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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 6.5 MILLION
(US\$7.0 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

FOR THE

WEST AFRICA COASTAL AREAS RESILIENCE INVESTMENT PROJECT

April 25, 2024

Environment, Natural Resources & The Blue Economy Global Practice
Western And Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective Feb 29, 2024

Currency Unit = West African CFA Francs (CFAF)

US\$1 = 0.92 EUR

US\$1 = 605 XOF

1 EUR = 655.957

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)
AF	Additional Financing
DPO	Development, Policy and Operation
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FM	Financial Management
FONPRODE	Fondo para la Promoción del Desarrollo (Development Promotion Fund)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISR	Implementation Status and Results
MTR	Midterm Review
NPV	Net Present Value
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RISU	Regional Implementation Support Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PDO	Project Development Objective
WACA	West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program
WACA-ResIP	West Africa Coastal Areas Management Resilience Investment Project
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

Western and Central Africa

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI

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**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project - P162337)**

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Western and Central Africa	IBRD/IDA	Nicolas Benjamin Claude Desramaut		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P162337	Investment Project Financing	SAWE1 (9268)	AFWRI (7960)	Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy

Implementing Agency: Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Infrastructures, natural resources and Environment, Benin - Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal - Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Togo - Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, Mauritania - Ministry of Environment

Is this a regionally tagged project?	Country (ies)
Yes	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Stateless

Bank/IFC Collaboration

No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category	Current EA Category
09-Apr-2018	31-Dec-2026		Full Assessment (A)	Full Assessment (A)

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country



<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Development Objective(s)

To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation					Latest ISR
	03-May-2020	23-Dec-2020	14-Sep-2021	17-Mar-2022	10-Mar-2023	26-Feb-2024
Progress towards achievement of PDO	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Safeguards Rating	S	S	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Risk	H	S	S	S	S	S
Financial Management	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Project Management	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Procurement	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI - P181648)



Project ID P181648	Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI	Additional Financing Type Cost Overrun/Financing Gap	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints No
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 17-May-2024	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 22-Apr-2024	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Is this a regionally tagged project? Yes		Country (ies) Cote d'Ivoire	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD				%
IDA	226.00	138.82	64.57	68 %
Grants	26.25	18.46	7.79	70 %

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI - P181648)

**FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY (Total Financing)**

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	318.13	40.00	358.13
Total Financing	318.13	40.00	358.13
of which IBRD/IDA	190.00	7.00	197.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	7.00
IDA Credit	7.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Other Sources	33.00
ES: Spanish Agency for International Development	33.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
Cote d'Ivoire	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Regional	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Total	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00



COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy

Contributing Practice Areas

Social Sustainability and Inclusion

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Nicolas Benjamin Claude Desramaut	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	TTL Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania and Senegal	SAWE1
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Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **The WACA Resilience Investment Project (P162337) is a regional integration project.** The project includes six national projects (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Sao tome and Principe, and Togo) and a regional component managed by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).
2. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors for a proposed Additional Financing (AF) to the national activities in Côte d'Ivoire for €6.5 million (US\$7.0 million equivalent) IDA credit.** A restructuring of the project is processed at the same time to incorporate a €30 million (US\$32.5 million equivalent) co-financing from Spain, which has been mobilized and signed. The Additional Financing is needed to cover the cost overrun for coastal protection works to be implemented in Grand-Lahou. The shortfall is due to higher-than-expected unit costs during project implementation compared to estimates developed during feasibility studies. The World Bank received a letter of request from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to cover the financing gap.
3. **There will be no change to the Project Development Objective (PDO).** The PDO remains as follows: "To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa." Neither will the proposed AF require changes to the institutional, fiduciary, or safeguards arrangements that are currently in place for the WACA-ResIP Parent Project. No additional safeguards policies will be triggered and there will be no change to the Project's safeguards category. The overall risk rating remains Substantial, as per the February 2024 Implementation Status Report (ISR). The assessment remains the same even with the consideration of the Additional Financing.
4. **The Additional Financing will continue to support coastal resilience and social investments in Grand-Lahou, Côte d'Ivoire.** In this site, the aim is to protect the shoreline and its communities from lateral and frontal coastal erosion, to provide social sub-projects for the most vulnerable population, and to restore critical coastal ecosystems. The beneficiaries are about 60,000 people benefiting from improved management of the lagoon system, protection of critical ecosystems, including 7,000 people living directly on the shorelines who are at high risk from degrading coastal environment.

B. Project Background and Status

5. **The parent WACA-ResIP was approved by the Board on April 9, 2018, and has a revised closing date of December 31, 2026.** The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was conducted between March and September 2023 in the six countries, and a project restructuring was approved by the Regional Vice President on October 24, 2023, to reflect adjustments from the MTR including the extension of the



project closing dates from original December 30, 2023, to allow for the completion of the major works underway for the six participating countries. The new closing dates range from June 30, 2024, for São Tome and Principe, to December 31, 2026, for Togo and the regional component. In Côte d'Ivoire, the closing date is December 30, 2025. The WACA-ResIP has also received several additional financings. As of today, the project is financed through an equivalent of US\$138.0 million IDA credits, and US\$88.0 million IDA grants, including an equivalent of US\$12.0 million grant for regional institutions, in addition to US\$20.25 million from Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants, and US\$88.0 million in counterpart funding. The total project financing is now US\$340.24 million which covers the six countries and benefits four regional institutions (West African Economic and Monetary Union- WAEMU, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Abidjan Convention, and the Center for Ecological Monitoring). In parallel to this additional financing, focusing on activities for Côte d'Ivoire, EUR 58.0 million of co-financing for activities in Togo are being incorporated in the Parent Project through another restructuring. The details of the latest are presented in another restructuring paper. After both restructuring and the additional financing, the total budget of the project will be an equivalent of US\$369.5 million.

6. The WACA ResIP has four components under implementation in the six above-mentioned countries and within regional institutions as follows: 1) Strengthening Regional Integration (US\$12.0 million); 2) Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework (US\$40.77 million); 3) Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments (US\$192.4 million); and 4) National Coordination (US\$18.53 million). This AF will only apply to Component 3 in Côte d'Ivoire.
7. **The coastal population is increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially the poor, whose already precarious livelihoods depend on the quality and quantity of natural resources.** Every year, an average of 500,000 people in the region are threatened by floods and aggravated coastal erosion, and economic losses. Extreme flooding events affect not only poverty but also human capital formation. Flood events cause agricultural losses and damages to infrastructure, which affect household wealth, exacerbating poverty. In Côte d'Ivoire, the degradation of coastal areas, including flooding, erosion and pollution could cost the equivalent of 4.9 percent of GDP (as estimated in 2017¹), shattering the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. The intervention supported by this AF integrated all the results and recommendations from the Climate and Disaster Risk Screening done for the Parent Project. Indeed, this AF is filling a financing gap for the protection of the shoreline directly affected by the impact of erosion of and coastal flooding exacerbated by sea-level rise.

¹World Bank, 2017. The Cost of Coastal Zone Degradation in West Africa



C. Parent Project Performance

8. **The parent project is currently rated as *Moderately Satisfactory*.** This includes progress towards the PDO and overall implementation in all countries. At a technical level, 62 percent of the planned activities for the year 2023 were implemented, with the completion rate varying from 51 percent in Senegal to 88 percent in Benin. There are several achievements recorded for each country, the main highlights include the finalization of coastal protection works² in the transboundary area between Togo and Benin's shoreline in September 2023, covering 18 kilometers in Togo west of the border (from Gbodjomé to Aného) and 23 kilometers in Benin east of the border (from Hillacondji to Gbekon), covering the initial objectives set for both countries. The coastal protection works cover 42 km and have benefitted 27,430 households with reduced exposure to coastal erosion and flooding. Furthermore, 27,210 ha of natural habitat have been restored in the coastal zone (TG=27,000 ha; BN= 210 ha). Social sub-projects have also benefitted 4,533 people (TG=981 people; BN= 3,552), in Benin 75 percent are women, exceeding the initial targets. In addition, around 5,353 full-time jobs have been created (TG=1,801; BN= 3,552). In Sao Tome and Principe, the implementation of 2.3 km of coastal mitigation measures benefitted over 900 households which are now less exposed to flooding. In Mauritania, the project restored three km of sand dunes (out of fifteen to be restored by the project) to protect the capital Nouakchott from coastal flooding. In addition, over 1,000 people have benefitted from the social subprojects.
9. **Environmental and Social aspects:** The parent project's environmental and social (E&S) performance is rated moderately satisfactory. The project prepared Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF), as well as several Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) have been prepared and implemented for site-specific investments in the target countries. These have been subject to public consultation and publicly disclosed, and their implementation is Moderately Satisfactory. Additional E&S instruments and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) are being prepared for other site-specific investments. Since the AF is covering cost overrun of existing activities, the E&S instruments prepared for the parent project will be used for this AF. Details on the E&S instruments for Côte d'Ivoire are included below in the appraisal section for this AF.

Country-specific progress for Côte d'Ivoire

10. **The overall project is rated Moderately Satisfactory for Implementation progress and Moderately Satisfactory for progress towards PDO.** The country level project performance is however rated Moderately Unsatisfactory for progress towards PDO and Moderately Satisfactory for implementation progress. The disbursement rate of the country level project is at 45 percent. This

²The coastal protection works include the construction of a series of groynes with sand replenishment in-between, the restoration of a wave-breaker, establishment of a coastal dune, and a massive beach replenishment through the development of a "sand motor" of 6 million cubic meters, and filling of an abandoned lagoon arm in Benin.



is mainly due to the delays in the start of the major physical investments, namely the sand barrier stabilization works in Grand-Lahou. The PDO rating is expected to increase to Moderately Satisfactory once the works begin. The procurement process has progressed to the stage of contract signature with the selected firm to implement the works. However, the signing is on hold pending confirmation of the mobilization of additional financial resources. The financial shortfall is due to higher-than-expected unit costs during project implementation compared to estimates developed during project preparation whereby no feasibility studies were prepared. In 2019, the pre-feasibility studies for the works were estimated at €32.0 million, plus €6.0 million of contingencies. In 2022, detailed feasibility studies for the protection works were prepared and confirmed an increase of the initial cost estimates to €36.0 million for the physical investments, including €6.0 million in contingencies. However, the March 2023 competitive bidding resulted in a technical and financial proposal of €43.5 million. The selected firm's financial offer was above the project's available funds, due to the increase in unit costs caused by the global crises and global inflation that rendered unit price increase by more than 50 percent, which is comparable to similar works contracts in the region (e.g., in Togo where the WACA project encountered a similar cost increase issue). The updated timeline for implementing the works in Grand-Lahou is from May 2024 to May 2025. The works are therefore expected to be completed before the project closing date on December 30, 2025.

11. **Progress of other project activities.** The National Coastal Master Plan and its Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment have been completed and adopted by Presidential Decree in September 2023. The Geographical Information System for Environment is operational and is already providing some information on the coastal environment to decision-makers. The activities of the component 2 have already achieved their targets. Regarding social sub-projects, 1,219 beneficiaries have been selected and received training to benefit from income-generating activities planned to start in 2024. The activities under the agreement with the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves to support conservation efforts in the Azagny National Parks and the Ehotiles Islands have been implemented, with these include patrolling, 3 ha of mangrove restoration, awareness raising, and capacity building for beneficiaries surrounding the national parks. Still, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will need to accelerate mangrove rehabilitation to achieve the objective of a total of 18 ha by project closure.
12. **Status of €30 million co-financing from Spain.** On January 15, 2020, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire requested a €30 million credit from the Spanish Development Promotion Fund (in Spanish, Fondo para la Promoción del Desarrollo - FONPRODE) managed by Agency for International Development Cooperation (in Spanish Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - AECID) with the view to mobilize co-financing and fill the financing gap for the sand barrier stabilization works in Grand-Lahou. This request was approved by the Spanish Council of Ministers on October 25, 2022, which will cover 68 percent of the financing gap. The financing agreement was signed by Côte d'Ivoire on December 21, 2023, and countersigned by Spain on February 8, 2024.



13. **Status of the World Bank – Spain co-financing agreement.** In the arrangement, the World Bank will provide a package of services described in Article 3 of the Framework Agreement that governs the partnership between the World Bank and Spain such as procurement regulations and environmental and social safeguards. The co-financing agreement between World Bank and Spain was signed on March 25, 2024 and the financing agreement between Spain and Côte d’Ivoire was signed February 8, 2024.
14. **Financial Audit.** Financial Management Specialists confirmed that there are no overdue Audit Statements for Côte d’Ivoire. The next Project Financial Statements for Cote d’Ivoire are expected by June 30, 2024.

D. Rationale for Additional Financing

15. The AF of US\$7.0 million IDA credit is being proposed to fill the financing gap for the protection works of the shoreline in Grand-Lahou. The cost overrun is due to a 50 percent increase in unit costs for material and transport due to inflation and supply chain challenges. The Task team compared this increase with other similar investments in the region, like in Togo and confirmed same cost increase. The total financing gap is €36.5 million (US\$39.8 million) and will be partly covered with the €30 million (US\$32.5 million equivalent) credit from FONPRODE managed by AECID.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

16. **Changes in Component Costs.** This AF will apply only to Component 3 of the parent project whereby a total financing need for the works in Grand-Lahou is estimated at €43.5 million, excluding taxes (US\$47,240,000³ equivalent). The AF and restructuring provides financing and co-financing for the following already-included activities in Côte d’Ivoire in support of the PDO, and specifically for stabilizing the sand barrier in Grand-Lahou, which involves; (i) dredging of the center area of the river-lagoon system to facilitate navigation; (ii) works to create a rock-reinforced opening in the coastal barrier to a central location; (iii) closing the existing opening between the lagoon and the ocean; (iv) replenishment of sand on segments of the coastal barrier; and (v) planting vegetation for stabilization of the coastal barrier.
17. The contract amount is proposed to be financed as per Table 1 below. The only change that the proposed additional financing would bring to the parent project is an increase of US\$7.0 million under Component 3 (sub-component 3.1.: Physical Investments), and €30 million from AECID co-financing. For the IDA additional financing, US\$5 million will be needed for the works, and US\$2 million will help to manage the risk associated with implementation. Specifically, the US\$2 million will cover the cost to: (i) ensure timely implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and to implement livelihood activities linked to the RAP; (ii) support the PIU on contract management

³ March 31, 2024 exchange rate



through cross-learning from WACA Benin PIU; and (iii) ensure resources as contingencies for the works.

Table 1. Source of financing for the contract of the construction (excluding the tax exemption)

Grand-Lahou Contract Financing	Euros	US\$ equivalent
IDA Credit No. 62120	9,000,000	9,830,000
IDA Additional Finance (proposed)	4,500,000	4,910,000
Spain (AECID)	30,000,000	32,500,000
Total	43,500,000	47,240,000

Table 2. Component costs and source of financing (in million of US dollars), excluding consideration of tax exemption.

	IDA (Parent Project US\$)	IDA (AF) US\$	Spanish co-financing US\$	Government contribution US\$	TOTAL US\$
Component 2	4.5	0	0	0	4.5
Component 3	16.9	7.0	32.5	1.6	58
Component 4	4.9	0	0	1.6	6.5
TOTAL	26.3	7.0	32.5	3.2	69

18. **Changes in total project costs.** The new total project cost for the six countries and regional institutions, excluding the restructuring for Togo, is US\$305.7 million (as per the Bank conversion rate of February 29, 2024). This new total reflects the US\$7.0 million proposed additional financing, which is 2% of the total project cost.

III. KEY RISKS

19. Since the Additional Financing will cover a cost overrun only, identified risks in the parent project remain the same, and risk ratings as per the December 2023 ISR will be maintained (see Table 2 below). The overall risk rating is therefore kept as Substantial.

Table 3. Risks Rating for WACA ResIP and AF

Risks	WACA ResIP and AF Rating
Political and Governance	Substantial
Macroeconomic	Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial
Technical Design of Project	Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial
Fiduciary	Moderate
Environment and Social	High
Stakeholders	Moderate



Other	Substantial
Overall	Substantial

20. For **Political and governance risks**, the rating is "Substantial" for the parent project. In Côte d'Ivoire there are currently no political or governance risks that could hinder the achievement of the PDO.
21. The **Sector strategies and policies** risks ratings are "Substantial" for the parent project, as some key decisions are still pending to allow the strengthening of the organization of the sector strategies and policies. In Côte d'Ivoire, the National Coastal Master plan and its Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment have been adopted by Presidential Decree in September 2023. However, coastal zone management is multi-sectoral by nature and requires a strong coordination mechanism which is yet to be put in place and formalized. The implementation of the Master Plan remains uncertain as an institution is not yet formally in place and operational. In addition, funding for the sector remains uncertain after project closure. To mitigate this risk, the Development Policy and Operation (DPO) series for the period 2022-2025 includes a prior action on the coastal management policy, with prior actions linked to the adoption of the application decrees for coastal law. The third DPO for 2025 is under preparation and could further support the mitigation of this risk.
22. The risk on **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability** is deemed "Substantial" because of low capacity in the beneficiary institutions and high turn-over rate of staff, which might pose a risk to the sustainability of the investments. To mitigate the risk, capacity strengthening of the PIU in project implementation and daily support from the RISU has been organized. The task team also continues to have a strong engagement with the PIU, with the organization of supervision missions, and frequent meetings to support the PIU through technical assistance. Furthermore, cross-learning support missions have also been organized and will continue to be organized between Côte d'Ivoire and Benin PIU. In specific, to strengthen contract management of the planned works in Grand-Lahou, by securing support from WACA Benin PIU, which was responsible for managing the transboundary coastal resilience works between Togo and Benin, and demonstrated successful contract management with the timely completed works.
23. The **Environmental and Social (E&S) risks** are "High". The project is classified as a Category A because it is operating in sensitive coastal areas where poorly executed interventions could exacerbate coastal erosion downstream or create a false sense of security that could incentivize people to settle in still risky areas. To mitigate the risk, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)⁴ and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)⁵ prepared under the parent project are under implementation in each of the six countries. Safeguards specialists in the PIUs have been trained and are supported by the World Bank team and the RISU. The Site-specific RAP for the management and stabilization of the Grand-Lahou sand belt in Côte d'Ivoire has been approved by the World Bank on February 19, 2024, and disclosed in country and on the World Bank website on

⁴ The ESMF is accessible by clicking [Here](#)

⁵ The RPF is accessible by clicking [Here](#)



March 29, 2024⁶. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is expected to be approved by mid-May 2024.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic Analysis

24. **Appraisal Summary Change in Economic Analysis.** Following the added financing, the economic analysis of the project has been revisited and remains positive, considering the increase in project costs. Although the results remain positive, the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of the total project has been reduced slightly from an IRR of 14 percent to 12 percent due to the additional costs in finalizing the works in Côte d'Ivoire. The Net Present Value (NPV) benefits are slightly negative for the Côte d'Ivoire project due to the additional project costs in finalizing the works as no new additional project beneficiaries are added. Overall, the project is positive and robust to changes in the discount rate and project costs. However, it is important to keep in mind that relevant data for all countries is scarce and not easily available. Therefore, this economic analysis, and its results, should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4. Country Results of the Project's Sensitivity Analysis

Country	NPV Benefits	NPV Costs	NPV Net Benefits	B/C Ratio	IRR (%)
	(US\$ Million)				
- Cote d'Ivoire	47	48	-1	1.0	6%
- Senegal	57	33	24	1.7	8%
- Sao Tome e Principe	18	8	10	2.3	15%
- Benin	104	59	45	1.8	12%
- Togo	96	90	6	1.1	7%
- Mauritania	83	20	62	4.1	28%
Overall Project	415	268	147	1.5	12%

B. Technical

25. The AF will provide financing to the already included activity under the parent project sub-component 3.1: "Physical investments" to support the achievement of the PDO. Technical pre-feasibility studies were prepared under the parent project for the management and stabilization of the Grand-Lahou sand belt to protect the village of Lahou Kpanda, located 150 kilometers west of Abidjan, adjacent to the west of Bandama River mouth, on the coastline of the Tagba lagoon. This village faces severe coastal erosion and flooding risks. The pre-feasibility studies led to a collective agreement on a solution for stabilizing the channel. In short, the works involve filling in the existing channel, opening a new channel 3 km eastward, applying soft interventions to maintain the western bank, scheduling a plan for dredging the lagoon waterways, and recharging and replanting of the sandy belt. The durability of the proposed structures was evaluated using both a physical sediment

⁶ The RAP is accessible by clicking [Here](#)



model and a computational morphodynamic model. Additionally, the feasibility of the planned maintenance activities was confirmed to guarantee the long-term sustainability of this soft intervention. This will help protect the population living in Grand-Lahou frequently exposed to coastal erosion and floodings, restore and protect critical coastal ecosystems (Azagny National Park), and support socio-economic development in the area.

26. The procurement process has progressed to the stage of contract signature with the selected firm to implement the works, as well as the firm responsible for works supervision. However, the signing of the contract is on hold pending confirmation of the mobilization of additional financial resources. The works are planned to start in May 2024.

C. Financial Management and Procurement

27. **The Financial Management (FM) and procurement arrangements will remain the same as the parent project (P162337).** FM and procurement will be implemented by the agreed procedures and arrangements provided in Annex 4 and 5 respectively of the WACA-ResIP Parent Project Appraisal Document (P162337). Both procurement and financial management will follow the agreed World Bank procedures as per the WACA Parent Project (WACA-ResIP). The AF will follow the WACA-ResIP Parent Project fiduciary assessments and recommendations and there will be no change in fiduciary arrangements.

D. Environment and Social Safeguards

28. **The impacts of the project on the target coastal area and populations are expected to be positive in terms of solutions to coastal erosion and livelihood issues, but also in the conservation of biodiversity.** Nevertheless, it is also anticipated that project activities, mainly the ones under Component 3 (physical investments), may result in negative environmental and social impacts. Since the AF is covering cost overrun of existing activities, it will maintain the same risk rating (Category A). The project will use the E & S frameworks prepared for the parent project to screen risks and impacts. Site-specific ESIA and RAP have been prepared as per the guidance in the framework documents. This AF does not trigger any additional safeguard policies. Potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project investments under the AF are already included in the design and safeguards instruments developed under the Parent Project. The Parent Project safeguards instruments ESMFs and RPFs will therefore continue to apply. They spell out the different steps to consider environmental and social aspects throughout the sub-project cycle and for the development of site-specific instruments. The RAP for coastal protection infrastructure was approved by the World Bank on February 19, 2024, and disclosed in country and on the World Bank website on March 29, 2024⁷ and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is expected to be approved by mid-May 2024. Income-generating activities are currently ongoing. The overall environmental and social safeguards performance is currently rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

⁷The disclosed RAP is accessible by clicking [Here](#).



because of delays in E&S reporting among others. To address this issue, the World Bank team recommended the recruitment of E&S assistants to support the PIU with a timely delivery of the reports to the World Bank, among other support.

E. Gender

29. **The gender analysis conducted for the parent project identified several gender gaps that remain relevant for the AF.** The analysis shows mounting evidence at the country level that improving gender equality contributes to policy choices that lead to better environmental governance, through increased representation and voice of women within their communities and in their Governments and through increased labor force participation. The parent project including the AF aim to address the differential vulnerabilities of men and women by ensuring that women are actively engaged and/or lead community-level risk assessments and community-driven resilience activities. Moreover, it aims to promote women's empowerment both at the community level through the risk management activities and at the national level by ensuring that regional and national steering committees, including PIUs make concerted efforts to recruit or appoint qualified women to promote gender-balanced management and decision making. The parent project includes indicators targeting women, for example, in Côte d'Ivoire 2,200 people in coastal areas are expected to benefit from the livelihood improvement activities promoted by the project. To date, 1,219 beneficiaries have been selected, of which 58 percent are women. In addition, the RAP includes measures to restore the livelihoods of project affected people. A total of 296 women (48 percent) out of 617 affected people will receive a cold room for fish conservation, improved fish smoking stoves and capacity-building for the management of economic associations and cooperative, among others.

F. Citizen Engagement

30. The Additional Financing which is only filling a financing gap needed for the works in Grand-Lahou will follow the citizen engagement mechanism as stated in the parent project WACA-ReSIP. The specific elements of the framework for citizen engagement include; (a) support to engagement of local communities in and around the hot spots in the planning and development of planning instruments, (b) support to community engagement in determining local investment priorities, (c) support to a feedback mechanism from target beneficiaries, (d) support to build the capacity at local and national structures in engagement with target beneficiaries to address concerns and issues raised as well as to reflect these in the revisions of the MSIPs and to inform the regional platform, and (e) specific third-party monitoring of project activities that will be supported three times during project implementation (in the first year, at midterm, and at completion) to ensure transparency and feedback on these activities. It includes a sample-based perception survey administered by a third party and an engagement forum with the target beneficiaries. Through focused discussions on the results of the perception survey, a feedback loop will be created. The protocol and mechanisms for elements of this citizen engagement framework will be detailed in the Project Operational Manual, which will be prepared by effectiveness. The quality of its implementation and progress will be monitored both at regional and national levels through supervision and dialogue.



V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

31. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.



VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Components and Cost	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Results Framework		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Safeguard Policies Triggered		✓
EA category		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Component 1: Strengthening Regional Integration	12.00		Component 1: Strengthening Regional Integration	12.00
Component 2: Strengthening the Policy	40.77		Component 2: Strengthening the Policy	40.77



and Institutional Framework			and Institutional Framework	
Component 3: Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments	192.40	Revised	Component 3: Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments	232.40
Component 4: National Coordination	18.53		Component 4: National Coordination	18.53
TOTAL	263.70			303.70

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2018	14,140.00	14,140.00
2019	403,020.00	417,160.00
2020	764,295.00	1,181,455.00
2021	978,745.00	2,160,200.00
2022	1,034,985.00	3,195,185.00
2023	1,107,905.00	4,303,090.00
2024	696,910.00	5,000,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Substantial	● Substantial
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● Moderate	● Moderate
Environment and Social	● High	● High
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other	● Substantial	● Substantial



Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial
LEGAL COVENANTS – West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI (P181648)		
Sections and Description		
No information available		
Conditions		



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Western and Central Africa

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF CI

Project Development Objective(s)

To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa				
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion due to the project (disaggregated by country) (Number)		0.00	8,763.00	17,188.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		4,100.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		1,711.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		4,879.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00	100.00	400.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		1,500.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Togo (Number)		0.00		4,598.00
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to flooding due to the project (disaggregated by country) (Number)		0.00	30,207.00	73,210.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		21,438.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		5,925.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		41,581.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00	150.00	1,200.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		0.00
Togo (Number)		0.00		3,066.00
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to pollution due to the project (disaggregated by country) (Number)		0.00	8,635.00	8,158.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		3,087.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		0.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		0.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00		0.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		0.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Togo (Number)		0.00		5,071.00
Share of target beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (disaggregated by country, sex) (Percentage)		0.00	42.00	72.00
Benin (Percentage)		0.00		65.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Percentage)		0.00		70.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		0.00		75.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Percentage)		0.00		75.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00		75.00
Togo (Percentage)		0.00		70.00
Regional integration score (Number)		0.00	12.00	35.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Component 2: Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework				
National Observatory established and operational (Number)		0.00	6.00	6.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Observatory Benin (Number)		0.00		1.00
Observatory Cote d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		1.00
Observatory Mauritania (Number)		0.00		1.00
Observatory Sao Tome and Principe (Number)		0.00		1.00
Observatory Senegal (Number)		0.00		1.00
Observatory Togo (Number)		0.00		1.00
Countries with national Multi-Sector Investment Plans updated to integrate regional environmental considerations (Number)		0.00	0.00	5.00
Plan in Benin (Number)		0.00		1.00
Plan in Cote d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		1.00
Plan in Mauritania (Number)		0.00		1.00
Plan in São Tome and Principe (Number)		0.00		1.00
Plan in Togo (Number)		0.00		1.00
Score on policy instruments and legal framework (disaggregated by country) (Number)		0.00	17.00	23.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		3.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		4.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		5.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00		4.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		2.00
Togo (Number)		0.00		5.00
Coastal Zone entity established and operational (disaggregated by country) (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes
Benin (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Côte d'Ivoire (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Mauritania (Yes/No)		No		Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Senegal (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Togo (Yes/No)		No		Yes
National Early Warning System established or strengthened (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes
Benin (Yes/No)		No		No
Côte d'Ivoire (Yes/No)		No		Yes



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Mauritania (Yes/No)		No		Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Senegal (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Togo (Yes/No)		No		Yes
Component 3: Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments				
Targeted coastal area with flooding control measures (disaggregated by country) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	11,602.00	26,060.00
Benin (Hectare(Ha))		0.00		400.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Hectare(Ha))		0.00		12,000.00
Mauritania (Hectare(Ha))		0.00		12,590.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	30.00	35.00
Senegal (Hectare(Ha))		0.00		60.00
Togo (Hectare(Ha))		0.00		1,035.00
Shoreline with targeted coastal erosion control measures (disaggregated by country) (Kilometers)		0.00	67.50	96.80
Benin (Kilometers)		0.00		7.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Côte d'Ivoire (Kilometers)		0.00		7.00
Mauritania (Kilometers)		0.00		51.50
São Tomé and Príncipe (Kilometers)		0.00		4.50
Senegal (Kilometers)		0.00		1.80
Togo (Kilometers)		0.00		25.00
Sites/zones with pollution control measures (disaggregated by country) (Number)		0.00	5.00	6.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		1.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		0.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		0.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00		0.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		0.00
Togo (Number)		0.00		5.00
Critical assets protected (Number)		0.00	1.00	2.00
Coastal households with access to improved livelihood activities (disaggregated by country and by sex) (Number)		0.00	30,210.00	55,019.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets	End Target
			1	
Benin (Number)		0.00		2,690.00
Côte d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		2,200.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		44,000.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00		4,500.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		500.00
Togo (Number)		0.00		5,000.00
Local level planning committees in coastal resilience (including percentage of Women) (Number)		0.00		61.00
Benin (Number)		0.00		35.00
Cote d'Ivoire (Number)		0.00		1.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00		1.00
Sao Tome and Principe (Number)		0.00		12.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00		3.00
Togo (Number)		0.00		9.00



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion due to the project (disaggregated by country)	<p>The indicator measures resilience to erosion by design through infrastructure solutions, nature-based solutions and/or planned relocation. It captures absorptive capacity of resilience due to the protection provided against erosion, and transformative capacity due to the planned relocation and creation of new livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Definition of a household varies slightly between the six participating countries. In general, a household consists of one or more people who reside in the same dwelling and also share meals or living accommodation. A household may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people.</p>	Annually	Field survey	Field survey carried out during the impact studies of the works to be carried out, the impact studies of protective infrastructures carried out by the project. The studies must determine : (i) the extent of the areas protected against coastal erosion thanks to the infrastructures and investments made and (ii) the number of households located in these areas .	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	<p>Less exposure to erosion means reduction in the danger of damage over the lifetime of the project to dwellings and other immovable assets from the action of surface processes (such as water flow and/or wind) that remove soil, rock, or dissolved material from one location to another.</p> <p>Targeted coast areas and specific activities to reduce danger of erosion are: Benin Targeted areas: Hillacondji – Grand Popo Activities: beach nourishment. Cote Ivoire: Targeted areas: Lahou-Kpanda to Groguida strip Activities: fixation of the river mouth through sand filling, opening of a new mouth in another place and improved channeling of the water from the river. Mauritania: Targeted areas: El Mina, Ndiago, beni Chab Activities:</p>				
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	<p>mangrove rehabilitation, and dunes fixation (mechanical and biological). Sao Tome: Targeted areas: Santa Catarina, Micoló, Praia Catarina, lo Grande, Malanza, Praia Burra and Praia Abade Activities: beach nourishment, vegetation (mangroves, palm trees, grass planting) and rocks revetments; support of planned relocation.</p> <p>Senegal: Targeted areas: slope stabilization for the Corniches de Dakar, rock revetment in île de Gorée.</p> <p>Togo: Agbodrafo-Aného-border (Togo/Bénin)-groins and breakwaters (rehabilitation and building), beach nourishment</p> <p>Cumulative targets.</p>				
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					



São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to flooding due to the project (disaggregated by country)	<p>The indicator measures resilience by design to flooding through infrastructure solutions, nature-based solutions and/or planned relocation. It captures absorptive capacity of resilience due to the protection provided against flooding, and transformative capacity due to the planned relocation and creation of new livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Less exposure to flooding means decreased likelihood and intensity of flooding, due to project-related investments for houses and other immovable assets. Flooding is defined as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry</p>	Annually	Field survey	Field survey carried out during the impact studies of the works to be carried out, the impact studies of protective infrastructures carried out by the project. The studies must determine : (i) the extent of the areas protected against floods thanks to the infrastructures and investments made and (ii) the number of households located in these areas.	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	<p>land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters from the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.</p> <p>Targeted coast areas and specific activities to reduce danger of flooding are: Benin: Targeted areas: Gbékon, Mono Lagoon. Activities: periodic opening of the river mouth, and others. Cote Ivoire: Targeted areas: Grand-Lahou. Activities: drainage system on the Plateau. Mauritania: Targeted areas: Sebkha, El Mina, Tevragh Zeina, N'Diago, Nouadhibou. Activities: Dikes rehabilitation and extension, improved drainage, early warning systems. Sao Tome: Targeted areas: Santa Catarina, Micolo, Pantufo, Praia Melao, Ribeira Afonso, Io Grande, Malanza, Praia Burra and Praia Abade. Activities:</p>				
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	<p>drainage and earthwork, protection form (vegetation, walls); support of planned relocation.</p> <p>Senegal: N/A. Togo: Targeted areas: Prefectures of Lacs and Vo. Activities: improved drainage, water retention structures, dikes stabilization, as well as dredging, improved drainage for transport infrastructure, installed a lock under the bridge of the Aného Lagoon to regulate the dynamics of the mouth of Lake Togo.</p> <p>Cumulative targets.</p>				
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to pollution due to the	The indicator measures resilience by design to	Annually	Field survey	Field survey carried out during the impact	Regional Implementation Support



<p>project (disaggregated by country)</p>	<p>pollution through infrastructure solutions and/or nature-based solutions. It captures the absorptive capacity of resilience due to the protection against pollution provided as well as the adaptive capacity due to change in behavior e.g. waste collection, planting and biological pollution control.</p> <p>Pollution is defined as the introduction of chemical substances into the natural environment that cause adverse change.</p> <p>Less exposure to pollution means reduction in the danger of damage over the lifetime of the project to human health, dwellings and other immovable assets from the introduction of chemical substances into the natural environment that cause adverse change.</p>			<p>studies of the works to be carried out, the impact studies of protective infrastructures carried out by the project (quick studies). The studies must determine : - The extent of the areas protected against pollution thanks to the infrastructures and investments carried out; - the number of households located in these areas.</p>	<p>Unit M&E function</p>
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	Targeted coast areas and specific activities to reduce danger of flooding are: Benin: Targeted areas: Gbaga channel. Activities: planting along canals, biological pollution control, awareness raising on environmentally friendly practice. Cote Ivoire: N/A Mauritania: N/A. Sao Tome: N/A Senegal: N/A Togo: Targeted areas: Prefectures of Golfe and Lacs Activities: treatment of polluted water, beach clean up, household waste collection, biological pollution control. Cumulative targets.				
Benin					
Côte d’Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Share of target beneficiaries with rating ‘Satisfied’ or above on project	The indicator on satisfaction with the	Biennial	Perception survey	Perception survey conducted among	Regional Implementation Support



<p>interventions (disaggregated by country, sex)</p>	<p>totality of project interventions captures demand-side social accountability and serves as citizen engagement (corporate requirement). Focus in perception survey will be on: environmental benefits, livelihoods aspects and participation. The total is calculated as a simple average. The indicator is a proxy measurement of resilience in coastal areas and captures absorptive capacity through target beneficiaries' perception of improved protection, preparedness and/or recovery; adaptive capacity through the target beneficiaries' perception of change in systems, planning and behaviors; and transformative capacity through target beneficiaries' perception of creation of new systems for instance relocation and creation of new livelihoods.</p>			<p>project beneficiaries. The value of the indicator corresponds to the percentage of interviewees who find the project's interventions "satisfactory" or "very satisfactory. The questionnaire will propose four assessment options: "Unsatisfactory"; "Unsatisfactory"; "Satisfactory" and "Very Satisfactory".</p>	<p>Unit M&E function</p>
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	Annual targets.				
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Regional integration score	<p>Score = A + B + C + D, as per the following:</p> <p>A: Collaborative Agreement between WAEMU, CSE, and ABC for Coastal Zone Management in place. Scoring: 1 = No legal agreement/cooperation framework in place; 2 = Regional legal agreement negotiated but not yet signed; 3 = Institutions signed legal agreement; 4 = Legal agreement ratified by the three institutions and entered into force;</p> <p>B: Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) commitments</p>			<p>A: Legal Agreement B: PARSI and PIM or National Sectoral Plans, monitoring reports submitted by countries to IUCN C: Documents on the modalities of operation of the monitoring mechanisms, monitoring reports submitted by the countries to IUCN D : Legal Foundations of the Observatory, SSC Monitoring Report submitted to IUCN</p>	



	<p>adopted into Multi-Sectoral Investment Plans: Scoring: 1 = RSAP not developed; 2 = RSAP developed including targets, commitments, and time frames addressing transboundary coastal erosion, flooding, and pollution concerns; 3 = RSAP endorsed by all participating countries at ministerial level; 4 = RSAP commitments adopted in MSIPs and/or RSAP commitments incorporated within national sectoral plans of all participating countries.</p> <p>C: Mechanisms in place to monitor Coastal Erosion, Flooding, and Pollution (CEFP) reduction measures. Scoring: 1 = No mechanisms in place to monitor and report change; 2 = Basic national and/or regional monitoring mechanisms in place but not satisfying CEFP reduction measures; 3 = Monitoring mechanisms in</p>				
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	<p>place for a subset of CEEP reduction measures; 4 = Monitoring mechanisms in place for long-term monitoring of CEEP reduction measures at national and regional levels.</p> <p>D. The regional observatory, i.e. MOLOA, is established and operational. Scoring: 1 = legal foundation for MOLOA drafted; 2 = MOLOA legally established and supported with infrastructure; 3 = MOLOA receiving and processing data; 4 = MOLOA shares data on public platform.</p> <p>The indicator on regional integration is an indirect measurement of absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacity by providing a legal, institutional, planning and monitoring base to strengthen resilience in coastal areas.</p>				
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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
National Observatory established and operational	<p>Datasets will be determined through agreement protocols signed between the regional center and the national antennas. The indicator links to the indicator on the regional coastal observatory and is thus an indirect measurement of strengthened capacity in resilience through provision of data on long-term trends and ecosystems health.</p> <p>Annual targets.</p>	Annually	Review of entry data	National dataset and analysis of regional observatory data	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function
Observatory Benin					
Observatory Cote d'Ivoire					
Observatory Mauritania					
Observatory Sao Tome and Principe					
Observatory Senegal					



Observatory Togo					
Countries with national Multi-Sector Investment Plans updated to integrate regional environmental considerations	The indicator measures the number of countries that update their national MSIPs to include regional considerations, i.e. coastal area investments in one country will take account of and mitigate potential negative environmental in neighboring countries. The indicator is an indirect measurement of strengthened capacity (absorptive, adaptive and transformative) in resilience through improved planning for resilience in coastal areas. Cumulative targets.	Annually	Review of national Multi-Sectoral Investment Plans	Review of revised National Multisectoral Investment Plans.	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function
Plan in Benin					
Plan in Cote d'Ivoire					
Plan in Mauritania					
Plan in São Tome and Principe					
Plan in Togo					
Score on policy instruments and legal framework (disaggregated by country)		Annually	Policy and legal review	Review of different national legal and policy	Regional Implementation Support



				instruments, including available institutional reports	Unit M&E function
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Coastal Zone entity established and operational (disaggregated by country)	The indicator is an indirect measurement of strengthened capacity (absorptive, adaptive and transformative) in resilience through improved coordination. The Committees will be considered established through legal promulgation and operational if meetings are regularly held, minutes produced and decisions monitored and evaluated. The constitution of the committees can vary between the six participating countries and	Annually	Institutional assessment	Decree (or equivalent document) for the creation of committees Minutes of meetings, reports or decisions produced by committees	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	could also include NGOs, research institutions and other stakeholders. For Togo and Benin, a committee comprising both countries will be established. Annual targets.				
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
National Early Warning System established or strengthened	National early warning systems include Hydromet. The indicator measures absorptive capacity of resilience through preparation for negative impacts of hazards and to save essential assets and lives Defined criteria: 1. Target population identified 2.	Annually	Institutional assessment	Evaluation according to the criteria defined on the basis of the organic texts establishing the EWS, minutes of meetings, national contingency plans.	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	<p>Early Warning System technically established including IT and parameters 3. Dissemination and communication channels established 4. Response mechanism designed.</p> <p>Annual targets.</p>				
Benin					
Côte d’Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Targeted coastal area with flooding control measures (disaggregated by country)	<p>The indicator links to PDO indicator #2 and measures absorptive capacity of resilience due to the protection provided against flooding. The specific flooding control measures differ between the six participating countries – see PDO indicator #2.</p>	Annually	Technical review upon completion of works	Impact studies of the works to be carried out, impact studies of protection infrastructures carried out by the project (quick studies). The value of the indicator is the sum of the surfaces of the spaces of the littoral having benefited from	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	Cumulative targets.			the measures of fight against the flooding.	
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Shoreline with targeted coastal erosion control measures (disaggregated by country)	The indicator links to PDO indicator #1 and measures absorptive capacity of resilience due to the protection provided against erosion. The specific erosion control measures differ between the six participating countries – see PDO indicator #1. Cumulative targets.	Annually	Technical review upon completion of works	The number of kilometers will be determined from the review of the technical reports of the work.	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					



São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Sites/zones with pollution control measures (disaggregated by country)	<p>The indicator links to PDO indicator #3 and measures absorptive and adaptive capacity of resilience. The specific pollution control measures may differ between the six participating countries – see PDO indicator #3.</p> <p>The indicator aligns with GEF IW 3 Program 6 indicator 6.1.1 "Indicator 6.1.1: Adoption and implementation of ICM plans and reforms to protect coastal zones in LMEs (% of country coastline under ICM, # of countries adopting and applying ICM) as reported in GEF IW tracking tool score card." In Benin target site is Seme Oil Field, where risk of oil spill from abandoned platforms will be reduced.</p>	Annually	Technical review upon completion of works	Technical review on completion of work, use of project activity reports	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	Cumulative targets.				
Benin					
Côte d’Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					
Critical assets protected	The indicator measures critical assets protected because of the project. It concerns Senegal where (1) 1.8 km of urban road located on the Corniche in Dakar and (2) critical cultural infrastructure will be protected on the Ile de Goree, an island close to Dakar and on UNESCO's World Heritage List.			Technical review at the completion of the work, exploitation of the project activity reports.	
Coastal households with access to improved livelihood activities (disaggregated by country and by sex)	The indicator covers the social investments in communities under the project. It measures the transformative capacity of resilience as new livelihood options will be created. The	Annually	Field survey	Specific study, field survey listing the number of households in the targeted areas benefiting from micro-projects and review of project activity reports.	Regional Implementation Support Unit M&E function



	<p>improved livelihood activities cover those improvements in existing livelihood activities as well as alternative livelihood activities, and could also include livelihood activities in new settlements (linked to planned relocation).</p> <p>The indicator aligns with GEF indicator LD-2 Program 3 (Indicator 2.3: Value of resources flowing to SFM from diverse sources (e.g. PES, small credit schemes, voluntary carbon market).</p> <p>Cumulative targets.</p>				
Benin					
Côte d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Senegal					
Togo					



Local level planning committees in coastal resilience (including percentage of Women)				Use of minutes of committee meetings, lists of committee members and any reports produced by Local Committees	
Benin					
Cote d'Ivoire					
Mauritania					
Sao Tome and Principe					
Senegal					
Togo					

