
- o health and safety related to the Project's activities;
- o environmental regulations governing the implementation of activities;
- o environmental and social monitoring tools.

Table 14 lists several topics that could be developed as training modules following an assessment of capacity-building needs.

Table 15: Training Topics and Target Audience

No.	Assessment	Training Topics	Module Details	Target Audience	Implementation Period	Estimated Number of Participants	Unit Cost per Person	Total Cost FCFA
1	Insufficient funds to conduct environmental and social screening and to comply with national environmental and social regulations	Environmental and social assessment process	Selection and Categorization Process Environmental and social aspects of the subprojects Thorough knowledge of procedures for organizing and conducting EIESA / EIESS; Policies, procedures, and legislation environmental matters at the ; Knowledge of the process for monitoring the implementation of EIESA / EIESS;	Administrative authorities -Technical departments of regional councils - MINHAS/MINETE Regional and departmental of the relevant ministries Implementing Agency UCP	One month after the project takes effect	100	75,000	7,500,000
2	Lack of proficiency in conducting environmental and social audits	Environmental and Social Audits of Projects	How to Prepare for an Audit Assignment How to Conduct the Environmental and Social Audit and Follow-Up environmental and social Thorough knowledge of managing construction sites Contents of an audit report environmental and social	UCP, ANDE Technical departments of regional councils Implementing Agency	Two months after implementation	40	75,000	3,000,000

No.	Assessment	Training Topics	Module Details	Target Audience	Implementation Period	Estimated Number of Participants	Unit Cost per Person	Total Cost FCFA
3	Lack of control over the project's MGP	Complaint Management Mechanism	Registration and processing procedure Level of handling, types of bodies, and composition	UCP, Technical and departmental and regional Technical departments of regional councils Women's and youth associations. Implementing agency S	Three months after the law took effect	100	75,000	7,500,000
5	Lack of knowledge regarding the treatment and care of victims of GBV and GBV-related MGP	Gender-Based Sexual Violence (GBV) and GBV Management Mechanism	Case management and psychosocial support Organizational Management and Partnerships Advocacy Conflict management Integrating GBV into in accordance with the EAS/HS/VCE Action Plan Awareness-raising techniques for behavior change Use of communication materials Legal Provisions on GBV	Technical departments of regional councils Women's and youth associations UCP Prefectures Regional and departmental offices of the relevant ministries concerned Implementing Agency NGOs	Three months after the law takes effect	60	75,000	4,500,000
6	Lack of proficiency in environmental and social monitoring and oversight procedures	environmental and social monitoring	How to verify the inclusion in the contracts of the contractor responsible for work, and verify the compliance of these clauses; How to ensure compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations; How to recommend to minimize impacts; How to assess the overall status of	Technical departments of the regional councils Women's and youth associations UCP Prefectures Regional and departmental offices of the relevant ministries concerned Implementing Agency	Six months after the effective date	100	75,000	7,500,000

No.	Assessment	Training Topics	Module Details	Target Audience	Implementation Period	Estimated Number of Participants	Unit Cost per Person	Total Cost FCFA
			of the recommendations made in the ; How to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of measures to to raise public awareness about environmental protection and management ; How can we ensure the effectiveness of GBV is effectively addressed in accordance the EAS/HS/VCE Action Plan;					
	Lack of control over World Bank NES—No training for other departments technical	Environmental and Social	Explanation of Environmental and Social	UCP, Technical and departmental and regional Technical departments of regional councils Women's and youth associations, ANDE, NGOs	Six months after the implementation of the funds funds by the Bank	40	75,000	3,000,000
	TOTAL							33,000,000

Source: CGES 2024 Development Task Force.

6.8.4.1. Stakeholder Awareness and Engagement Program

In order to genuinely engage local governments and private contractors, the UCP will need to launch information and awareness campaigns targeting these stakeholders regarding the nature and environmental and social implications of the subprojects' activities.

Table 16: Key Milestones in Project Implementation

Major activities	Areas of Engagement	Method of Mobilization	Schedule/Timeline Start Date	Stakeholders Involved	Responsible	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost FCFA
Overall Project Implementation								
Launch Operational and Technical of the Project	Introduction about the project, project Project	Workshop	One (1) month after the signing of the agreement between FIRCA and the Inter-Ministerial	Ministries involved, Prefectures; Regional Regional	UCP	60 people	75,000	4,500,000
Official Official Project	Information about the Project and its components	Communication Communication Meeting Launch Workshop	One (1) month after funds are made available of funds by the Adaptation Fund	Ministries involved, Regions, Technical Technical Decentralized (STD), Regional Councils, NGOs, Associations, private operators	UCP	1 workshop	2,000,000	2,000,000
Monitoring of the overall progress of the Project	Subprojects, monitoring for monitoring, results achieved	Technical Technical Regular Direct dialogue with beneficiaries Direct direct (via email, reporting)	Quarterly during the duration of the project (a draft report submitted after 15 days and the final report no later than 30 days after the end of the relevant quarter and an annual report no no later than 30 days	Ministries involved, Technical Technical Decentralized (STD), Regional, NGOs, Associations, private operators	UCP	PM	PM	PM

Major activities	Areas of Engagement	Method of Mobilization	Schedule/Timeline Start Date	Stakeholders Involved	Responsible	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost FCFA
			after the end of the year).					
Monitoring the progress of the Project at the regional	Subprojects, monitoring for monitoring, results achieved	Technical Technical Regular Direct dialogue with beneficiaries Direct	Every six (6) months during the project duration	Every categories of stakeholders, Project project, local	UCP ANDE	PM	PM	PM
Overall Overall Project (mid-term and upon completion)	Subprojects, monitoring for monitoring, results achieved	Consultation consultation with stakeholders Survey among beneficiaries	Mid-term At the end of the project	All categories of stakeholders	UCP	1 workshop	2,000,000	2,000,000
Tracking complaints and grievances	Nature of complaints, types of response, level of satisfaction of complainants, locations, and locations of appeals,	Technical Technical Correspondence Direct	Every quarter	Management Complaint Complaints Technical Technical and Administrative NGOs/Associations s Traditional traditional	UCP	meeting		Included in the operating operating of the UCP
Implementation of a specific subproject								
Environmental environmental and social assessment of subproject	Environmental and social impacts, along with optimization and mitigation measures adopted	Technical and Consultation Meetings	No later than two (2) months after the identification of the subproject and before the start of work	All categories of UCP stakeholders	UCP (backup backups and Technical)	PM	PM	Included in the consultant's responsible for conducting the study

Major activities	Areas of Engagement	Method of Mobilization	Schedule/Timeline Start Date	Stakeholders Involved	Responsible	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost FCFA
Consultation related to the PAR	Explanation of the evaluation for of properties	Technical Technical and consultation	Prior to the preparation the PAR report	All persons with property affected by the	UCP (those responsible for preservation and Techniques)	PM	PM	Included in the consultant's responsible for conducting the study
Commencement of work on the subproject	Nature of subprojects, type of beneficiaries	Community Community	No later than two (2) months after the technical and environmental environmental and social After the PAPs have been duly compensated	All categories of stakeholders including vulnerable vulnerable	UCP (safeguard backup and Technical)	PM	PM	Included in the company's the company's responsibility for execution of the work
Monitoring the progress of the work on the subproject	Nature of the subprojects, results, monitoring monitoring	Technical (on-site the job site and at the local level) Direct (via email, by phone, reporting)	No later than one (1) month after the start of the work Ongoing throughout the construction construction At least every two weeks	UCP, ANDE Regional Council, beneficiaries of the subprojects	UCP (conservation backup and Techniques)	PM	PM	PM
Receiving Technical Subproject	Technical Technical, results	Technical Technical	No later than fifteen (15) days after the completion of the	UCP, ANDE Regional Council, beneficiaries of the subprojects	UCP (conservation safeguard and Technical)	PM	PM	PM
Total								8,500,000

6.9. PGES Implementation Schedule and Budget

6.9.1. Implementation Schedule

The schedule for implementing and monitoring the project's environmental and social activities will be as shown in Table 17.

Table 174 : Implementation Schedule for Project Measures

Measures	Proposed Actions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Mitigation Measures	See the list of mitigation measures				
Institutional Measures	Appointment of Environmental and Social Experts at the prefectural and municipal levels				
Technical Measures	Conducting ESIA/EI ESS for certain subprojects				
	Development of environmental best practice manuals and safety standards				
	Development of environmental and social clauses to be included in the Request for Proposals (RFP)				
Training	Training of environmental and social experts on the Bank's new environmental and social standards				
Awareness-raising	Raising awareness and mobilizing local communities				
Monitoring Measures	Environmental and social monitoring and oversight of the project				
	CGES Midterm Evaluation				
	Final Evaluation of the CGES				

Source: FA CENTRE 2026 CGES Development Mission.

7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

A summary of this PMPP is provided below.

7.1. Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement took place through several channels:

- Communication via phone, email, and written letters;
- Information via local radio stations and traditional news outlets

7.2. Stakeholder Engagement

To ensure that information is easily accessible to relevant stakeholders and that different groups are adequately represented and involved in the process, the consultant should adopt various methods and techniques based on an assessment of stakeholder needs. These include:

- Communication via phone, email, and written letters;
- Holding public meetings;
- Focus groups;
- Individual interviews;
- Announcements via local radio stations and town criers in the project areas.

7.3. Information Dissemination Strategy

As part of the public consultations, we opted for several methods of information dissemination tailored to the target groups.

For formal meetings with technical and administrative authorities, presentation materials were used to present the project as a whole, along with its associated impacts.

For certain categories of beneficiaries—those in the largest numbers—the consultant was assisted by a translator fluent in the local language, depending on the region.

7.4. Objectives and Methodological Approaches to Stakeholder Consultation

The consultations took the form of individual sessions with stakeholder representatives and group sessions with stakeholder groups (professional organizations, cooperatives, youth groups, women's groups, etc.).

The overall objective of the consultations was to involve local stakeholders in the analysis and management of the environmental and socioeconomic aspects related to the project.

The specific objectives of the consultations were to:

- To inform local stakeholders about:
 - o the project;
 - o the objectives and importance of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as well as their role in its implementation;
 - o the main challenges, constraints, opportunities, and potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with the implementation of project activities;
 - o the main provisions and measures envisaged to prevent, mitigate, and offset risks and major potential negative impacts;
 - o the main provisions and measures planned to maximize potential positive impacts;
- gather from local stakeholders:
 - o their opinions, concerns, and fears regarding the project;
 - o their views on the CGES;
 - o their suggestions, recommendations, and grievances regarding the project and the environmental and social measures to be implemented;
 - o local environmental and socioeconomic information.

7.4.1. Stakeholder Opinions

Stakeholders have expressed support for the project and hope it will be implemented as soon as possible. However, they have raised concerns and fears, for which they have made recommendations that they strongly hope will be taken into account.

7.4.2. Stakeholder Recommendations

Various recommendations were made regarding both the project and the CGES to optimize the achievement of project outcomes, mitigate risks, and ensure sound management of its potential impacts. These recommendations are grouped by stakeholder category.

Table 18: Stakeholder Recommendations on the Project and the CGES

Stakeholder Group / Topics	Recommendations
Technical and Administrative Services	- Establish a communication plan between the project, technical services, NGOs, and local communities. - Strengthen the capacity of administrative and technical services by providing material resources (office supplies) and vehicles (two- and four-wheeled vehicles). - Train technical and administrative staff in environmental and social monitoring of the project; - Involve technical and administrative departments in selecting the site for infrastructure development; - Establish a dialogue committee comprising farmers, herders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and administrative officials to address potential conflicts - Combat deforestation - Train communities in farming techniques adapted to climate change. - Combat deforestation (by periodically organizing reforestation campaigns and encouraging the judicious use of small areas set aside for cashew cultivation). - Protect wildlife species from poaching. - Implement a household waste management plan in every city. - Support municipal services by providing equipment for the collection and treatment of waste generated by households and in public places (markets).
NGOs and associations supporting women	- Encourage the establishment of microcredit institutions in the project area; - Improve access to drinking water by building water points; - Improve access to electricity by expanding the power grid in outlying neighborhoods and by reducing the cost of access. - Improve access to credit for women with low repayment rates - Build the capacity of women's organizations through literacy and vocational training. - Provide financial compensation for all property losses
NGOs and associations supporting youth	- Encourage the establishment of microcredit institutions in the project area; - Improve access to credit for young people - Train young people in e-commerce (online commerce) - Encourage job creation initiatives (by providing support in the form of equipment, financial resources, and assistance with business startup procedures) - Improve educational services (construction of schools, teacher housing, reduction in the cost of textbooks and tuition, and an increase in the number of teaching staff) - Improve access to energy in all northern communities (by expanding the electrical grid and reducing the cost of electricity) - Improve healthcare services (construction and equipping of healthcare facilities, and increasing the number of healthcare workers) - Facilitate access (by easing requirements) to loans for job creation initiatives (self-employment) - Compensate for all losses (trees, land, buildings, crops) resulting from the implementation of project activities

Stakeholder Group / Topics	Recommendations
NGOs and associations supporting men	- Organize training programs in trades within the informal sector - Establish microcredit institutions with low repayment rates - Ease the conditions for accessing financing - - Establish a pre-season loan system - - Make funding available before the start of the agricultural seasons.
Vulnerable people	- Involve vulnerable people in development issues. - Build public infrastructure with accessible ramps (health centers, schools, government buildings) - Improve mobility for people with limited mobility (by providing vehicles) - Facilitate access to credit for vulnerable people to promote their empowerment. - Encourage business initiatives run by vulnerable people (through financial and material support) - Offer specific and more favorable compensation to those affected by the project
Traditional and religious authorities	- Involve traditional and religious authorities in all land-related matters (selection of sites for projects) - Prioritize amicable resolution for all types of conflicts - Define and mark transhumance corridors, - Train traditional and religious authorities in conflict management - Train traditional and religious authorities in the rational management of land
Combat gender-based violence (GBV)	- Raise public awareness about cases of GBV to combat female genital mutilation and forced marriage, - Encourage the reporting of cases of GBV and punish perpetrators - Establish a program to provide support and protection for victims and whistleblowers. - Equip regional offices responsible for children and women with vehicles for awareness-raising and community outreach;
Recommendations for Combating Violence Against Children (VAC)	- Raise public awareness about violence against children - Combat child labor (cashew nut collection or harvesting) through strict enforcement of the law - Launch awareness campaigns in Koranic schools on children's rights and responsibilities, involving religious leaders

7.5. Taking into account the results of the consultations

The opinions, concerns, and recommendations of stakeholders were taken into account in the analysis of the project's potential challenges and impacts, as well as the provisions and measures for managing them.

Furthermore, the recommendations made should also serve to supplement and strengthen the provisions and measures outlined in the project's PMPP.

CONCLUSION

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is the primary instrument for managing the environmental and social risks of the project “Improving Access to Drinking Water for Rural Communities in Central Côte d’Ivoire to Reduce Their Vulnerability to the Effects of Climate Change.” It provides an operational framework for integrating, from the design phase through the entire implementation of the project, the requirements of Ivorian regulations as well as those of the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Equality Policy.

The environmental and social analysis conducted as part of the project’s preparation shows that the planned investments—including the construction of boreholes, Village Water Supply (VWS) and Improved Village Water Supply (IVWS) systems, the expansion of distribution networks, the protection of groundwater recharge areas, and reforestation efforts, strengthening local water governance, and building the capacity of stakeholders—will yield significant environmental, social, and climate benefits. The project will contribute to sustainably improving access to safe drinking water, strengthening the resilience of rural communities to the effects of climate change, reducing waterborne diseases, protecting water resources, and improving living conditions for local populations, particularly women and the most vulnerable groups.

The risk assessment confirms that potential negative impacts are moderate, localized, temporary, and largely reversible. These primarily include temporary disturbances related to construction work, risks of accidental pollution, limited disruption to soil and vegetation, health and safety issues, as well as certain social risks related to land management, social inclusion, and gender-based violence. These risks can be effectively managed through the prevention, mitigation, and monitoring measures outlined in this ESMP.

To this end, the ESMP provides for a comprehensive framework comprising a systematic environmental and social screening of subprojects, the preparation of specific instruments when necessary, the incorporation of environmental and social clauses into construction contracts, the implementation of Site Environmental and Social Management Plans (SESMPs), an accessible and transparent grievance management mechanism, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, an environmental and social monitoring program, a capacity-building framework, and a mechanism for monitoring, auditing, and continuous improvement.

The project also places a central emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion. In line with national priorities and the requirements of the Adaptation Fund, it will promote the effective participation of women, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups at all stages of the project. Women, who are the primary users of water supply services, will directly benefit from reduced time spent collecting water and will see their role strengthened in the governance of water infrastructure, thereby contributing to their economic and social empowerment.

The project’s success will depend on close coordination between FIRCA, in its capacity as the National Implementing Entity, the National Climate Change Program (PNCC), the National Office for Drinking Water (ONEP), the National Environment Agency (ANDE), local governments, construction companies, community organizations, and all stakeholders. Institutional capacity building, active community participation, and rigorous implementation of the measures outlined in this ESIA will be essential conditions for ensuring the sustainability of the investments.

Ultimately, this ESIA demonstrates that the project is environmentally viable, socially inclusive, and compliant with national requirements as well as the Adaptation Fund’s environmental, social, and gender policies. Its implementation will not only effectively mitigate the identified risks but also maximize the expected environmental, social, and climate benefits, thereby contributing to water security, sustainable development, and the strengthening of the resilience of rural communities in central Côte d’Ivoire in the face of the growing impacts of climate change.

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- **PADES August 2018:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Higher Education Development Support Project (PADES), 213 pages + appendix
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- **PIDUCAS-CI December 2016:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Infrastructure Project for Urban Development and the Competitiveness of Secondary Economic Agglomerations in Côte d'Ivoire (PIDUCAS-CI), 120 pages + appendices
- **PACCVA February 2017:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Project to Support the Competitiveness of the Cashew Value Chain (PACCVA) in Côte d'Ivoire. 193p+appendix
- **PACOGA January 2018:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (CGES) for the Greater Abidjan Competitiveness Support Project (PACOGA). 145 pages + appendices
- **PTAAO:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the West African Agricultural Transformation Program (PTAAO) 124p+appendices
- **PAPSE September 2017:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Project to Improve Service Delivery in Education (PAPSE) 168p+appendices
- **PEJEDEC October 2016:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (PEJEDEC), October 2016, 198 pages + appendices
- **REDISSE October 2016:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Project to Strengthen the Health System and Combat Ebola October 2016, 216 pages + appendices

- **PCCET February 2021:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Competitive Value Chains for Employment and Economic Transformation Project, 225 pages + appendices
- **PAC2V-CI:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Project to Support Value Chains in the Food Subsector in Côte d'Ivoire, 243 p. + appendices
- **PCR CI:** Environmental and Social Management Framework (CGES) for the Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Côte d'Ivoire (230 pp. + appendices)

Appendix 4: Report on geophysical site surveys for drilling locations

Summary report on the studies	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/fd2f141a
Study report for the Gbêkê region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/e87a8567
Study Report: Iffou Region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/4850c3ed
Study Report: Marahoué Region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/b4be9c90
Study report: Bélier Region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/38ca0ff0
Study Report: N'ZI Region	https://firca.ci/fa-centre/3236b719