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**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  
GROUP**

**PROGRAM FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE  
CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE NIGER BASIN (PIDACC/NB)**

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

*July 2018*

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## **Currency Equivalents**

(May 2018)

UA 1 = USD 1.44 = CFAF 780.95 = € 1.19

USD 1 = CFAF 543.06 FCFA

€ 1 = CFAF 655.957

## **Financial Year**

1<sup>st</sup> January - 31<sup>st</sup> December

## **Weights and measures**

1 metric ton	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2,20 pounds
1 meter (m)	=	3,28 feet
1 millimeter (mm)	=	0,03937 feet
1 kilometer (Km)	=	0,62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2,471 acres

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADMP	: Agricultural Development Master Plan
AFD	: French Development Agency
AfDB	: African Development Bank
ANDE	: National Environment Agency
BNETD	: National Technical Studies and Development Office
CF	: Classified Forests
CGFR	: Rural Land Management Committees
CS	: Community Service
DGFF	: Directorate General of Forests and Wildlife
DGRE	: Directorate General of Water Resources
DREF	: Regional Directorate of Water and Forests
ESAP	: Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	: European Union
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FIP	: Forest Investment Plan
GCF	: Green Climate Fund
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPHC	: General Population and Housing Census
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	: International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
MINEF	: Ministry of Water and Forests
OIPR	: Ivorian Parks and Reserves Office
OIREN	: Ivorian Observatory for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Products
NDP	: National Development Plan
NAIP	: National Agricultural Investment Program
PIP	: Public Investment Programs
PRCF	: Forest Cover Restoration Project
PSF1	: Forestry Sector Project Phase 1
PTF	: Technical and Financial Partners
REDD+	: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SODEFOR	: Forest Development Corporation
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Program
WB	: World Bank
WCS	: Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	: World Wide Fund for Nature

# Project Summary

## Project Overview

1.1 In order to reverse the deforestation trend, Côte d'Ivoire has, since 2011, been engaged in the REDD + process. It was selected as a pilot country for the second phase of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) to implement transformational projects under the joint management of the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Côte d'Ivoire has prepared a Forest Investment Plan which was approved in June 2016 by the FIP Sub-Committee for a total amount of USD 24 million. The Forest Rehabilitation and Resilience Improvement in the Center Region Project (PCFAR) is one of two PIF projects that has been identified for preparation and oversight by the Bank. For more efficiency and economics of scale, the Government has decided to integrate PCFAR as a component of the Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin Program (PIDACC / BN). PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire is also one of the first programs within the framework of the country's National Determined Contribution (NDC). Its overall objective is to contribute towards the improvement of the populations' resilience and that of the ecosystems. The main expected outcomes of the project are: i) restoring the Center region's forest capital; ii) preserving the ecosystems of the Niger basin; iii) improving the resilience of agro-pastoral production systems; and iv) improving integrated and shared management of natural resources. The project, estimated at CFAF 16.9 billion, will be jointly financed by the AfDB, FIP, GEF, EU, Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Ivorian Government and beneficiaries. The technical capacity building needs of the operators by the project will be defined in a participatory manner with the communities which will be in charge of the implementation of the activities relating to reforestation, development of agricultural value chains and improvement of the integrated and shared management of natural resources. The project will directly or indirectly affect about 1,819,679 people corresponding to the population of the two project areas, with about 50 percent women.

## Needs Assessment:

1.2 Côte d'Ivoire's forest cover decreased from 7.85 million ha in 1990 to 5.09 million ha in 2000 and 3.4 million ha in 2015, or about 11% of the national territory. Forests are therefore subject to strong pressure with an average annual deforestation rate of 2.69% over the 2000-2015 period. Climate aridification and a decrease in observed flows of the Niger basin watercourses for several decades, associated locally with land pressure contributed strongly to the generalized deterioration of natural resources, the destruction of the vegetal cover and the worsening of water and wind erosion and sand silting. Niger basin populations are highly dependent on natural resources (rainfed agriculture, livestock farming and fishing, highly vulnerable sectors / exposed to climatic hazards). The PIDACC project therefore offers the opportunity to attain three win objectives - mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction.

## Bank's value added

1.3 This operation is part of the continuity and consolidation of Bank operations in the area of natural resources and ecosystems management. The Bank's involvement is in line with the guidelines enshrined in the forest, environmental, agricultural and land policies. Indeed, although FIP's main objective is to reverse deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, especially through the implementation of projects in the agricultural and forestry sectors to reduce

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. PIDACC will also support the country's socio-economic development as a whole, both rural and urban, through improved food security, greater resilience to climate variability, and improved income streams stability. Security, especially land tenure, and income stability would improve the livelihoods of rural communities and are particularly important for improving access for families, women and youths to education and health.

## **Knowledge Management**

1.4 PIDACC responds to current major environmental challenges related to the fight against climate change, the preservation of bio-diversity, and the fight against desertification and land degradation, in accordance with the three Rio Conventions. The challenge is to stimulate the interest of communities in the need for rehabilitation and protection of forest resources. The capitalization actions of the achievements of research and development in forestry also aim to find answers to the failures of past projects. The project will generate other knowledge products that include: (i) climate risk management and the impacts of vulnerabilities; (ii) ownership of early warning reports; and (v) strategies for the presentation and dissemination of climate data. The interaction of different actors and stakeholders on climate perspectives will also provide an excellent platform for knowledge-sharing and community capacity building.

## Results-Based Logical Framework

<b>PROJECT COUNTRY AND NAME:</b>		Côte d'Ivoire: Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin Program (PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire)				
<b>PROJECT GOAL:</b>		The overall objective of PIDACC-CI is to contribute to the improvement of the resilience of populations and ecosystems through the sustainable management of natural resources				
<b>RESULTS CHAIN</b>		<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>			<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES</b>
		<b>Indicator (including CSI)</b>	<b>Baseline Situation</b>	<b>Target (2024)</b>		
<b>IMPACT</b>	Ecosystems are preserved	Additional tonnage of sequestered CO <sub>2</sub> / (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) Frequency of guarantee of the ecological flow of the Niger River Increased vegetation cover	- 3 out of 4 years -	7 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e 5 out of 6 years +10%	Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	<b>Risk:</b> Non sustainability of the facilities <b>Mitigation:</b> Empowering councils and communities
	Revenues have increased	Increase revenue in rural areas	-	+25%		
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	Ecosystems are restored and better managed	Area of degraded lands in the rural domain Afforestation Rate on Farms Additional sustainable cropland / natural habitats (ha) FRACC and operational PES mechanism	- - - -	≤ 15 % ≥ 30% 100,000/120,000 1	Agricultural statistics Periodic monitoring reports of the project Mid-term review report and project completion report	
	Productions are secure and enhanced	Variation in yields of tubers / cereals (%) Additional annual volume of mobilized water (million m <sup>3</sup> ) Additional annual production of vegetable, fish and meat (tons) Percentage of productions integrated into an agricultural value chain	- - - -	100% / ≥ 60% 30 500,000 / 3,000 / 60,000 ≥ 25%		
	Adaptability to cc enhanced	Number of households adopting CSA practices Number of green jobs created for rural youths	- -	150,000 25,000 (50% W <sup>1</sup> )		
<b>COMPONENT 1: Restoration of the forest capital and improvement of the Resilience of the Central Regions</b>						
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>SC1.1 SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AND PLANTED FORESTS</b>	Number of nursery stock acquired for forest plantations	0	7,750, 000		<b>Risk:</b> Low mobilization / ownership of beneficiary population <b>Mitigation measures:</b> Implementing through participatory approach.  <b>Risks:</b> land disputes <b>Mitigation measures:</b> Sensitization of the population and conflict management support through the establishment of consultation frameworks for natural resources management
		Number of nurserymen groupings trained	0	40 (50% W)		
		Agroforestry areas / value afforestation / Wood energy (ha)	0	15,000/2200/2000		
		Areas of developed firewalls rehabilitated (ha)	0	5 000		
		Number of tricycles donated to nurserymen groupings	0	80 (50% W)		
		Number of groups assisted in the preparation of sub-projects	0	400 (50% W)		
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>SC1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN</b>	Area of perennial agricultural plantations created (ha)	-	2000 (30% W)		
		Area of vegetable crops / cassava crops supported (ha)	-	1,000 / 1,000 (100% W)		
		Area of old plantations rehabilitated	-	4 400		
		Number of groups with production equipment / tricycles	-	40/60 (50% W)		
		Number of rest parks / production farms created	-	20 / 80		
		Number of groups supported with resilient technology kits	-	14 (50% W)		
		Areas developed with New Resilient Technologies (ha)	-	10,000 (30% W)		

	<b>SC1.3 CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	Number of textbooks / technical catalogs developed and disseminated Number of technical extension agents trained and equipped Number of Directions equipped with 4x4 vehicles Trained and equipped bushfires committees Number of producers sensitized on NRM best practices Area of secure land under PES contract (ha)		4 20 6 700 (30% W) 2,000,000 (50% W) 20,000 (30% W)		
<b>COMPONENT 2: Improving the resilience of ecosystems and populations in the Niger sub-basin</b>						
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>SC2.1 DEVELOPING THE RESILIENCE OF RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS</b>	Water and Soil Conservation WSC / DRS (Ha) Ravines / stabilized banks (km) Rehabilitated and managed forests (ha) Operationalized FRACC / PSE / SAP Master Plans of sub-watersheds elaborated Number of agro-climatological stations installed Number of trained technical services executives Number of producers sensitized on the fight against water pollution	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,800 55 2,656 1/1/1 1 9 195 (30% W) 1,500 (50% W)	Project Activity Reports	<b>Risk:</b> Population's ownership <b>Mitigation Measures:</b> Communication plan on the program <b>Risk:</b> Insufficient coordination between TFPs  <b>Mitigation measures:</b> Single coordination unit and organization of joint missions
	<b>SC 2.2 DEVELOPING THE RESILIENCE OF POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS</b>	Number of water reservoirs / developed area (ha) Livestock course layout (km) Docks / nursery station (unit) Number of management committees set up and equipped (unit) Number of ponded water reservoirs Invasive plants treated and valued (km) Community plans for CC adaptation developed Number of communities infrastructure / subprojects Number of young SMEs Number of producers accompanied for CC integration Number of water users (res) trained	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	28/1,500 160 2/1 28 28 60 10 20/50 (30% W) 10 (50% W) 15,000 (50%) 500 (30% W)	Periodic monitoring reports of the project	
<b>COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>						
	S/C 3.1: Regional coordination régionale S/C 3.2: National coordination	Number of annual AWPB work plans Number of quarterly activity reports Number of annual audit reports accepted Number of meetings of the steering committee organized	0 0 0 0	6 24 6 12	Activity reports	<b>Risk:</b> Coordination in 9 countries <b>Mitigation:</b> Accountability of national CUs
<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Component 1: Restoration of the forest capital and improvement of the Resilience of the Central Regions:FCFA8,603,100,000</b> <b>Component 2: Improving the resilience of ecosystems and populations in the Niger sub-basin: CFAF 6,755,376,000</b> <b>Component 3: Project management</b>  <b>Component 1 = 42%</b> <b>Component 2 = 49%</b> <b>Component 3 = 9%</b>				<b>Overall Project Cost: CFAF 16,904,476,000</b> <b>Financing Sources:</b> ADF : USD 7.5 million (25%) GCF: USD 6.3 million (20%) GEF : USD 0.59 million (2%) EU= USD 1.67 million (5%) FIP = USD 9 million (32%) Country = USD 3.37 million (11%) Beneficiaries = USD 1.80 million (5%)	

W<sup>1</sup>= Women

## Project Implementation Schedule

		2018	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024								
		T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4					
1	Approval by other Financiers																														
2	Approval by the Board																														
3	Signing of agreements																														
4	Loan effectiveness																														
5	1 <sup>st</sup> disbursement																														
6	Project launch																														
7	Signing of direct contracts																														
8	Signing of contracts																														
9	Review and approval of sub-projects																														
10	Implementation of sub-projects																														
11	Implementation of capacity building activities																														
12	Mid-term evaluation																														
13	Audits																														
14	Government Completion Report																														
15	Bank Completion Report																														
16	<b>Closing December 2025</b>																														

**COTE D'IVOIRE**  
**PROGRAM FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**  
**ADAPTATION IN THE NIGER BASIN (PIDACC CÔTE D'IVOIRE)**

The management from the African Development Bank (AfDB) submits this report and recommends that a USD 2.64 million grant and a USD 6.36 million loan from the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the FIP Investment Plan (IP) of Republic of Côte d'Ivoire are approved under the Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation Program (PIDACC).

## **1. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT AND RATIONALE**

### **Project links with country strategy and objectives**

1.1 In order to reverse the deforestation trend, Côte d'Ivoire has, since 2011, been engaged in the REDD + process, with the support of the AfDB and other partners such as the World Bank (WB), UNDP, the French Development Agency and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). This commitment enabled Côte d'Ivoire to be admitted in 2014 into the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN-REDD. Similarly, Côte d'Ivoire has applied for the FIP. Following its selection as FIP pilot country, Côte d'Ivoire has prepared an IP which has been endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee for a total amount of USD 24 million. The WB and AfDB, as implementing agencies, respectively support the preparation and implementation of a USD 15 million project and a USD 9 million PCFAR project. PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire integrates PCFAR among its components.

1.2 PIDACC is in line with the 2016-2020 NDP, which focuses on five strategic outcomes: (i) the quality of institutions and governance in all its forms; (ii) the availability and capacities of women and men to build an emerging and prosperous Côte d'Ivoire; (iii) changes in production and consumption patterns to engineer emergence; (iv) development of strategic infrastructures as a lever for emergence and in line with the principles of environmental sustainability; and (v) advantageous integration into the regional and global trade network. Outcome 4 of Strategic Thrust 4 considers the issue of natural resources as a contributor to achieving "sustainable management of natural resources and capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change" and one of actions of this outcome is "implementing the FIP in Southwest and Belier". The PIDACC project therefore ties in well with Côte d'Ivoire's priorities.

1.3 It is in line with the Bank's vision, through 3 of the Bank's High.5s - i) "Feed Africa": strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa (2016-2025) of which one of the objectives is to eliminate extreme poverty and malnutrition; ii) improve the living conditions of the people of Africa; and iii) integrate Africa through the sustainable management of the natural resources of the Niger River Basin. In addition, the Bank attaches special importance to the fight against deforestation, through one of the objectives of its Strategy (2013-2022) which is the transition to green growth in Africa.

### **Rationale for Bank intervention**

1.4 The Bank's involvement is in line with the guidelines enshrined in the forest, environmental, agricultural and land policies. Indeed, although the main objective of the FIP is to reverse deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, notably through the implementation of projects in the agricultural and forestry sectors. PIDACC will also support

the country's socio-economic development and communities - both rural and urban - through improved food security, greater resilience to climate variability, revenues from payments for environmental services and better stability of revenue streams.

1.5 Water erosion and silting constitute a serious threat to the ecosystems of the Niger Basin, on the one hand, for downstream water flows and the maintenance of biological balances and natural ecosystems, and on the other hand, for habitats and all socio-economic activities in the basin. Significant declines of 40 to 60% in average annual flow volumes have been recorded, as well as a reduction in the flow of river tributaries and severe low flows. These phenomena, amplified year by year by recurring droughts, weaken the living conditions of the populations and biodiversity in the Niger basin. The groups most vulnerable to these climate change impacts in the basin are women and young people due to their limited access to natural resources. These constraints can only be addressed through the implementation of coordinated, synergistic and concerted actions for the protection of ecosystems that are part of a broader regional program for the sustainable development of the Niger Basin. The great variability of water resources in the Niger basin also imposes the need for storm-water storage infrastructure to cope with the increasing needs of the various sectors and the decrease in the flow in the river. The need for multi-purpose infrastructure is justified by the fact that countries must find solutions to the food, environmental and energy crises, they have been facing for several years.

1.6 Recent operations in the sector include: (i) the Sustainable Forest Resources Management Project in the Central, East and South-West Regions of Burkina Faso; completed in 2010, ii) the Niger River Basin Soil Control Program completed in 2010; and (iii) the Integrated Fight Against Aquatic Plants Proliferation in West Africa completed in 2011. Completion reports for these projects were approved and their implementation rated satisfactory with an average rating of 3. The lessons learned from these experiences were taken into account in the design of this program. They underline: (i) the need to favor projects of simple design and focusing on priority actions in the field of poverty reduction, for which the populations can mobilize themselves; (ii) the involvement of decentralized authorities in the implementation of projects through a participatory approach constitutes an important pillar of sustainability of actions; (iii) the participatory approach based on the decentralized management of forest resources ensures strong support from the populations; (iv) the strong mobilization and support of women for actions aimed at preserving natural resources and enhancing the spaces / territories revitalized; and (v) the limitation of rural migration through creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas. Very few development projects are taking place in the region's rural areas. Only the Arable Agro-Industrial Cluster Development Project (2PAI-B) is underway, but it only covers the Belier administrative region. The project areas have assets that are conducive to economic revitalization with the presence of socio-economic infrastructure (roads, health centers, schools, etc.).

1.7 For the 2013-2017 period, the AfDB's Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Côte d'Ivoire focuses on two areas of intervention: (i) strengthening governance and accountability; and (ii) infrastructure development in support of economic recovery, both of which support the effective implementation of the FIP. The second area aims at supporting the Government's efforts to secure the conditions for long-term growth. The strategic orientations of each institution complement each other and support Côte d'Ivoire's ambitions for a transition to greener economic growth.

## **Aid Coordination**

1.8 The Ivorian Government is being supported by several technical and financial, multilateral and bilateral partners in the fight against climate change. As part of the

preparation of the REDD + strategy, it has put in place a framework for collaboration between donors with a view to ensuring effective and efficient coordination of the programs and projects concerned. A wide range of development partners are involved in the different phases of the REDD program, which itself is a partnership between UNDP, FAO, UNEP and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF, supported by the WB), UN-REDD and AFD).

1.9 The Bank's active portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire currently has two operations in the agricultural and environmental sector: The Agricultural Infrastructure Development Support Project in the Indénié-Djuablin Region (PAIA-ID) and the Belier Agro-Industrial Cluster Development Project (2PAI-B) financed with an ADB loan of UA 50.56 million and an ADF loan / grant UA 29.44 million. In addition to the Bank, many development partners are involved in the agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire including FAO, WB BOAD, EU, AFD, WFP, IDB, IFAD, BADEA, JICA, GIZ, Spanish Cooperation, Chinese Economic Cooperation and the Government of India. These Partners are grouped together in a sector group called "Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment" which aims to facilitate discussions and dialogue with the Ivorian Government in order to ensure better coordination and effectiveness of external assistance.

Sector or sub-sector*	Size (in 2017)		
	GDP	Exports	Labor
Forest and environment	0,3 % (estimation 2017)	ND	0,7 %
<b>Stakeholders - Annual Public Expenditures (CFAF)**</b>			
<b>Government</b> (average 2015-2017)	<b>Donors</b>	(averages 2015-2017)	
CFAF 6,000,000,000 (0.1% of overall expenses)*	ITTO	700,000,000	
	GEF	190,000,000	
	IFAD	470,000,000	
	IDA	4,500,000,000	
	UN REDD	2,100,000,000	
	EU	800,000,000	
	AFD C2D	16,000,000,000	
	FGEF	400,000,000	
	Total	25,160,000,000	
	<b>Level of aid coordination</b>		
Existence of thematic working groups	YES		
Existence of a global sectoral program	NO		
AfDB's role in aid coordination	Member of the Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment Group		
(*) Sources: C2D CORENA, PAFARCI, REDD+ Program,			
(**) Source : MINEF/DEPE, SEP REDD+, OIPR			

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Project Components

Components	Costs	Description
<b>Component 1</b> Restoration of the forest capital and improvement of	8,603.1 (51%)	<b>Plantation development support:</b> Production of 7,750,000 forest seedlings for reforestation plots, fire protection and agro-forestry, 15,000 ha of agro-forestry plots, 2,000 ha of high-value reforestation, 2,000 ha of wood energy reforestation, 5,000 ha of forest firewalls, 200 ha of urban forest in Yamoussoukro, equipment of groups of nurseries in 80

Components	Costs	Description
the Resilience of the Central Regions		<p>tricycles, implementation of environmental measures, monitoring and environmental monitoring by the ANDE.</p> <p><b>Development of agricultural value chain:</b> Assistance to 400 groups in the preparation of sub-projects, 66 supervision missions by the DGFF; Creation of 2,000 ha of perennial agricultural plantations, 1,000 ha of vegetable crops, 1,000 ha of cassava crops, rehabilitation of 4,400 ha of old plantations, securing 100 blocks of plots; 20 GIE equipment in agricultural machinery, 20 GIE attiéké processing equipment and derivative in production equipment, GIE equipment in 60 tricycles; Support creation of 20 Rest Parks; Establishment of 20 trout farms, 20 helicicultural farms, 20 beekeeping farms, 20 farms for mushroom production; Dissemination of 94 climate-resilient technology kits, development of 8,400 ha with new climate resilient technologies.</p> <p><b>Capacity building:</b> Development of a project financing manual, Development of 3 manuals / technical catalogs (agroforestry, resilient agricultural technologies, best practices), Editing and dissemination of 10,000 manuals / catalogs; Organization of 6 training sessions on the different themes (agroforestry, resilient agricultural technologies, good practices); Providing DREF and DRCF with 5 units of 4x4 vehicles, providing AT with 20 motorcycles; Organization of awareness-raising mission by ATEF for sub-projects; Provision of 700 bushfire control committees with technical equipment; Support to efforts at securing 1,250 ha; Realization of a feasibility study for the operationalization of PES, Contracts of PES on 20,000 ha.</p>
<b>Component 2</b> Improving the resilience of ecosystems and populations in the Niger sub-basin	CFAF 6,755.4 million (40 %)	<p><b>Developing the resilience of natural resources and ecosystems:</b> technical assistance for the development of sub-projects, the creation of 300 ha of reforestation against erosion, the completion of 50 km of mechanical and biological riverbanks treatment, the creation of 50 km riverbank conservation devices (bunds), the conservation of water and soil in 3,000 ha of cultivated plots, the planting of trees in classified, communal and village forests on 40,000 ha, the expansion of forest cover through the promotion of voluntary natural reserves of 400 ha, the upgrade of 5 hydrometric stations on the Niger River and its tributaries, the sensitization of users on the fight against pollution, the building of the adaptation and intervention capacity of regional actors, the operationalization of IWRM, operationalization of the PES mechanism and the development of the master plan for the Niger sub-basin in Côte d'Ivoire..</p> <p><b>Developing the resilience of the populations:</b> the rehabilitation of 27 water reservoirs for pastoral purposes, the development of 96 km of PALE and LOKPOHO routes, the construction of the Kouban small dam, the construction of 2 landing stages, the acquisition of 19 boats, the establishment of 1 nursery station and the stocking of 27 water reservoirs, training, organization and equipment of 28 infrastructure management committees, training, organization and equipment of the fisheries sub-sector actors, control 45 km of invasive plant species, acquire equipment for small infrastructure management committees, construction of 15 community-based climate change adaptation facilities, support for the implementation of 10 NRM SMEs for young people, financing of 25 sub-projects of vulnerable groups, developing multi-purpose infrastructure management methods, developing or updating 10 community plans for adaptation to climate change, upgrading or installation of 5 agro-meteorological stations, the extension of good adaptation to climate change to 100,000 producers, agro-climatic support of 1,000 producers and the training of 50 user member associations in adaptation to climate change and GRN.</p>
<b>Component 3</b> Project Management	CFAF 1,546.0 million (9 %)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning of project activities</li> <li>▪ Coordination and monitoring of activities</li> <li>▪ Procurement of goods, services and works</li> <li>▪ Financial management</li> <li>▪ Project monitoring &amp; evaluation</li> <li>▪ Annual audits and final evaluation of the project</li> </ul>

## Technical solutions selected and alternative solutions examined

2.1 Forest-related economic activities contribute to improving the incomes of rural households and thus mitigate the impact of droughts and difficult times. The Côte d'Ivoire's forest cover decreased from 7.85 million ha in 1990 to 5.09 million ha in 2000 and 3.4 million ha in 2015, or about 11% of the national territory. Forests are subject to strong pressure with an average annual deforestation rate of 2.69% over the 2000-2015 period. The main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are: (i) the very significant expansion of agriculture, cocoa

farming especially, over the last 25 years; (ii) the uncontrolled exploitation of forests (sawmilling, industrial exploitation, wood energy exploitation, as well as significant governance deficits in the management of forest resources); (iii) bush fires (which are also linked to agriculture); and (iv) mining, including gold panning. State-owned forest management alone does not control the process of deforestation and forest degradation and has limited the potential for forest development for the local populations' development. It is necessary to recognize the need for greater community participation in forest management.

2.2 The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) conducted at the Niger Basin level has made it possible to classify transboundary environmental problems in the following major groups: i) soil degradation (degradation of vegetation cover and soil degradation); ii) degradation of water resources (reduced availability and quality of water / water pollution); iii) loss of biodiversity (flora, fauna and wetlands); and iv) aquatic invasive plant species. The highest priority has been given to basin-wide land degradation as a transboundary environmental problem. Medium-priority transboundary environmental issues include: (i) degradation of water resources through declining quality and availability of the water regime; and (ii) loss of biodiversity and plant fauna. Variability and climate change have also been identified as a major cross-cutting environmental issue.

2.3 The PIDACC project is designed to promote sustainable solutions to identified climate change issues and impacts. The program's sector goal is to help improve the population's resilience and increase carbon sequestration capacity. The specific objectives are to: (i) preserve Bigger Basin ecosystems, in particular, by reducing the silting process of the Niger River; ii) improve the resilience of agro-pastoral production systems; iii) improve integrated and shared management of natural resources; and iv) increase the forest cover of the old cocoa loop. The technical solutions selected seek to replicate activities that have already been successful in other areas that are facing the same calamities. The activities were designed to enhance the resilience of project areas to the effects of frequent and recurring droughts and other environmental shocks, using an integrated approach to improving water and forest management, reducing erosion and silting, reducing the degradation of natural resources and strengthening people's adaptive capacities.

2.4 The scale, the diversity of the activities to be carried out in each of the 9 Niger Basin countries and at the regional level, the diversity of the financial partners of the PIDACC / BN, and to reach the expected results of the program, it is important to agree on a common implementation approach to be applied at country and regional level. The synergistic implementation of all components of the program requires i) Development of a sub-basin development plan for each country, ii) construction / rehabilitation of multi-purpose water infrastructure including a flagship infrastructure for the component - country; iii) implementation of WSC sub-projects by communities and / or enterprises in infrastructure sub-basins; iv) development of Community action plans for adaptation to climate change; v ) financing of sub-projects for the development of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries activities around infrastructure; and vi) the supervision of communities for the use of climate information, infrastructure management and maintenance.

*Table 0-1: Alternatives considered and reasons for rejection*

Alternative	Short description	Reason for rejection
State forest management	The Forest Service manages classified forests	This mode of management has demonstrated its limits in its ability to control forest degradation.
Construction of large multipurpose hydroelectricity infrastructure	Build large dams at strategic locations to provide sufficient water for hydroelectricity needs and agro-pastoral communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional capacity to ensure sustainability and community management of major water works</li> <li>• High cost and potential negative impacts on the environment</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock and population needs are scattered in agrosilvopastoral areas. As a result, there are several small water mobilization infrastructure to respond to the situation.</li> </ul>
Massive increase in the number of groundwater collection points	Create an increased number of new water collection points, including boreholes, shallow wells and small ponds to improve access to water, especially during dry seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential creation of overgrazed areas or new housing</li> <li>• Very low mobilized water volumes (low flows in the basement) due to the magnitude of the needs</li> <li>• Lack of reliable data on groundwater</li> <li>• Means of dewatering are poorly adapted to isolated rural communities.</li> <li>• Infrastructure that is not very suitable for multiple uses, including fish farming.</li> </ul>

## Project Type

2.5 PIDACC is an investment project financed by the Bank, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the European Union (EU) under the Cote d'Ivoire Forest Investment Program and Niger Basin Climate Resilience Investment Plan (CRIP). It aims to combat climate change by securing agro-pastoral production systems, increasing forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of natural resources and fighting poverty.

## Project cost and financing arrangements

2.6 The total cost of the PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire project, including tax-and customs duties exempt contingencies, is estimated at CFAF 16,904 billion, or about USD 30.2 million. The summary of the estimated project cost, by component and by category of expenditure, is presented in the tables below.

2.7 The project will be jointly financed by the Bank, FIP, GEF, GCF, the EU, the Government and beneficiaries. The ADF loan is UA 3 million, the FIP loan is USD 6.36 million, the ADF grant UA 2 million, the FIP grant of USD 2.64 million, the GCF grant is USD 6.3 million, the EU grant is EUR 1.41 million, and the GEF grant is USD 0.59 million or 83.3% of the total cost of the program. The Government will contribute CFAF 1.73 billion while beneficiaries will provide FCFA 961 million.

Table 0-2: Estimated cost per component

COMPONENT	(CFAF, Million)			(USD'000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base Costs
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
<b>1. RESTORATION OF FOREST CAPITAL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESILIENCE OF CENTRAL REGIONS</b>								
1.1 SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AND AGROFOREST PLANTATIONS	2,822.2	835.0	3,657.2	5,196.9	1,537.5	6,734.4	23	24
1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS	1,548.0	675.4	2,223.4	2,850.5	1,243.7	4,094.2	30	15
3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE CAPABILITIES	1,244.5	103.5	1,348.0	2,291.6	190.6	2,482.2	8	9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,614.7</b>	<b>1,613.9</b>	<b>7,228.6</b>	<b>10,339.0</b>	<b>2,971.8</b>	<b>13,310.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2. IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND POPULATIONS IN THE NIGER SUB-BASIN</b>								
2.1 DEVELOPING THE RESILIENCE OF RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS	2,572.3	717.9	3,290.2	4,736.7	1,321.9	6,058.6	22	22
2.2 DEVELOPING THE RESILIENCE OF POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS	2,170.1	1,033.3	3,203.4	3,996.1	1,902.7	5,898.8	32	21
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,742.4</b>	<b>1,751.2</b>	<b>6,493.6</b>	<b>8,732.8</b>	<b>3,224.6</b>	<b>11,957.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>1,462.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>1,546.0</b>	<b>2,692.1</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>2,846.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL BASELINE COSTS</b>	<b>11,819.1</b>	<b>3,449.1</b>	<b>15,268.2</b>	<b>21,763.9</b>	<b>6,351.2</b>	<b>28,115.1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>

Physical Contingencies	334.0	136.0	470.0	615.0	250.5	865.5	29	3
Price Contingencies	373.5	89.6	463.1	687.8	165.0	852.7	19	3
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>12,526.6</b>	<b>3,674.7</b>	<b>16,201.3</b>	<b>23,066.6</b>	<b>6,766.7</b>	<b>29,833.3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>106</b>

Table 0-3: Project cost by category of expenditure

CATEGORIES	(USD'000)							
	GCF	GEF	EU	ADF	FIP	Government	Beneficiaires	TOTAL
A. SERVICES	1,758.9	137.8	262.8	1,564.1	1,852.0	430.2	6.9	6,013.1
B. GOODS	368.2	139.3	-	2,273.5	3,002.5	777.5	262.5	6,823.5
C. WORKS	4,019.3	317.8	1,448.2	2,910.3	3,034.5	1,753.5	1,287.1	14,800.8
C. PERSONNEL	-	-	-	316.7	953.0	89.8	-	1,367.8
D. OPERATION								
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>6,331.8</b>	<b>595.0</b>	<b>1,711.0</b>	<b>7,205.4</b>	<b>9,000.0</b>	<b>3,394.8</b>	<b>1,556.5</b>	<b>29,833.3</b>

Table 2.6: Disbursement schedule by components

COMPONENT	Totals Including Contingencies (USD'000)							Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
<b>1. RESTORATION OF FOREST CAPITAL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESILIENCE OF CENTRAL REGIONS</b>								
1.1 SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AND AGROFOREST PLANTATIONS	1,029.5	2,129.9	2,111.7	1,605.0	261.8	259.9	7,397.7	
1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS	136.7	1,165.4	1,157.3	1,126.5	515.6	71.4	4,173.0	
1.3 STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE CAPABILITIES	591.9	455.6	465.0	446.5	335.4	203.3	2,497.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,758.1</b>	<b>3,750.9</b>	<b>3,733.9</b>	<b>3,178.0</b>	<b>1,112.8</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>14,068.4</b>	
<b>2. IMPROVING THE RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND POPULATIONS IN THE NIGER SUB-BASIN</b>								
2.1 DEVELOPING THE RESILIENCE OF RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS	2,134.1	1,797.1	1,710.9	629.7	-	-	6,271.8	
2.2 DEVELOPING RESILIENCE OF POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS	2,464.6	1,834.2	890.7	631.2	635.7	62.2	6,518.6	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,598.7</b>	<b>3,631.2</b>	<b>2,601.6</b>	<b>1,261.0</b>	<b>635.7</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>12,790.4</b>	
<b>3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>839.6</b>	<b>419.9</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>434.2</b>	<b>441.6</b>	<b>412.2</b>	<b>2,974.5</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>7,196.4</b>	<b>7,802.1</b>	<b>6,762.5</b>	<b>4,873.2</b>	<b>2,190.1</b>	<b>1,009.0</b>	<b>29,833.3</b>	

Table 0-4: Financing sources

Source of Financing	(USD'000)			Percent
	Foreign	Local	Total	
GCF	1,789.1	4,542.7	6,331.8	21.2
GEF	175.6	419.4	595.0	2.0
EU	334.7	1,376.4	1,711.0	5.7
ADF	2,190.6	5,014.8	7,205.4	24.2
FIP	1,737.1	7,301.7	9,000	30.3
Government	21.5	3,373.3	3,394.8	11.4
Beneficiaires	518.2	1,038.3	1,556.5	5.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,766.7</b>	<b>23,066.6</b>	<b>29,833.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.8 The project covers two zones: the first zone is located in the heart of the country and comprises 5 administrative regions (Belier, Gbèkè, N'zi, Moronou, Iffou) and 11 Divisions (Bocanda, Kouassi-Kouassikro, Dimbokro, Bongouanou, Daoukro, M'Bahiakro, Bouaké, Sakassou, Béoumi, Tiébissou, Didiévi) and the city of Yamoussoukro. This zone covers, for the most part, the old "cocoa loop" which is about 25,965 km<sup>2</sup>. The second zone covers an area of

28,982 km<sup>2</sup> and covers the national portion of the Niger basin, located in the north-west of the country, and covers eight Divisions: Boundiali, Kouto, Odienné, Tengrela, Samatiguila, Madinani and Minignan, spread over 4 administrative regions (Bagoué, Kabadougou, Folon, Poro). Directly or indirectly, the project will benefit the entire population of the areas of intervention, a total of 1,819,679 inhabitants for the two zones (about 1,179,700 inhabitants for the Center and 640,000 inhabitants for the sub-basin Niger), of which about 50 percent are women. The direct beneficiaries targeted by the project are small producers and vulnerable groups (women and youths). The project will focus on the restoring ecosystems and boosting agricultural value chains. The project will build the capacity of small producers and women by training and providing equipment for processing and developing agricultural products.

### **Participatory approach for the identification, formulation and implementation of the project**

2.9 The identification and design of this project was based on a participatory approach, which allowed all stakeholders, both at the central and regional level, to be informed and to be able to contribute to the identification of the problems, solutions and strategies to be used in the design and implementation of this project in order to ensure the restoration of forest capital. The two regions concerned by the project were visited, and surveys of all the actors were conducted. In each of these areas, exchanges on the project's problems first took place with prefectural authorities, then with all the regional or divisional technical services concerned by the problem (environment, forests, agriculture, animal production, education, mining, industry, construction, plan, tourism, culture, women, etc.), local authorities (regional council, municipalities), regional chambers of agriculture, NGOs, village communities, etc. This approach has deepened the debates on the identification, design and implementation strategy of this project and the collection of documentation as well as statistical data. PIDACC is a multinational regional program with the ambition of boosting regional integration through consultation and cooperation between NBA member states. Its implementation will be based on a participatory approach and on decentralization through the close involvement of the actors concerned, and more particularly, the beneficiary populations. Also the needs definition to the participatory monitoring and evaluation of the sub-projects.

### **Consideration of Bank Group experience and lessons learned in project design**

2.10 The Bank's active portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire, as at 31 May 2018, comprises 36 projects, for a total commitment of UA 942.9 million. It comprises resources from the ADF and ADB windows. The sector distribution of the Bank's portfolio reflects the predominance of infrastructure (roads, energy) 54%, followed by agriculture (19%) and other sectors (27%). It should be noted that 14 ongoing financings are at risk, that is, about 37%. Ongoing operations include: i) Agricultural Infrastructure Development Support Project in the Indénié-Djuablin Region, through a grant of UA 21.6 million approved in March 2012; and ii) Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-B) financed through an ADB loan of UA 50.56 million and an ADF loan/grant of UA 29.44 million. The lessons from this project's reviews have been taken into account in the design of PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire, including: (i) increased consideration of the value chain approach; (ii) optimization of the performance of delegated project managers through a better definition of roles and tasks; (iii) expected improvement of the procurement process by boosting the quality of procurement files in order to recruit competent firms and enterprises; and (iv) establishment of competent human resources for efficient management of activities, including cross-cutting components (environment and gender). Additional funding from the NTF, in the form of a loan of UA 4 million, has been approved to support agribusiness activities.

## Key performance indicators

2.11 The internal monitoring and evaluation of project activities and the indicators defined in the logical framework will be ensured by the PCU monitoring and evaluation specialist, in close collaboration with all the partners and associated structures, including, in particular, the DGFF, DGRE, DREFs, the FIP focal point and the NBA's focal point structure. Particular emphasis will be placed on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be tracked and collected internally and defining those specific to women. From the baseline, monitoring will include: (i) changes in the surface area of degraded land in the rural area; (ii) expansion of afforestation rate in farms; (iii) increased income from NTFPs; (iv) volume of water mobilized per year; (v) increase in agricultural production; (vi) variation in yields of tubers / market gardeners; (vii) percentage of integrated productions in an agricultural value chain; (viii) change in the adoption rate of resilient technologies; (ix) Number of supported EIGs (M / F); (x) Number of green jobs created (m / f); (xi) Number of producers adopting CSA best practices; (xii) Number of training and awareness programs implemented; (xiii) Number of women participating in training and awareness programs. The set of indicators selected for the project will be aligned with the indicators selected at a wider level, under the FIP and the National program for rural sector (PNSR). The various supervision missions and periodic activity reports will report on the level of achievement of each of the indicators.

## 3. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

### Economic and financial performance

3.1 The project has several benefits which includes: i) Improvement of production performances and value added in the agroforestry, forestry, food and fisheries sectors supported by the project: extension of surfaces, increased productivity, significant volumes produced and processed; (ii) Improvement of producers' technical knowledge and management capacities of their farms and their various production workshops (perennial crops, annual crops, livestock, small livestock, fish farming); (iii) Improved forest cover, with an impact on i) local climate and rainfall; (iv) availability of water resources; (iv) increased availability of biomass; (v) Improvement of rangelands and water points for livestock, and thus livestock systems; (vii) Improving the well-being, income and food security of the population; (viii) job creation in agricultural, forestry and fisheries production and processing; (ix) The effects of carbon sequestration, and its financial impacts; x) The improvement of ecological balance and the extension of habitats for wildlife. Some of these benefits are not economically quantifiable, although they contribute significantly to the economic success of project support. The quantitative analysis therefore focused only on i) cumulative incomes from quantifiable forest and agricultural production (cash crops, food crops, small livestock / NTFPs); ii) carbon sequestration permitted by the same activities, as well as its co-benefits; and iii) job creation brought about by the project.

3.2 **Financial Analysis:** The project will finance productive activities (agroforestry, long-term plantations, small livestock farming, exploited forest plantations, cassava, market gardening) which will generate profits of up to CFAF 164 billion by year 25 and CFAF 360 billion by the end of year 56. However, these productive activities generate costs (labor, inputs, etc.) for producers. On the basis of the developed operating accounts, we can estimate these costs at CFAF 106 billion by year 25 and CFAF 162 billion by year 56. The total margin released will be positive from year 7. The analysis gives an internal rate of return of 12.77% at year 25 if the charges and benefits of all productive activities are merged. The project will have two important effects to generate expected outputs: (i) a leverage effect to initiate investments,

including the coverage of the initial expenses to be incurred; and (ii) the financing of part of the project's supervision and technical support necessary for production activities.

**3.3 Economic Analysis:** It is based on the same general calculation method as the financial analysis (same operating accounts), but the reference data are adjusted as follows: i) The cost of labor is reduced to its opportunity cost, estimated by default by more precise data, at 65% of the financial price (CFAF 975 against CFAF1,500); and (ii) the prices of agricultural products are adjusted to their export parity value, that is, their FOB (Free on Board) price, less transport, marketing and port charges. On average, the reference price used is about 54% higher than the field price used for the financial analysis. The economic analysis therefore shows an economic rate of return (ERR) that is significantly higher than the IRR, close to 28.5% over 25 years and a margin-to-cost ratio of 75%. These figures, which are significantly higher than the IRR, can be explained by a reference price of the labor force reduced to its opportunity cost (65%) and reference prices with export parity better than the local prices available to producers. In addition, the carbon benefits and co-benefits are included in the calculations. The project's success is based on the involvement of beneficiaries and their capacity to mobilize labor to carry out plantations and crop maintenance. A 27% increase in the cost of labor (that is, CFAF 1,900 against CFAF 1,500 today) cancels the NPV and reduces the IRR to 10%. The ERR falls by only 2%.

## **Environmental and social impact**

**3.2.1 Environment:** The project is classified under environmental category 1 with regards to its potential impacts on the biophysical and human environment. However, it will not lead to involuntary population displacement. In line with the Bank's guidelines and policies and Côte d'Ivoire's regulatory, legal and institutional framework, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed for Component 1 of forest cover restoration while an EMPF was developed for Component 2 for Resilience Development in the Niger sub-basin. PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire will have major positive impacts on the environment and on the preservation and restoration of forests including: i) better conservation of biological diversity; ii) improvement of the productive capital of forests iii) preservation of the quality of water resources; (iv) contribution to reducing the greenhouse effect through the development of carbon sinks and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; (v) conservation of watersheds, soils and prevention of erosion; and vi) securing agropastoral and fish production. The most significant negative impacts on the environment include (i) the destruction of vegetation during multi-purpose infrastructure construction works; ii) soil disturbance and (iii) water and soil pollution related to pesticide use. The ESMF and the ESMP have developed different measures and activities to minimize, reduce and optimize the potential (negative and positive) impacts and effects of the project and associated costs and provisions. The implementation of environmental measures will involve various actors (Administration, communities, grassroots organizations, NGOs, populations, women, the private sector, research institutes, service providers and specialized consultants, etc.). The environmental monitoring of the project will be ensured by the structure having authority in the matter in Côte d'Ivoire namely the National Environment Agency (ANDE) and the Regional Directorates for the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD).

**3.4 Climate change:** As the project falls within the FIP and the NBA framework, all these components contribute to the mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. Indeed, awareness-raising activities on the sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change, water mobilization for agropastoral activities, CES / DRS activities, tree planting in agroforestry as well as in the planting of trees or firewalls will contribute to the increase in production and the rate of forest cover. In addition, the shade created by planted trees will develop a micro-climate favorable to other crops. Carbon stocks are constituted, thus mitigating the effects of global warming. In addition, alternative income from the project will

enable people to compensate for the losses and expenditures due to climate change, including drought, and decreases in soil fertility. The resilience to climate change of communities is thus strengthened. The PIDACC thus contributes to a triple gain (Adaptation, mitigation and fight against poverty).

**3.5 Gender:** Women make up almost 50% of the population in the project area, while young people make up about 75%. In a traditional way, women are involved in food-related activities and in gathering firewood. As part of the project, specific activities will be developed with the aim of reducing inequalities between men and women. The project will involve women and youth in the implementation of activities through their groupings or individually in project activities, including CES / DRS activities, establishment and maintenance of nurseries, plantations and the exploitation of fuelwood (firewood or charcoal), the setting up of vegetable and cassava crops, the valorization of agricultural value chains, the production of Cassava / attiéké and derivatives and the valorization of non-timber forest products. This will help improve their living conditions through increased incomes, but also, specifically for women, efforts in wood energy collection will be reduced. Lastly, the capacity building operations envisaged in the project will systematically involve women and young people. Job opportunities will be created by the project in components 1 and 2 of the project. Women heads of households and unemployed young people in rural areas will thus find opportunities for improving their incomes. The project also includes a major capacity building program that will be particularly beneficial to women and youths in various fields (training on best practices and resilient agricultural technologies, improved collection, processing, storage and product market, organization, etc.). The project will encourage women to get involved and assume responsibilities in the decision-making bodies and committees that will be set up. The indicators of the PIDACC Côte d'Ivoire are disaggregated by gender in the logical framework.

**3.6 Social Impact:** At the strategic level, the project will contribute to strengthening the involvement and participation (co-management) of populations and communities in the management of natural resources. PIDACC will have major positive social impacts at the level of employment and income improvement of the populations in the project areas. During the construction phase, certain activities (seedling production, reforestation, maintenance of forest plots, agroforestry, crops, etc.) will be given directly to the communities. The provision of farm kits and processing of products will result in a better valuation of agricultural products, wood and non-wood forest products and thus an increase in the income level of beneficiary households and, in particular, women and youths. Ultimately, community empowerment for forest maintenance and conservation in exchange for payments for environmental services provided by forests will ensure sustainable livelihoods for forests. The availability of fuelwood will reduce the pressure on natural forest formations and help improve the status of women. The project will help reduce rural land tenure insecurity by supporting the securing of land rights for plots for agricultural and agroforestry activities.

**3.7** The most significant negative social impacts of the project will be on the risk of conflict between actors involved in land development. The project will support communities in building awareness capacity on sustainable management of forest resources

**3.8** The project intervenes in plots whose owners are clearly identified and will therefore not imply any displacement of the populations.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

### Implementation Provision

4.1 The executing agency of the Project is incorporated into the institutional framework of the Ministry of Water and Forests, under the Director of Cabinet. The organs dedicated to the program are: the National Steering Committee (CNP) and the Program Coordination Unit (PCU). The CNP provides guidance and ensures the achievement of the objectives assigned to the Program, including the approval of budgets, activity reports and annual accounts. It will be chaired by the MINEF Director of Cabinet and will include all relevant actors at the central and regional level in accordance with the texts in force. The FIP Focal Point will provide strategic coordination with the FIP / CIF. This steering mechanism will be supplemented at the level of each of the two sub-zones of intervention by a Regional Committee for the approval and follow-up of the sub-projects to ensure close monitoring.

4.2 The coordination unit of the PIDACC-CI will be attached to the Cabinet of the Ministry of Water and Forests and will comprise a team of seven (7) executives dedicated to the program: the Coordinator, the Forest Works Officer, the Value Chains Development Head, the Monitoring & Evaluation Expert, the Procurement Expert, the Financial Management Expert, the Social Development and Gender Expert, and a support staff. The PCU office will comprise three executives: an office head, a CES / DRS works manager and an infrastructure works manager; three assistants: Social Development and Gender, Monitoring and Evaluation, Procurement and support staff. The PCU will be supplemented by 20 ATEFs designated by MINEF, who will provide sensitization, generation of sub-projects, dissemination of best practices and participatory monitoring and evaluation. The PCU will be based in Yamoussoukro. The regional office will be located in Odienné, in the Niger sub-basin. All technical staff will be officials designated by MINEF (Coordinator, Head of satellite office, Forestry Officer, Social Development and Gender Officer, CES / DRS Project Manager and Social Development and Gender Assistants, Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant and Procurement Assistant), MINADER (Head of Value Chain Development and Infrastructure Works Manager) and MINSÉDD (Monitoring and Evaluation Expert). Fiduciary agents (Financial Management Expert, Procurement Expert and the two Accountants) and support staff will be recruited through a call for applications. Their profiles will be defined by MINEF and approved by the Bank prior to recruitment.

4.3 **Procurement procedures:** The procurement of goods (including non-consulting services), works and procurement of consulting services, financed by the Bank under the project, will be carried out in accordance with the Procurement Framework for operations financed by the Bank Group, October 2015 edition and in accordance with the provisions of the Funding Agreement. The evaluation of the Ivorian national public procurement system carried out by the Bank since 2013 and periodically updated, concluded that this system, which is based on the WAEMU community directives and is under the supervision of the WAEMU Observatory, is generally satisfactory at the legislative and regulatory level, and the National Model Bidding Documents are based on the model documents of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions. This assessment supplemented with that of the market indicates that certain procurement of goods and works that will be carried out under this project, according to the thresholds that will be defined, will be made in accordance with the Ivorian legislation on public procurement (decree No. 2009-259 dated 6 August 2009 concerning the Public Procurement Code as modified by decrees No. 2014-306 of 27 May 2014 and No. 2015-525 of 15 July 2015) using the country's tender standard dossiers. However,

procurement of consulting services will be carried out according to the Bank's procurement methods and procedures using standard Bank documents.

4.4 **Agreements will be signed** with specialized and experienced organizations to carry out or follow the tasks that fall within their area of expertise. These are the DGFF for the technical supervision of forest and agroforestry plantations, the DGDME for the development of multi-purpose hydro-agricultural infrastructure, the DGPSA for the development of agricultural value chains, ANADER for management and agricultural extension, SODEFOR to support the production of seedlings in the nursery, the MIRAH livestock management Directorate for the supervision of livestock farmers, the Rural Land Agency for land security, ANDE for monitoring the implementation of environmental measures. The Project's procurement plan for a period of 18 months, the detailed procurement procedures, and the procurement table for works, goods and services are presented in Annex B7 of Volume 2 of the report.

4.5 **Financial Management:** The budget of the Project will be broken down each year in annual budget on the basis of the procurement plan and the activities to be carried out and submitted to the approval of the Steering Committee. Budget execution is monitored internally by the PCU, which produces monthly budget execution situations and analyzes budget variances. The entire budget system is managed according to the procedures manual to be developed and the specific budgetary module of the accounting software to be acquired. The risk that the project is not budgeted is therefore low. Project accounting is an accrual accounting managed in software that integrates the accounting and analytical budget modules. It allows the capture of all transactions carried out by the project and the production of standard accounting statements such as balance and general ledger and the interim monthly (results), quarterly (balance sheet) financial statements and annual financial statements required by the OHADA, namely the balance sheet, the operating account and the table of jobs and resources. The internal control of the Project ensuring a transparent, traceable and adequate implementation of the activities, will be based on the agreements and evaluation documents of the Project, as well as on the manual of administrative and financial procedures to be prepared. In addition to the procedures manual, a financial controller will be appointed to strengthen assurances on the conformity of procedures.

4.6 **Disbursement:** Funds disbursements will be done through the following two (02) methods: (i) the special account method; and (ii) the direct payments method. Under the special account method, the borrower will open 4 special accounts with the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) to receive resources of the ADF grant, the GCF grant, the EU grant and the FIP loan. Each of these special accounts will be backed by a sub-account opened in a commercial bank acceptable to the Bank for use in the day-to-day operation (staff emoluments, small purchases and small works and services, etc.) of the project. The direct payment method will cover works expenditure, as well as other services provided by suppliers and consultants, including auditing the accounts. Disbursements on counterpart funds will be made according to national procedures in accordance with the provisions in force.

4.7 **Audit:** In accordance with the Bank's reporting requirements, a financial and accounting audit will be conducted at the end of each financial year by an independent and qualified external auditor. The purpose of this audit is to ensure that the resources have been used for the project, and that all recorded expenditures are eligible for the project. The external auditor will be recruited by tender on terms of reference previously approved by the Bank. The audit contract will be concluded for a period of 3 years and the continuation of the services will be conditioned by the approval of the first audit report. Audit reports must reach the Bank no later than 6 months after the end of the financial year. The audit fees will be paid directly by

the Bank after validation of the submitted reports. At the same time, the project is subject to verification by the Court of Auditors, in accordance with Decree No. 2015-475.

## Monitoring

4.8 The program's Monitoring & Evaluation system will be put in place in line with the program's organizational structure and will need to be integrated into the overall monitoring and evaluation system of the NBA and REDD +. It will be composed of the national steering committee, the SFN, the FIP focal point, the program coordination unit, the regional directorates (DREF, DR MINADER, DR / MIRAH,) of the 2 sub-areas of the program, national coordination of users of the natural resources of the Niger basin and beneficiaries. An expert in charge of the program's monitoring and evaluation will be made available to the program coordination unit by the Ministry in charge of the environment. The SFN Coordinator and the FIP Focal Point will monitor on behalf of the NBA and CIF respectively and report to the PIDACC / BN Regional Steering Committee and CIF. The Government and the Bank will ensure close monitoring throughout the implementation of the program. Joint supervision, monitoring and mid-term review missions will be conducted by AfDB during the program's implementation. The program will set up two types of monitoring: internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be carried out through program coordination, based on the dashboards developed for this purpose. Quarterly and annual activity reports will be produced.

4.9 External monitoring will focus on the impacts, effects and outputs of the program to meet program objectives. Information collected through M & E will feed into knowledge management activities, identify and share best practices, identify issues and constraints, and foster continuous improvement within the program. The program will produce periodic M & E reports for review by the Coordinating Unit, CNP, CRAS, SFN, ABN, FIP Focal Point and CIF.

4.10 The project implementation schedule is shown in Table 4.7 below:

Table 4.1: Implementation and supervision schedule

#	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	DATE
1	Approval of loans and grants	FVC / FIP / AfDB	September 2018
2	Signing of agreements (loans and grant)	Government / AfDB	December 2018
3	Effectiveness of loan agreements	Government	January 2019
3	Satisfaction of conditions precedent to 1 <sup>st</sup> disbursement	Government	January 2019
4	Project launch	Executing Agency	February 2019
5	CEI / DCR Launch	Executing Agency	April 2019
6	Start of works and services	Service and Works Providers	Juune 2019
7	Mid-term evaluation	Government / AfDB	September 2021
8	Completion report	Government / AfDB	September 2024
9	Completion of activities	Executing Agency	December 2014
10	Closing of the project	Government / AfDB	December 2025

## Governance

4.11 Governance has become a major concern for all Bank Group member countries. It constitutes a priority pillar of Côte d'Ivoire's 2016-2020 NDP. Apart from the NDP, Côte d'Ivoire benefits from measures to strengthen good economic, political, administrative and

participatory governance, in the context of its cooperation relations with TFPs operating in the country. In general, the institutional procurement framework is improving, the existing public procurement code is satisfactory and PIDACC has provided for the recruitment of a procurement specialist for the implementation of the project, in order to improve procurement procedures for goods and services. Moreover, the budgetary control system that will be put in place and that of the audits should significantly reduce the possibilities of fraud and corruption in the context of the implementation of this project.

## Sustainability

4.12 The project's sustainability can be assessed through provisions incorporated in the project design, which are likely to guarantee the sustainability of the project's achievements, even after the end of the financial and technical assistance provided by the Bank in the PIDACC implementation phase. This is the participatory approach proposed for the implementation of the project, which empowers the actors at the grassroots level, through their structuring in or GIE, as well as their technical training. The other sustainability elements of the project are: (i) partnership and sub-contracting of certain actions with other public and para-public technical services; which strengthens their intervention capacities in the project area, enhances the comparative advantages of each structure and capitalizes their know-how better; (ii) sub-contracting with NGOs, including those with headquarters in the project area and developing their activities, is a means of building the response capacity of local civil society advocacy bodies, thus improving their service offerings to beneficiaries; (iii) another element of project sustainability will be obtaining funds from carbon credits. This should be a sustainable complementary source of income; (iv) the control mechanism to be put in place by the managers of the PCU should make it possible to ensure the quality of works sub-contracted to the service providers, which is also a factor of project sustainability; and (v) the operationalization of a PSE mechanism that finances the sustainable management of the natural resources of the Niger Basin through the Regional Climate Adaptation Fund (FRACC) resources to be provided by the NBA.

## Risk Management

4.13 The achievement of the project's projected results may be jeopardized by the potential risks listed below. However, the proposed mitigation measures will help to mitigate these risks for the successful implementation of the project. The table below summarizes the risks, their level and the mitigation measures.

Potential impacts	Level	Mitigation and enhancement measures
Land disputes	High	Outreach and facilitation actions will be designed and implemented in relation to existing coordination mechanisms. It is thus expected that grassroots village committees will include all communities and socio-professional categories representing the different interests of stakeholder groups, especially women's groups.
Climatic risks, particularly recurring droughts, which can delay or reduce the expected positive effects	High	The program will systematically integrate the dissemination of technologies and practices of climate-smart agriculture (CSA)
Risks of conflicts between actors in the use of forest resources.	Moderate	Establish and / or strengthen consultation frameworks and mechanisms for managing conflicts and disputes existing at the local level. (CVGFR).

Non-sustainability of the facilities by the beneficiaries	Moderate	Establishing a works management method empowering municipalities and communities for maintenance and building their capacity.
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## Knowledge

4.14 PIDACC, particularly through activities related to the "Development of agricultural value chains", will contribute to the training and dissemination of resilient technologies and adaptation practices to climate change for the benefit of the various actors, primarily producers. This mostly is due to the support and training provided by the technical services relating to advice and organization. It will also bring technical innovations, building on the results of the research. It will also allow young people and women to develop technical and entrepreneurial capacities and to settle on land with innovative technological packages. PIDACC will also test an approach to restore the productivity of degraded savannas to encourage the return of populations that have migrated to the most fertile areas. The lessons learned will be disseminated nationally and internationally through the periodic meetings of FIP pilot countries and will be capitalized for replication of the PIDACC intervention strategy at the national level, in the sub-region and in any other country with tropical forests, which can be integrated into REDD +

## 5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### Legal instrument

5.1 The financial instruments that will be used in the project are loans (ADF and FSC/FIP) and grants (ADF, FIP, GCF and EU). Grant and loan agreements signed to the satisfaction of both parties will include terms and conditions of use.

### Conditions associated with the Bank's intervention

5.2 The entry into force of the financial agreements is subject to their signing by the Bank and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and subject to satisfaction of all conditions provided for in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements of AfDB.

### Conditions associated with the Bank's intervention

5.3 **Conditions precedent to first disbursement:** In addition to the entry into force of the grant and the loan, the first disbursement is conditional upon the achievement by Côte d'Ivoire, to the satisfaction of the Bank, of the following conditions:

- (i) Provide the Bank with a copy of the signed Ministerial Order setting up the Program Coordination Unit;
- (ii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the hiring of the financial and accounting management expert, procurement expert, and the appointment of the PIDACC-CI national coordinator;
- (iii) Provide the Bank with proof of the opening of four special accounts in the name of the program in a bank acceptable to the Fund, intended to receive the grant resources (ADF, FIP, EU and GCF) allocated for the management of the program; and

(iv) Provide the Bank with evidence of the opening of a special account in the name of the program in a bank acceptable to the Fund for the receipt of FIP loan resources for the management of the program.

5.4 **Other conditions:** Transmit to AfDB the Implementation Procedures and Administrative Management Manual, the Sub-project Finance Manual and the Community Procurement Manual no later than 6 months after the launch of the program.

5.5 **Commitment:** The Government of Côte d'Ivoire will further commit to implementing the Program's Environmental and Social Management Framework.

### **Compliance with Bank Policies**

5.6 The project complies with all applicable Bank policies as well as FIP eligibility criteria that address climate change adaptation and REDD+ resulting in reduced GHG, increased forest carbon stocks and the fight against poverty.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

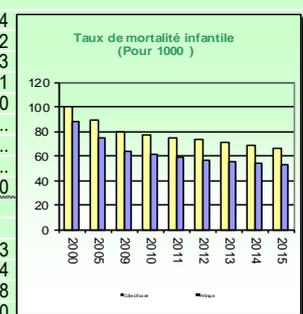
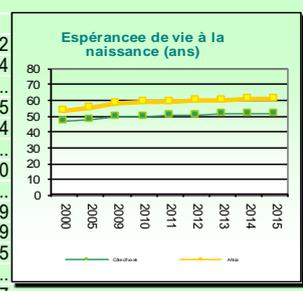
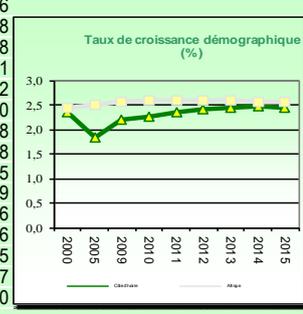
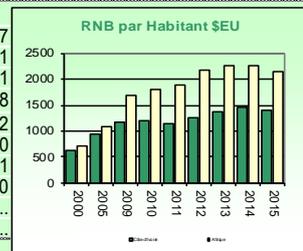
6.1 AfDB recommends the FIP Sub-Committee to approve a FIP grant of USD 2.64 million and a FIP loan of USD 6.36 million.

# Annex I: Socio-Economic Indicators

## Côte d'Ivoire

### INDICATEURS SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES COMPARATIFS

	Année	Côte d'Ivoire	Pays en Afrique	Pays en Développement	Pays Développés
<b>Indicateurs de Base</b>					
Superficie (000 Km <sup>2</sup> )	2016	322	30 067	97 418	36 907
Population totale (millions)	2016	23,3	1 214,4	6 159,6	1 187,1
Population urbaine (% of Total)	2016	51,4	40,1	48,7	81,1
Densité de la population (au Km <sup>2</sup> )	2016	73,1	41,3	65,1	33,8
Revenu national brut (RNB) par Habitant (\$ EU)	2015	1 410	2 153	4 509	41 932
Participation de la Population Active* - Total (%)	2016	67,0	65,7	63,5	60,0
Participation de la Population Active** - Femmes (%)	2016	52,5	55,7	48,9	52,1
Rapport de Masculinité (hommes pour 100 femmes)	2016	103,4	100,1	106,0	105,0
Indice de développement humain (rang sur 187 pays)	2015	171	...	...	...
Population vivant en dessous de 1,90 \$ par Jour (%)	2008	29,0	...	21,1	...
<b>Indicateurs Démographiques</b>					
Taux d'accroissement de la population totale (%)	2016	2,4	2,5	1,3	0,6
Taux d'accroissement de la population urbaine (%)	2016	3,6	3,6	2,4	0,8
Population âgée de moins de 15 ans (%)	2016	42,3	40,9	27,9	16,8
Population âgée de 15-24 ans	2016	20,3	19,3	16,9	12,1
Population âgée de 65 ans et plus (%)	2016	3,0	3,5	6,6	17,2
Taux de dépendance (%)	2016	83,0	79,9	54,3	52,0
Population féminine de 15 à 49 ans (%)	2016	23,5	24,0	25,7	22,8
Espérance de vie à la naissance - ensemble (ans)	2016	52,3	61,5	69,9	80,8
Espérance de vie à la naissance - femmes (ans)	2016	53,2	63,0	72,0	83,5
Taux brut de natalité (pour 1000)	2016	36,6	34,4	20,7	10,9
Taux brut de mortalité (pour 1000)	2016	13,1	9,1	7,6	8,6
Taux de mortalité infantile (pour 1000)	2015	66,6	52,2	34,6	4,6
Taux de mortalité des moins de 5 ans (pour 1000)	2015	92,6	75,5	46,4	5,5
Indice synthétique de fécondité (par femme)	2016	4,9	4,5	2,6	1,7
Taux de mortalité maternelle (pour 100000)	2015	645,0	476,0	237,0	10,0
Femmes utilisant des méthodes contraceptives (%)	2016	20,7	31,0	62,2	...
<b>Indicateurs de Santé et de Nutrition</b>					
Nombre de médecins (pour 100000 habitants)	2005-2015	14,3	41,6	125,7	292,2
Nombre d'infirmières et sages-femmes (pour 100000 hab)	2005-2015	47,9	120,9	220,0	859,4
Naissances assistées par un personnel de santé qualifié	2010-2015	59,4	53,2	69,1	...
Accès à l'eau salubre (% de la population)	2015	81,9	71,6	89,4	99,5
Accès aux services sanitaires (% de la population)	2015	22,5	39,4	61,5	99,4
Pourcent. d'adultes de 15-49 ans vivant avec le VIH/SIDA	2015	3,2	3,4	...	...
Incidence de la tuberculose (pour 100000)	2015	159,0	240,6	166,0	12,0
Enfants vaccinés contre la tuberculose (%)	2015	79,0	81,8	...	...
Enfants vaccinés contre la rougeole (%)	2015	72,0	75,7	83,9	93,9
Insuffisance pondérale des moins de 5 ans (%)	2010-2015	15,7	18,1	15,3	0,9
Prévalence de retard de croissance	2010-2014	29,6	33,3	25,0	2,5
Prévalence de la malnutrition (% de pop.)	2015-2016	13,3	16,2	12,7	...
Dépenses publiques de santé (en % du PIB)	2014	1,7	2,6	3,0	7,7
<b>Indicateurs d'Education</b>					
Taux brut de scolarisation au (%)					
Primaire - Total	2010-2016	93,6	101,2	104,9	102,4
Primaire - Filles	2010-2016	88,0	98,4	104,4	102,2
Secondaire - Total	2010-2016	43,9	52,6	71,1	106,3
Secondaire - Filles	2010-2016	36,6	50,2	70,5	106,1
Personnel enseignant féminin au primaire (% du total)	2010-2016	27,8	47,1	59,8	81,0
Alphabétisme des adultes - Total (%)	2010-2015	43,3	66,8	82,3	...
Alphabétisme des adultes - Hommes (%)	2010-2015	53,3	74,3	87,1	...
Alphabétisme des adultes - Femmes (%)	2010-2015	32,7	59,4	77,6	...
Dépenses d'éducation en % du PIB	2010-2015	4,7	5,0	4,0	5,0
<b>Indicateurs d'Environnement</b>					
Terres arables (en % de la superficie totale)	2014	9,1	8,7	11,2	10,3
Terres agricoles (% superficie des terres)	2014	64,8	41,7	37,9	36,4
Forêts (en % pourcentage de la superficie totale)	2014	32,7	23,2	31,4	28,8
Emissions du CO2 par habitant (tonnes métriques)	2014	0,4	1,1	3,5	11,0



Source : Base des données du Département des Statistiques de la BAD;

dernière mise à jour:

Juin 2017

Banque Mondiale WDI; ONUSIDA; UNSD; OMS, UNICEF, PNUD, Rapports nationaux.

Notes : n.a. Non Applicable ; ... : Données non disponibles. \* Participation à la population active, total (% de la population totale âgée de 15+)

\*\* Participation à la population active, femmes (% de la population féminine âgée de 15+)

## 7. Annex II: Project Area Map

