



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Improved Resilience of Coastal Communities in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana.
Countries:	Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana.
Thematic Focal Area:	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	MIE
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).
Executing Entities:	Government of Ghana: <i>Leading:</i> Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. <i>Supporting:</i> Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI); and Local planning departments ¹ . Government of Cote d' Ivoire. <i>Leading:</i> Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development. <i>Supporting:</i> Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning, and Local planning departments ² .
Amount of Financing Requested:	US\$ 14 million.
Project duration:	4 years

Project / Programme Background and Context:

The Governments of Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire have requested UN-Habitat to support coastal communities and cities to adapt to Climate Change and build resilience to coastal erosion. In the case of Ghana, in December 2013, the Ningo-Prampam District Assembly requested for technical assistance in urban design, planning and capacity development for coastal planning, erosion and flood prevention. Subsequently, the former President of the Republic of Ghana requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations for assistance in addressing rapid urbanization in the Greater Accra Region. During the UN Habitat mission to Cote d' Ivoire during July 2016, the Ministry of Environment and the municipalities of Grand-Bassam and Grand-Lahou requested for technical support to develop coastal planning and climate change adaptation strategies and projects. This project proposal is the result of these requests to ensure the continuation of the engagement of UN-Habitat in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire.

Urban Communities in West-Africa are growing at unprecedented rates and the urban population already represents 55% of the total of both countries [World Bank, 2016]. It is estimated that 40% of the people living in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire are settled in coastal zones, totaling more than 20 million people³. Therefore, the multiple climate change impacts on the coastal zone represents a significant risk to the people and economies of Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire, as well as the wider West African region. The combination of unplanned/unsustainable urban development patterns and the

¹ Accra Metropolitan District, Tema Metropolitan District, Ningo-Prampam District (lead partner).

² Abidjan, Grand-Bassam, Grand – Lahou.

³ World Bank. (2012) and Country Fact Sheets prepared for West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning Workshop

changing climate represents an added challenge with increased effects on the assets and livelihoods of urban residents.

Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana face similar climate related hazards, including a projected one-meter rise⁴ in sea level that will result in regional land loss of 18,000 km² along the West African coast⁵. This, together with more frequent, intense floods and drought cycles, threaten socio-economic development, also acerbated by environmental degradation (of coastal mangroves and forests).

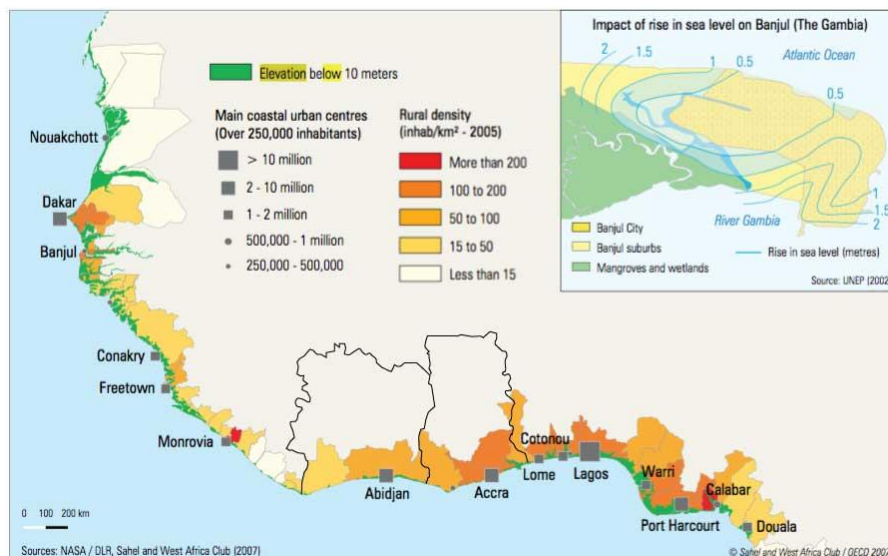


Fuvemeh small village flooding during high tides in Ghana. (published in El País, 2016).



Felling mangroves in the Volta river region in Ghana. (published in El País, 2016).

Due to the increasing population pressure in coastal areas, national and local governments need to plan in advance and strengthen their capacities to shift to a more sustainable development and governance of the territory. Poor urban planning, management and governance, are leading to sub-standard service delivery in sprawling and often informal urban areas. Inefficient land use and insufficient or absent urban basic services, such as water and waste management intensify the impact of natural hazards, especially on poor and vulnerable groups that often reside in high risk areas.



Vulnerable Urban Centers and Coastal Regions in Western Africa. (published in State of African Cities 2014, UN-Habitat).

⁴ IPCC AR5.

⁵ WACA.(2016) Building Climate Resilience of Coastal Areas in West Africa. Journalists Workshop.

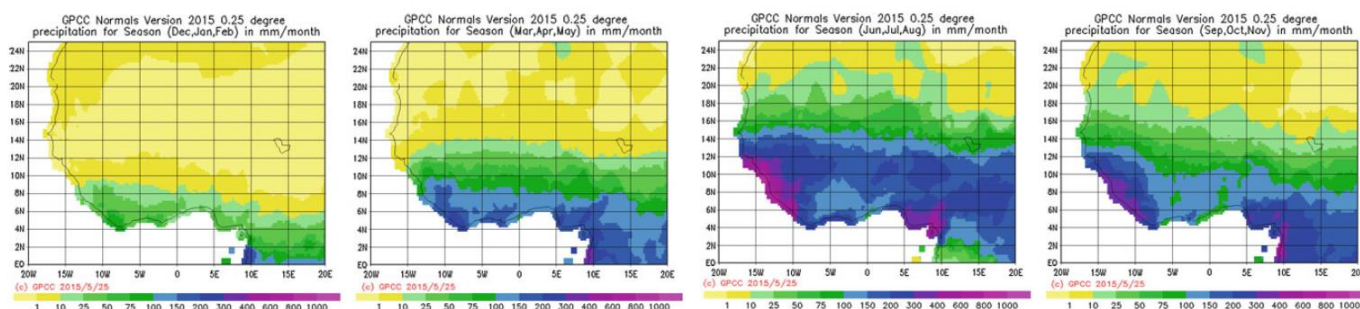
Currently, the effects of the combination of unplanned urban development and coastal hazards are destroying human settlements and affecting thousands of livelihoods. The most vulnerable population tends to face the most negative consequences, as their livelihood relies mainly on natural resource-based activities (e.g. fishing, agriculture).

The present project proposes to plan and implement spatial climate adaptation strategies to address the challenges posed by natural hazards (erosion, floods and sea level rise), in unplanned and inadequate urban expansion areas that lack infrastructure and service provision in selected coastal areas in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire (in 3 districts in Ghana and 3 departments in Cote d' Ivoire). The project promotes a specific focus on resilient infrastructure planning, increased resilience for women and vulnerable populations and land use efficiency for environmental preservation. Given the regional similarity of the climate hazards and vulnerabilities, working at the regional scale will allow an approach towards addressing the macro and micro dynamics of climate change impacts on the coastal communities. The regional scope will allow sufficient experience and conclusions for replication of successful solutions for climate change adaptation, in other coastal countries in West Africa (i.e Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo, Benin and Nigeria).

In relation to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for adaptation, the Government of Ghana committed to increase climate resilience and decrease vulnerability for enhanced sustainable development in the strategic area of sustainable land use and in the INDC Policy Actions related to city-wide resilient infrastructure planning, early warning and disaster prevention, integrated water resource management and resilience for gender and the vulnerable. The project would contribute to the resource mobilization for adaptation for the period 2015-2025 estimated in USD 12.79 billion.

The proposed project also links directly with the NDCs for Cote d' Ivoire, by developing land use plans that ensure the stabilization of agricultural extensions, the protection of forest areas, the reforestation of urban areas, waste management strategies, enhancement of territorial energy efficiency, integration of the energy dimension inside territorial plans, promotion of mixed land use and facilitate the development of urban transport plans in urban areas amongst others.

The 5th Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights the high exposure and low adaptive capacity of the continent as a whole while referring to the increasing but still limited availability of data. For the West African region, the report shows an increase in annual mean temperature over the last 50 years between 0.5 and 0.8 °C. A recovery of the precipitation has also been observed during the last 20 years. The report also shows that droughts have increased in the West African region. Furthermore, temperatures in Africa are projected to rise faster than the global average, by more than 2 °C; due to the exposition and huge land mass of the continent.



Average annual precipitation over West Africa based on the gridded dataset of the global precipitation climatology center. 5th IPCC Report.

Project / Programme Objectives:

The overall objectives of the project are as follows:

1. Increased resilience of coastal communities and settlements in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire, by providing technical assistance in urban adaptation planning, and concrete pilot projects for the climate-resilient sustainable development of coastal areas to the national governments and selected local governments in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire (AF outcome 1,2,4,5,6 and 7) . This objective is aligned with AF outcomes 1, 2 and 7.increase countries and cities resilience to climate change through the implementation of transformative and catalytic adaptation projects.
2. Strengthen institutional and civic awareness, develop the capacity of urban development actors and support the systematic transformation in the institutional and regulatory framework to implement climate change adaptation strategies and projects in coastal areas. This objective is in line with outcomes 2 and 3.

Project / Programme Components and Financing

All interventions will take place in both Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire. **Project Duration: 4 years**

Project/Programme components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Amount
1. Climate change adaptation planning at the regional level	Increased technical capacity to define/enhance adaptation strategies at the regional and municipal levels aligned with national climate adaptation priorities. (<i>Ghana's National Climate Change Policy, Ghana's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy or Cote d' Ivoire's National Adaptation Plan and Programme National Changement Climatique 2015-2020 etc.</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Regional Strategy for sustainable and climate resilient development of coastal areas. - Resilience of Coastal communities as part of 2 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) - Technical assistance and training of National Government and regional decision makers. At least 25 staff. - Data and knowledge management platform. 	1,167,742
2. Climate change adaptation planning at the i) district / department, ii) city and iii) community level	Reduce the exposure to climate change related hazards of 1 Million people, in 6 districts or departments, in 6 cities and in 6 communities. Strengthen institutional and community capacities to anticipate and respond to climate change related hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of 6 City Resilience Assessments and Action Plans following UN Habitat methodology in the selected communities. - Training of city leaders and municipal technical teams, at least 25 staff, to understand and implement strategies and projects to reduce climate change related impacts and enhance urban resilience. (UN Habitat Urban Planning for City Leaders tool). - Workshops with city managers and technical staff. At least 25 participants. - Workshops with local communities. - 1 Report of collected and spatial data related to urban planning and climate change adaptation strategies. - 1 Report with data analysis and prioritisation. - Resilience Framework for Action for each of the selected cities (Definition of plan, transformative and catalytic projects) - Peer-to-peer city learning and exchange workshops. - Trainings for the technical staff, at least 25 people, in municipalities and communities to 	1,167,742

		<p>ensure the management and long term financial feasibility and operation of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workgroup and seminar on innovative and successful technologies and approaches used to address floods, erosion, develop drainage networks, public space development and service provision. 	
3. Transformative projects at district / department level	<p>Increased adaptive capacity of the built environment and ecosystems resilience through the implementation of infrastructure projects, at district scale, identified and prioritized in the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Increased community resilience. Communities will help identify the projects to be implemented.</p> <p>Staff and communities will have acquired the capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented infrastructure transformative projects identified in the Resilience Framework for Action. - Implementation through participatory planning and involvement of main actors. 	3,503,226
4. Catalytic projects at community level	<p>Increased adaptive capacity of communities through urban and ecosystems adaptation.</p> <p>Implementation of local scale projects, identified by communities as key in the Resilience Framework for action for each city.</p> <p>Increased socio-economic development by community based projects.</p> <p>Municipal staff and communities will have acquired the capacity to manage and maintain these interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented catalytic projects both as civil and environmental infrastructure to strengthen local resilience. - Implementation through municipal and community involvement with contribution of private sector and NGO. 	4,670,968
5. Climate change adaptation: legal and financial component	<p>At national and regional level legal framework's objectives and strategies will be reviewed and related in order to establish coordination between countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national regulations on climate change adaptation and resilience and exchange of best practices. - Review of land use planning and infrastructure regulations, environmental impact assessment and building codes. - Development of proposals for institutional and legal change to support the implementation of the project, ensuring the long term sustainability of the project. - Development of financial mechanisms for municipal finance and implementation of strategic and catalytic projects, linking projects to number of jobs and productivity increase. - Initial phase for development of land tenure and land readjustment for climate change adaptation. 	1,167,742

- Total components	11,677,420
- Project/Programme Execution cost	1,225,806
- Total Project/Programme cost	12,903,226
- Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	1,096,774
- Amount of Financing Requested	14,000,000

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Project components

Regional Scale of the project

The dynamics that are addressed through the project such as unplanned urban sprawl, floods and coastal erosion are present throughout the West African coastal region. In order to target the root causes of the challenges and to provide long term sustainable solutions, interventions need to respond to reversible climate change originated hazards, which can only be properly understood and tackled at a regional scale. Furthermore, infrastructure and/or ecosystem-based interventions need to be designed and modelled at a regional scale to understand the environmental implications of the interventions. In particular, coastal erosion dynamics are transboundary and need to be understood both at the regional and at the national scales to be able to propose long-term adaptation strategies. There is a need to understand clearly which are the effects of climate change that can be successfully reverted and which ones are part of larger scale geological transformations. Through a regional approach the project can avoid overlap of actions or even the harmful effects of national interventions in neighbouring countries. Hence, countries need to work together in a coordinated manner, at the technical and political levels.

Taking into account this transboundary condition, component 3 tackles regional scale infrastructure projects in order to generate coordinated and large scale resilience interventions. Component 4 will scale down such interventions at local level through community-based projects. Adaptation to climate change and resilience will be ensured by these interventions at different levels not just by reinforcing the built and natural environment, but also by strengthening the socio-economic dynamics. The rest of the project components play a key role in this socio-economic aspect as they are the supporting tools to properly analyse and understand the challenges, adequately define the strategies and priorities, and implement projects in an integrative manner. These components will facilitate the successful implementation of interventions, institutional and civic awareness and strengthened capacity.

Finally, mobilization of financial resources and the creation of a community of practice of experienced technical experts also benefits from a regional approach in which peer-to-peer collaboration between national, local government and technical experts is promoted through trainings, workshops, events and pilot projects.

Promotion of new and innovative solutions

Adaptation strategies at the international, national, regional and municipal levels are in most cases developed through policies with long term implementation frameworks. In addition, localization of adaptation strategies is limited and often not developed taking into consideration the different scales of climate change planning. Territorial and urban planning and design is a very powerful tool to analyze, understand and propose concrete strategies and projects to address climate change challenges in an integrative manner. Furthermore, the development of planning frameworks through transformative projects (urban scale) and catalytic projects (community scale) ensures that transformative interventions are implemented within short and medium-term timeframes.

Population growth, coastal erosion, spatial development, watershed management, biodiversity and waste management are inherent layers of urban planning processes. Localization of climate

change challenges through urban planning is an innovative methodology to promote sustainable and resilient development that has been successfully applied by UN-Habitat in a number of projects.

The following innovative tools applied developed by UN-Habitat link urban planning and climate change adaptation and will be applied in the project:

City Resilience Action Plan tool (City RAP) has been successfully applied in cities in Mozambique, Malawi and Comoros. It is a tool that enables local governments to take the lead in the process of understanding the different types of risk affecting coastal and urban areas. Based on intersectorial self-assessment and participatory planning, the tool enables the definition of prioritized climate resilient actions in the short, medium and long-term, including the mainstreaming of adaptation strategies in existing national, regional and municipal legal frameworks.

Planned City Extensions (PCE) and Planned City Infills (PCI): While the PCE addresses the pressure for affordable housing and accessible basic services for the growing urban population through the identification and structuring of planned expansion areas that are in proximity to the existing urban fabric ensuring adaptation strategies to climate change, the PCI is applied to existing urban fabric to achieve an urban structure that would minimize transport and service delivery costs, optimize the use of land and enhance environmental preservation, while supporting the protection and organization of green open and public spaces inside the city. A successful practice is the case of the Planned City Extension for Ningo-Prampam in Ghana.

Transformative and catalytic projects: While the transformative projects are medium term mid-scale projects implemented by local authorities that have an impact in the city as a whole, catalytic projects are short-term small scale projects implemented by communities that act as quick-win projects for climate change adaptation at the neighbourhood scale.

Participatory and inclusive land readjustment (PILAR): This technique is built on experiences in land readjustment in various developing countries such as Cameroon and Angola. It brings a group of neighbouring landowners in a partnership for voluntary land contribution or sharing, joint planning and the servicing of their adjoining plots. It includes an equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of projects among public bodies, landowners and developers. The resulting urban configuration allows for a better adaptation to climate change challenges and a fair distribution of the gains linked to urbanization.

The UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Lab will be the vehicle to ensure integration and coordination of the different components inside the project. The Lab, a multidisciplinary team of urban development experts has provided technical support to governments in more than 50 cities and over 30 countries. The [Lab methodology](#) has been successfully implemented in adaptation projects such as the [Urban Structure Plan for the northern area of Port-au-Prince in Haiti](#) or the [Urban Development Strategy of Belmopan](#), establishing strong linkages between urban and territorial planning and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. The concrete projects developed through the Lab aim at the implementation of sustainable infrastructure and at the development of capacities at the national and local levels, promoting an integrated and innovative three pronged approach that articulates urban planning and design, urban rules and regulations and urban economy.

Cost-effectiveness

Urban Planning is the most cost-effective urban development and adaptation strategy as it is significantly less costly to apply a forward looking approach rather than to react after natural hazards and informal development have occurred.

From the participation perspective and in relation to the activities to be developed within the project, communities will represent key actors of the planning process. The engagement of community groups will significantly improve the relevance and quality of plans and projects developed, and assure their implementation and follow-up as local momentum and community support are crucial in climate change adaptation projects. Illustrative activities to support community engagement are

participatory restoration of coastal ecosystems, light watershed infrastructure development, local small scale infrastructure development, waste and water management and land-use planning, re-adjustment and potentially relocation efforts in areas where erosion and flood impact is expected to increase. The selection of the afore-mentioned projects will be based on detailed vulnerability analyses, CBAs on projected adaptation and resilience benefits, cost-effectiveness and environmental and social impacts and risks. In addition, not only will they enhance coastal areas resilience to natural hazards, but also constitute a source of revenue as income-generating activities for communities.

In relation to the project management cost-effectiveness, the presence of UN Habitat staff and the existence of ongoing projects in both countries ensure that staff time and financial resources will be managed in a cost-effective manner, as the Agency has developed a solid network of professionals and know-how to develop the activities proposed in the project. Because of this ongoing presence in the countries, there is work that has already been done and is available to support the proposed project in this document.

Cost-effectiveness would also be achieved by directly working with ministries and local authorities for the development of the adaptation strategies, and leveraging the existing network of community groups, professionals, NGOs and private sector to ensure the implementation of infrastructure projects and capacity development activities.

The development of coastal planning initiatives requires the mobilization of resources and stakeholders across different scales (national, regional and local) to propose effective measures, and even from different national governments to agree on intra-national initiatives, which can only be achieved through a regional project. In this sense, long-term sustainable and feasible solutions will only be possible by developing a resource mobilization strategy that benefits from economies of scale.

Consistency with national or sub-national strategies

(i) Ghana: the project will help achieving the goals of the *Ghana's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which is based on Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II, the 40-year socio-economic transformational plan and the National Climate Change Policy*. The project will tackle building climate resilient strategic infrastructure, which is identified as an strategic area for policy action in the INDC. More specifically, it addresses the objectives, strategies, and priority actions specified by the *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*. Among the issues that will be addressed it can be highlighted: improving social awareness and preparedness, increasing infrastructure robustness, enhancing adaptability of ecological and social systems, improving spatial distribution, land-use regulation implementation and enforcement etc. The project components will also focus on the areas prioritised by the *National Climate Change Policy*, such as: build climate resilient infrastructure, secure integrity of forest and natural ecosystems, and ecosystems based adaptation. Ultimately, the plan will support and give continuation to *Ghana's Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (2011/2015)*. The components of the proposed project will support activities of the plan such as: ensuring disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; ensure regional, national and local coordination; identification and assessment of disaster risks; use knowledge, innovation and education to build culture of safety and resilience; and reinforcing land-use planning and other technical measures to build resilience. The project will also leverage the achievements of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process established under the UNFCCC.

(ii) Cote d'Ivoire: the project will work on several of the most relevant challenges and align with strategies from the INDC, the National Adaptation Plan, the National Environment Action Plan, the National du Developpement durable en Cote d'Ivoire dans la perspective de Rio+20, the National Development Plan 2012-2015, the Programme National Changement Climatique 2015-2020. These plans have climate change adaptation as crosscutting themes and identify coastal erosion, poor management of municipal waste and water pollution as main challenges. Therefore, a

sustainable management of their coastal areas is specified as a priority action. To this end, “*an action plan ... should be made available for rapid application in the field*”. Regarding risk reduction the main document the project will be aligned with is the *Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes & Plan d’Action*. The project will support initiatives from these plans such as: improvement of disaster risk reduction and coastal areas management, elaboration of a coastal adaptation strategy, build active protection structures, ecosystems restoration, better management of natural resources, and consolidation of co-operation links between Cote d’Ivoire, the West African region and the international community. The project will also leverage the achievements of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process established under the UNFCCC.

Learning and knowledge management

Learning and knowledge management activities are included in the project with the focus to create awareness and share knowledge on climate change adaptation strategies and projects. Through platforms such as the Abidjan Convention, it is expected that the project and its inputs to regional and national frameworks will be actively shared with other governments, as well as the lessons learnt. This will allow further understanding and cooperation among countries in the West African region, enabling lessons learnt from the project to be applied in other regional and national initiatives.

Activities are also focused on capacity development at the national, municipal and local scales in relation to resilience and climate change. Furthermore, the project aims at establishing a “community of practice” based on the Network of Urban Planning and Design Labs to bring together a community of urban development and resilience experts to provide technical support and jointly develop bankable projects for climate change adaptation.

UN-Habitat has extensively worked in knowledge sharing and management activities for sustainable urban development and climate change. For the specific project, a number of technical workshops, trainings, town hall meetings, working sessions, Charrettes and peer-to-peer learning activities will be organized at the regional, national, local and community scales. The project also envisions the creation of a data management and knowledge sharing platform to serve as a tool for capacity development and networking.

The consultative process

The consultative process is a central part of the urban planning and design methodology of UN-Habitat, which promotes the development of urban plans that respond to the needs of all key stakeholders with special attention to local population, communities, women, youth and vulnerable groups. The different approaches used for the consultative process are technical workshops, trainings, townhall meetings, working sessions and charrettes.

The previous work developed by UN-Habitat in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire follows the participatory approach methodology and it is the base for the project. In Ghana, the ongoing National Priority Planned City Extension in the Greater Accra Region has managed to mobilize national and local governments as well as private sector and communities. UN-Habitat, in a partnership with the Creative Industries Fund of the Netherlands developed a plan for the coastal area of the Ningo-Prampram District. The plan included initial adaptation strategies related to sea level rise, temperature increase, floods and draughts and environmental preservation.

In Ivory Coast, initial consultations for the participatory process already took place following the Government requests in July 2016. Meetings were held with different Ministries, municipalities, communities and international organizations to define the scope of the intervention to promote participative urban planning and environmental protection in coastal cities.

For the concept note stage, consultations in both Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana will be held with National and local governments, local communities, NGO’s UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders. They will be focusing on selecting target areas/settlements and communities and identifying their specific challenges and needs. Although consultations will be held at a general level, the project will rely on one key ministry, municipality and technical team for the role of local executing partner.

Regarding the full proposal, consultations will focus on identifying and selecting the specific interventions needed. This will take into consideration their adaptation benefits, their cost effectiveness, and its environmental and social impacts and risks, especially for the most vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, disabled people, indigenous groups, etc.).

Ultimately, from the initial stage of the project, the UN-Habitat assessment methodology and tool – (City RAP) promotes the involvement of local authorities, communities and vulnerable groups at each stage in the intervention process. During the development of the project, training workshops for decisions makers, city managers and technical teams enable the integration of politicians and technical bodies in the planning process. At a later stage, workshops with local and most vulnerable communities through a participatory process define strategic priorities and concrete city-wide and neighborhood projects to be funded and implemented. The communities will be in charge of the implementation of local adaptation projects such as mangrove reforestation, construction of light infrastructure such as drainage, lagoon and river dredging, environmental areas preservation, etc.

Sustainability of the project/programme

The sustainability of the project is linked to the involvement and capacity building of national and municipal governments, local communities and other stakeholders during the processes. Given that the project will propose feasible business models linking land use, blue economy and climate change adaptation, the initial funds will be used as seed funding to set the structure for a long-term feasible project. Sustainability is also ensured given the alignment of the project with regional and national priorities, building on existing governmental allocations, on international funds for urban development and resilience and on the development of bankable projects that are ready to be funded by lending institutions.

In addition, the project is conceived as an articulation of different revenue-generating activities to be developed and adopted by communities and in collaboration partnership with the private sector. The establishment of required management and maintenance mechanisms in the developed projects at the different levels will ensure that human and financial resources are allocated to the projects until they are able to reach a break-even point.

Economic, social and environmental benefits

The project will promote socio-economic development, linking to the regional and national priorities to mobilize resources for implementation, but also at the municipal and community levels, by developing transformative and catalytic projects that are revenue-generating and that have the potential to act as catalysers for the creation of jobs and economic activities. In addition, the sustainable development of coastal zones will protect these economic hubs that host major ports and industrial facilities accounting for more than 150\$ billion annually in trade⁶, and fisheries accounting for more than 600\$ million in exports⁷. This will contribute to food security, supporting the most vulnerable communities who have natural resource-based livelihoods. In this sense, the project will promote the livelihoods of vulnerable groups and aim at the redistribution of the benefits achieved by the different adaptation interventions.

Environmental benefits appear also at different levels. At the national scale, the project will deduct specific recommendations for climate change adaptation frameworks and at the municipal and community scales, the urban planning process will define adaptation strategies and concrete projects that will positively impact biodiversity, preservation of agricultural and environmental areas, coastal protection against erosion and floods and sea level rise adaptation through anticipation and construction of infrastructure. Other additional environmental benefits would be the adequate management of watersheds through a drainage network, the establishment of areas and systems for waste collection and the reforestation of coastal areas linked to a more efficient and compact use of urban land.

⁶ The World Bank (2012) using a conservative estimate of 50% import/ export value through ports.

⁷ Tall, Dr. Amadou. (2007). *Global Fish Trade Overview and Fish Marketing in ECOWAS*.

UN-Habitat will ensure that the Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESSS) and the Adaptation Fund safeguards are applied in the project through an Environmental and Social Management Plan, as a means to avoid negative environmental and social impacts and to safeguard environmental and social benefits.

Overlap with other funding sources

The project will avoid overlap with the following projects/programmes: the World Bank's Africa Climate Business Plan, "Stepping up Support for Africa's Climate-Resilient and Low-Carbon Development.2015-18."; the West Africa Coastal Management Programme (WACA) from the World Bank; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and the Abidjan Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West.

The project will be actively seeking learning and synergy from these previous programmes and will complement them by addressing the challenge of coastal erosion in West Africa. However, the proposed components in the project present a more specific and unique approach to action, based on urban planning and design. It promotes an integrative and multi-sectorial approach to climate change adaptation and resilience, and it will be more distinctively focused on urban planning and design as a key tool to address the described challenges at regional and local level. Taking into account coastal areas challenges are essentially related to the use of land, population growth and spatial development, this approach becomes crucial.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UN Habitat will be the implementing partner for the project providing specific technical support in urban development and resilience related areas such as rules and regulations, land tenure, economic and financial urban development, social assessments and basic service provision. In addition, UN Habitat staff and projects are currently under development both in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana. UN Habitat would leverage the existing networks and resources available in the countries, and would reinforce the existing team by hiring further staff that would be in charge of the coordination of the project in each of the countries.

One executing partner will be designated in each of the countries (Ministries) that will count with the support of the municipal governments for the activities that are district and city based. There are existing working linkages between UN Habitat and the main Ministries, Agencies and local institutions of both Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire that would ensure the soft implementation of the project and the support of local experts and political leaders.

For the implementation of community projects, a local partner in each of countries will be designated to develop the community coordination and technical support work.

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

A.

Mrs. Levina Owusu Director/PPME Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) Ghana	Date: <i>28-July-2017</i>
Mr. Jean Douglas Anaman Head of Adaptation Unit at National Climate Change Programme Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development Cote d'Ivoire	Date: <i>02-August-2017</i>

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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July 28, 2017

ENDORSEMENT OF IMPROVED RESILIENCE OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

In my capacity as a Director of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, which is responsible for issues on Climate Change in Ghana. I confirm that the above region project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaption activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Ghana.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by the United Nation Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and executed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development with the co-lead of the Ministry of Environment, Science Technology and Innovation (MESTI).

Levina Owusu

**LEVINA OWUSU (MRS)
DIRECTOR/PPME**

for: MINISTER

The Adaptation Fund Board
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**MINISTRY OF URBAN SANITATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

**NATIONAL CLIMATE
CHANGE PROGRAMME**

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

Union – Discipline – Travail



N° 1222 /MINEDD/CAB1 /PNCC/jda

Abidjan, le

02 AOUT 2017

Letter of Endorsement by Government of Côte d'Ivoire

To: **The Adaptation Fund Board**
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Improved Resilience of Coastal Communities
in Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana Programme


In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Côte d'Ivoire, I confirm that the above regional programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the programme will be implemented by United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and executed Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning and Local planning departments of Abidjan, Grand-Bassam and Grand – Lahou.

Sincerely,

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

B. Implementing Entity certification

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans of Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
 Rafael Tuts Director, Programme Division UN-Habitat	
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