



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Report No: PPIAF000318

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON

A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 48.30 MILLION (US\$56.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
INCLUDING US\$7.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT FROM THE WINDOW FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES
AND A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 5.50 MILLION
(US\$7.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT) FROM THE WINDOW FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES
TO THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 25.70 MILLION (US\$30.0 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
TO THE REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

AND
A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 52.50 MILLION (US\$61.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
INCLUDING US\$7.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT FROM THE WINDOW FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES,
AND A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 5.50 MILLION
(US\$7.50 MILLION EQUIVALENT) FROM THE WINDOW FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES
TO THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO

FOR

THE GULF OF GUINEA NORTHERN REGIONS SOCIAL COHESION PROJECT

MAY 29, 2026

Social Policy Global Department
Western and Central Africa Region

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective April 30, 2026)

Currency Unit = Euro (EUR)

US\$1.00 = EUR 0.85

US\$1.00 = SDR 0.73

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President: Ousmane Diagana

Regional Practice Director: Trina S. Haque

Regional Programs Director: Nathan M. Belete

Practice Manager: Nicolas Perrin

Task Team Leaders: Susan Wong
Manuel Figueredo Thomson, Julia Lendorfer

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABEGIEF	Benin Agency for Integrated Border Space Management (<i>Agence Béninoise de Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers</i>)
AF	Additional Financing
AM	Accountability Mechanism
ANADEB	National Agency for Support to Grassroots Development (<i>Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base</i>) in Togo
ANPS	National Agency for Social Protection (<i>Agence Nationale de Protection Sociale</i>) in Benin
CCAK	Cotton and Cashew Council (<i>Conseil du Coton Anacarde et Karité</i>) in Côte d'Ivoire
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CIG	Common Interest Group
CNAR	National Coordination for Assistance to Refugees (<i>Coordination Nationale pour l'Assistance aux Réfugiés</i>) in Togo
CNRA	National Refugee Commission (<i>Commission Nationale chargée des réfugiés et des apatrides</i>) in Benin
COSO	Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (<i>Projet de Cohésion Sociale des Régions Nord du Golfe de Guinée</i>)
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRC	Committee for Regional Coordination
DA	Designated Account
DFIL	Disbursement and Financial Information Letter
E&S	Environmental and Social
e-GRM	Electronic Grievance Redress Mechanism
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FM	Financial Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GROW	Global and Regional Opportunities Window
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HLO	High-Level Outcome
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFR	Interim Financial Report

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

IGF	Inspectorate General of Finance (<i>Inspection Générale des Finances</i>) in Togo
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
LDP	Local Development Portal
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFB	Ministry of Finance and Budget (<i>Ministère des Finances et du Budget</i>) in Togo
MIS	Management Information System
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NPV	Net Present Value
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PND	National Development Plan (<i>Plan National de Développement</i>) in Côte d'Ivoire
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PURS	Emergency Program for Community Resilience and Security (<i>Programme d'Urgence pour la Résilience et la Sécurité des Communautés</i>) in Togo
RF	Resettlement Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SETCO	Technical Secretariat for Coordination of the Social Cohesion Project (<i>Secrétariat Technique à Coordination du Projet de Cohésion Sociale</i>) in Benin
SMP	Security Management Plan
SP	Social Protection
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VDC	Village Development Committee
WAP	W-Arly-Pendjari
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHR	Window for Host Communities and Refugees

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING	1
II.	DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING.....	10
III.	KEY RISKS.....	16
IV.	APPRAISAL SUMMARY.....	17
V.	WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS	22
VI.	PROPOSED CHANGES	22
VII.	DETAILED CHANGE(S).....	23
	ANNEX 1: RESULTS.....	40
	ANNEX 2: MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN.....	54
	ANNEX 3: CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES	62

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

BASIC DATA - MAIN

Operation ID

P175043

Investment Project Financing (IPF)

Susan Wong

Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo

Western and Central Africa

AFWRP (7960)

HAWS1 (10782)

31-Mar-2022

31-Dec-2027

Social Policy

2022

Substantial

No

Conseil Coton Anacarde Karité (CCAK) under the supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister in Cote d'Ivoire, General Secretariat of the Presidency (Benin), Ministry of Finance and Budget (Togo), Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development (Ghana)

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

[] Fragile State(s)

[] Fragile within a non-fragile Country

☐ Small State(s)	☐ Conflict
☐ Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster	
Other Situations	
☐ Financial Intermediaries (FI)	☐ Series of Projects (SOP)
☐ Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	☒ Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
☐ Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	☐ Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

OPERATION STATUS

Development Objective (DO)

Current Development Objective (Approved as part of Additional Financing package on 23-May-2024)

to improve regional collaboration and the socioeconomic and climate resilience of border-zone communities in the target northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries exposed to conflict and climate risks.

Key Information from Last ISR

Operation Ratings

NAME	IMPLEMENTATION				LAST ISR RATINGS
	26-Nov-2024	29-Dec-2024	27-Jun-2025	10-Sep-2025	26-Mar-2026
Progress towards achievement of PDO	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory
Overall Risk	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial	● Substantial
Overall ESS Performance			● Moderately Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Financial Management	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Project Management	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory
Procurement	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory

Monitoring and Evaluation	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
---------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Disbursement Summary (in USD million)

Source of Funds	Net Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
IBRD	--	--	--	0
IDA	679.51	303.82	213.88	44.71
Grants	--	--	--	0

BASIC DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Additional Financing No. 3

Additional Financing Type

- ☒ Activities are being added to expand the scope of the operation, perhaps in geography or in outputs (Scale-up)
- ☐ The operation has incurred increased costs due to inflation, exchange rate changes, and factors that were not anticipated at appraisal (Cost-overflow)
- ☐ The operation has experienced shortfalls in co-financing, counterpart financing, or cost recovery that were anticipated at appraisal but did not materialize. (Financing gap)
- ☐ The design of the operation has changed, and the new designs cost more than the original ones (Change in Project Design)

Expected Approval Date

22-Jun-2026

Review Type/Corporate Review Level

Regular Decision Meeting (DM)

Will consulting services be required?

No

Is this an Urgent Need or Capacity Constraint request?

No

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

- ☐ Fragile State(s)
- ☐ Fragile within a non-fragile Country
- ☐ Small State(s)
- ☐ Conflict

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

☐ Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster

Other Situations

☐ Financial Intermediaries (FI)

☐ Series of Projects (SOP)

☐ Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)

☒ Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

☐ Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)

☐ Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

COSTS & FINANCING

Summary (Total Financing in US\$, Millions)

	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Total Operation Cost	506.00	163.00	669.00
Total Financing	506.00	163.00	669.00
Of which IBRD/IDA	506.00	163.00	669.00
Financing Gap	0.00		0.00

Financing Details (in US\$, Millions)

Source	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	506.00	163.00	669.00
IDA Credit	150.00	30.00	180.00
IDA Credit	63.20	56.50	119.70
IDA Credit	43.00	61.50	104.50
IDA Credit	150.00	0.00	150.00
IDA Grant	40.00	7.50	47.50
IDA Grant	59.80	7.50	67.30
Total Financing	506.00	163.00	669.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)- Additional Financing

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

	Credit	Grant	SML	Guarantee	Total
Benin	56.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	64.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00
Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	15.00
Global and Regional Opportunities Window (GROW)	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Cote d'Ivoire	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Global and Regional Opportunities Window (GROW)	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Ghana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Global and Regional Opportunities Window (GROW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Togo	61.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	69.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	15.00
Global and Regional Opportunities Window (GROW)	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total	148.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	163.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Last Approved Rating (ISR Seq. 09) Package - 26 Mar 2026	Proposed Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Moderate
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Moderate
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

CLIMATE

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

Has this operation been screened for short-term and long-term climate change and disaster risks?

Yes, it has been screened and the results are discussed in the Appraisal Document

Where risks exist, have potential resilience-enhancing measures been identified in the appraisal document?

Yes

Does this operation address specific risks, vulnerabilities, gaps or needs with respect to Climate Change that are identified in the SCD or the CPF?

Yes

POLICY COMPLIANCE

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

No

Does the operation require any waivers from Bank policies?

Yes

Comments

Requested an Exception to the riparian notification requirement under OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways)

Has the waiver(s) been endorsed or approved by Bank management?

Approved by Management

Comments

The Exception to the riparian notification requirement under OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) was approved by the RVP on April 28, 2026.

TEAM

Core Team

Name	Role	Specialization in this operation	ADM Responsible?
Susan Wong	Team Leader	Lead Social Development Specialist, Regional TTL	Yes
Ashutosh Raina	Co-Team Leader	Senior Social Development Specialist, TTL for Ghana	No
Manuel Emilio Figueredo Thomson	Co-Team Leader	Senior Social Development Specialist, TTL for Benin and Togo	No
Julia Lendorfer	Co-Team Leader	Senior Social Development Specialist, TTL for Cote d'Ivoire	No
Josue Akre	Financial Management Specialist	Senior Financial Management Specialist	Yes
Edith Zannou	Financial Management Specialist	Senior Financial Management Specialist	No
Josephine Kabura Kamau	Financial Management Specialist	Senior Financial Management Specialist	No
Esinam Julia Nduom	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	No
Patrick Kwadwo Ansah	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	Yes
Kouami Hounsinnou Messan	Procurement Specialist	Senior Procurement Specialist	No
Ramathou Zatari Laurence Guira	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	No
Brahim Hamed	Procurement Specialist	Senior Procurement Specialist	No
Antro Kenneth Sanvi	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	No

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Edichi Brigitte Andoh Epse Mobongol	Environmental Specialist	Senior Environmental Specialist	Yes
Justice Odoiquaye Odoi	Environmental Specialist	Senior Environmental Specialist	No
Hubert Maurice Waterinckx	Social Specialist	Senior Social Development Specialist	Yes
Elijah Abiodun Siakpere	Social Specialist	Senior Social Development Specialist	No
Adjoua Veronique Ouattara	Social Specialist	Social Specialist	No
Esperanza Lopez Rodriguez	Counsel	Counsel	No
Aissatou Seck	Counsel	Senior Counsel	No
Colombe Blandine Yabo Allabi	Procurement Team	Program Assistant	No
Elena Jochheim	Team Member	Operations assistance	No
Jamilatou Razaki	Team Member	Team Assistant	No
Macarena Martin Segurado	Team Member	Operations Assistance, Results Framework	No
Astride Melaine Seminvou Adjinaou Gnahoui	Team Member	Junior Professional Associate	No
Georgette Baaba Atakorah	Team Member	Environmental Specialist	No
Saint-Martin Kodjovi Mongan Agbeshie	Team Member	Senior Social Policy Specialist	No
Ibrahim El ghandour	Team Member	Senior Public Sector Specialist	No
Marine Gassier	Team Member	Social Cohesion Specialist, M&E	No
Halimatou Hima Moussa Dioula	Team Member	FCV Specialist	No
Leonard Ewang Ngumbah Wolloh	Team Member	SSI Operations	No

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Jihane Obeid	Team Member	Finance Officer	No
Helen Liu	Team Member	CDD Consultant	No
Nneka Okereke	Team Member	Senior Social Development Specialist	No

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Board of a third Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$163.0 million, consisting of US\$64.0 million equivalent to the Republic of Benin, US\$30.0 million equivalent to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, and US\$69.0 million equivalent to the Republic of Togo for the Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (COSO, P175043).**¹ Of this amount, US\$30.0 million equivalent - US\$15.0 million for Benin and US\$15.0 million for Togo - will be provided from the Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) to strengthen support to refugees and host communities. The COSO project was approved on March 31, 2022, and aims to strengthen regional collaboration and enhance the socioeconomic and climate resilience of border-zone communities in the northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo) exposed to conflict and climate risks. The project became effective in Benin on September 20, 2022, for an initial financing of US\$90.0 million, in Côte d'Ivoire on August 2, 2022, for an initial financing of US\$150.0 million, and in Togo on June 17, 2022, for an initial financing of US\$60.0 million. Benin and Togo received Additional Financing in 2025 to scale up support to refugees and host communities, including through the WHR, with US\$28.0 million for Benin (effective September 19, 2025) and US\$23.0 million for Togo (effective October 22, 2024). This is the first AF for Côte d'Ivoire.

2. **This proposed third AF will support the Governments of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo to expand coverage across northern and border areas, while maintaining targeted support to areas with a growing presence of refugees and host communities.** In doing so, the project will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities exposed to spillovers from the Sahel conflict and alleviate long-standing disparities in access to services and economic opportunities. The project is also being restructured to (a) adjust the Results Framework, including the addition of Corporate Scorecard Indicators; (b) extend the closing date of the project from December 31, 2027 to May 31, 2029; and (c) change the implementing agency in Togo from the National Agency for Support to Grassroots Development (*Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base*, ANADEB) to the Ministry of Finance and Budget (*Ministère des Finances et du Budget*, MFB).

B. Country Context

3. **The spillover effects of the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel and northern Nigeria continue to exert significant pressure and pose an immediate fragility risk for the three countries.** Data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) indicate that violent incidents linked to extremist groups have expanded southward toward coastal countries, with activity intensifying across border areas of the northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries. In northern Togo, for example, the Savanes region—particularly in the Kpendjal and Kpendjal West prefectures—has experienced repeated attacks in recent years, with repeated incidents recorded since 2021, yet a declining trend in conflict-related fatalities since 2025, including the use of improvised explosive devices and emerging tactics such as explosive drones alongside cross-border incursions. In northern Benin, violence has escalated sharply since 2022, concentrated in Alibori and Atacora but increasingly affecting the Borgou department. In addition, localized tensions between agropastoral communities—extending beyond the north into pockets of fragility in central and southern Benin—further compound these risks. Disputes over grazing lands and water resources reduce agricultural and livestock productivity, intensifying economic vulnerabilities. Rural poverty is exacerbated by the destruction of crops and livestock, while instability undermines community bonds. Across all three countries, structural vulnerabilities remain pronounced: Poverty rates are higher in northern regions,² access to basic services and infrastructure is uneven, and state presence is often weaker in remote border areas. These long-standing development deficits, combined with climate shocks and

¹ Togo received the first Additional Financing of US\$23.0 million equivalent, and Benin received the second Additional Financing of US\$33.0 million equivalent. This constitutes the project's third Additional Financing overall, but the second for Togo, the second for Benin, and the first for Côte d'Ivoire.

² [Côte d'Ivoire. Harmonized Survey on Household Living Standards, 2021/2022.](#)

limited economic opportunities, contribute to grievances and perceptions of exclusion and increasing vulnerability to instability and conflict.

4. **Climate change poses an additional risk factor to the three countries, further limiting access to natural resources and fueling intercommunal tensions.** Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Northern Togo are particularly susceptible to climatic shocks, including droughts, floods, and extreme heat, which have significant impacts on agricultural production and food security.³ Climate change projections indicate a high likelihood of reduced frequency and increased intensity of precipitation, rising average temperatures, and more frequent extreme heat. These climate impacts significantly affect the high percentage of smallholder farmers dependent on rain-fed agriculture as well as pastoralists, both of whose livelihoods and food security rely on agricultural output and the abundance of grazing crops. Reduced precipitation leads to reduced agricultural productivity and water scarcity as boreholes run dry, while increased precipitation intensity affects local sanitation as runoff water can contaminate local water supply and flooding may damage existing water sources. Progressive desertification, soil degradation, and scarcity of natural resources have also changed the transhumance routes, further exacerbating local tensions. Combined with strong demographic growth, as well as high poverty levels that limit people's capacity to be resilient, these risks can aggravate existing intercommunal, religious, and intergenerational tensions in the north of the three countries concerned. An increase in conflicts has been attributed to poor management of natural resources, particularly land and water, as pastoralists and farmers compete for access to shrinking arable land and grazing areas. Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms have struggled to overcome uncertainties over individual land use and ownership. There are risks that increased competition for scarce resources, combined with an inflow of refugees and displaced persons exerting pressure on host communities, erodes mechanisms for negotiating access to natural resources such as water and land between communities and for adjudicating disputes. These trends have further constrained employment opportunities for the rural population as agriculture and the informal sector are the main components of the local economy.

5. **Over the past years, the Government of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo have demonstrated strong and proactive leadership with ambitious, sustained investment in the regions with the most pressing needs.** In Benin, through two successive Government Action Programs (*Programme d'Actions du Gouvernement* PAG 2016-2021 and PAG 2021-2026)⁴, the Government has committed nearly 42 percent of its national budget to social sectors, electrified over 320 additional localities, launched the integrated Insurance for Strengthening Human Capital (*Assurance pour le Renforcement du Capital Humain*, ARCH) social protection program, established a dedicated border management agency (ABeGIEF), and adopted in 2024 a landmark five-year Prevention and Resilience Program (PREP 2024-2029) focused on social cohesion, food security, and land reform in the northern departments of Alibori, Atacora, Borgou, and Donga. In Côte d'Ivoire, through the three successive phases of its flagship Government's Social Program (*Programme Social du Gouvernement*, PSGouv), the Government has electrified over 1,800 localities, nearly tripling national electricity coverage from 33 percent in 2011 to 97 percent in 2025 and committed US\$6.70 billion across education, water, youth employment, and social protection, with a dedicated axis for fragility prevention in border areas.⁵ In Togo, the Government has accelerated investment in vulnerable northern communities through its 2025 Government Roadmap and the multisectoral Emergency Program for Community Resilience and Security (*Programme d'Urgence pour la Résilience et la Sécurité des Communautés*, PURS) which expanded electricity coverage from 29 to 42 percent, connecting over 15,000 households, extended rural water access from 64 to 74 percent, and opened 125 kilometers of rural roads between 2021 and 2023, complemented by programs targeting youth employment, local governance, and community-driven development in border zones⁶.

6. **At the same time however, the three countries continue to absorb refugees fleeing violence in the Sahel, largely hosted in communities already characterized by high levels of poverty.** As of March, 31 2026, Togo hosts approximately

³ World Bank, Think Hazard: Benin.

⁴ <https://beninrevele.bj/en>

⁵ https://psgouv.ci/v2/welcome/photo_selectionner/presentations-des-rsultats-du-psgouv-2-par-le-conseiller-spcial-du-premier-ministre-coordonnateur-gnral-du-psgouv283.

⁶ <https://presidence.gouv.tg/feuille-de-route-gouvernementale-togo-2025/>

57,763 refugees, 1,344 asylum seekers, and 2,943 individuals awaiting registration, alongside 10,171 internally displaced persons (IDPs), largely concentrated in the Savanes region. In Benin, as of the same date, hosts approximately 21,906 refugees, 7,093 asylum seekers, and 13,974 individuals awaiting registration, as well as 27,294 IDPs, primarily located in the northern departments of Alibori, Atacora, Borgou, and Donga. Côte d'Ivoire is currently managing a significant inflow of refugees, primarily from Burkina Faso due to Sahel insecurity, with slightly over 74,621 refugees reported as of March 2026, of which about 13,000 are housed in sites and the rest in and around villages in the north.⁷ More recently, refugee arrivals from Mali are increasing due to rising instability. The majority of refugees live among host communities, placing additional pressure on already limited social services, infrastructure, natural resources, and livelihood opportunities available to local households.

7. **The inflow of refugees and displaced persons adds to the pressure on host communities and raises unique development challenges for both groups.** The Governments of Benin and Togo have adopted an out-of-camp approach granting refugees freedom of movement, facilitating initial integration into local communities. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Government rapidly constructed two reception sites, but with a capacity of 12,000, later arrivals settled in villages along the northern border. Across all three countries, the social and economic consequences are felt most acutely at the village level, where service delivery is already weak and poverty rates are higher than elsewhere in the country. In Togo, 63 percent of refugees are staying with host families, placing additional pressure on limited living space and household budgets.⁸ More broadly, refugee arrivals have contributed to higher costs for accommodation and essential commodities, pressure on social services and local labor markets, worsening food insecurity, and increased consumption of scarce natural resources, with heightened risks particularly for women and girls. While these pressures are shared by refugee and host populations alike, refugees face specific additional disadvantages. The demographic composition of the refugee population indicates a high proportion of women and children (73 percent in Benin, 79 percent in Côte d'Ivoire, and 84 percent in Togo), with women representing 60, 56, and 55 percent, respectively, reflecting the absence of male family members due to conflict and onward migration.⁹ Female-headed households face heightened vulnerability given higher dependency ratios and reduced economic opportunities. Approximately 23 percent of refugees in Benin, 34 percent in Côte d'Ivoire, and 22 percent in Togo have been assessed as having special needs.¹⁰ Although refugees share cultural and linguistic ties with host communities, which contributes to greater cohesion, they face significant barriers to livelihoods, including restricted access to farming land and limited off-farm employment. Pastoralists, who account for a substantial proportion of refugee arrivals, face stigmatization due to the pressure their herds place on scarce land and water resources. Social services are formally available on a nondiscriminatory basis, but refugee children face barriers to school attendance due to distance, overcrowding, and cost, while women and girls face similar obstacles in accessing health services and water points. Limited local networks further contribute to a growing incidence of secondary movements within and beyond the region.

8. **The World Bank in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) confirms that the protection framework continues to be adequate in Benin and Togo.** UNHCR's last refugee protection assessment was completed in December 2025 for both countries. Benin and Togo have signed and ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, though this has not yet been transposed into national law. The Governments of Benin in 2022 and Togo in 2016 each promulgated a national law on refugee status, which

⁷ UNHCR Togo monthly statistics dashboard March 2026; UNHCR Benin monthly statistics dashboard March 2026; UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire monthly statistics dashboard March 2026, <https://data.unhcr.org>.

⁸ UNHCR-CNAR registration and profiling, June 2023, PURS registration December 2023.

⁹ UNHCR Togo monthly statistics dashboard February 2026; UNHCR Benin monthly statistics dashboard December 2025; UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire monthly statistics dashboard December 2025

¹⁰ Ibid

outlines the rights to be enjoyed by refugees in each country, including freedom of movement and employment.¹¹ Under the same laws, Togo established the National Coordination for Assistance to Refugees (*Coordination Nationale pour l'Assistance aux Réfugiés*, CNAR) that operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Gender, Family and Child Protection, and Benin established a national refugee commission (*Commission Nationale chargée des réfugiés et des apatrides*, CNRA) headed by a Permanent Secretariat reporting to the Ministry of the Interior and Security. These commissions oversee refugee affairs and work in close collaboration with UNHCR. To date, UNHCR has not recorded any instances of forced return or any systematic abuse of international refugee protection standards in Benin or Togo. The respective authorities have not required refugees to remain in camps but have allowed them to settle freely across each country. Togo's continuing commitment to protection and long-term solutions for refugees was reaffirmed in its 2024 medium-term strategy document (*Stratégie pour la prise en charge des réfugiés au Togo*)¹² and the easing of naturalization procedures. The Government of Togo shared its updated Strategy Note on Refugee Policy on April 22, 2026. Likewise in Benin, the Government's 2024 medium-term strategy document (*Stratégie gouvernementale pour la prise en charge des réfugiés et les communautés d'accueil*)¹³ reinforces its commitment to refugee protection and durable solutions. The Government of Benin shared its updated Strategy Note on Refugee Policy on April 21, 2026.

9. **Each country has recognized the need to address these regional spillovers and the challenges of spatial disparities between the north and the south.** Issues of poverty, remoteness, limited economic opportunities—particularly for the youth—and overstretched local service systems create distinct challenges for inclusive growth and improved living conditions for these northern populations. National and local governments in the three countries have demonstrated a strong commitment to address gaps in service provision and build strong, productive economies in these lagging regions. There are positive opportunities for sustainable local development in hosting communities as well as for building strong social cohesion. For the three countries, the strategic focus of the government-led response to the cross-border impact of the Sahel situation includes greater emphasis on prevention and resilience, with COSO playing a significant role.

C. Original Financing PDO and Design

10. **The Project Development Objective (PDO)** is to improve the regional collaboration and the socioeconomic and climate resilience of border-zone communities in the target northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries exposed to conflict and climate risks. The five components of the original project are summarized below.

11. **Component 1: Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion.** This component finances local-level socioeconomic investments that are identified and implemented with communities through a community-driven development (CDD) approach that enables the inclusive participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in decision-making processes for subproject planning and implementation. These investments are organized into three subcomponents. *Subcomponent 1.1: Community investments for strengthening local resilience and inclusion* focuses on climate-resilient socioeconomic community infrastructure such as drinking water facilities or agro-pastoral water infrastructure, school buildings, meeting halls, health centers, and electricity structures. *Subcomponent 1.2: Strategic economic investments for climate-resilient economic development* focuses on the rehabilitation of existing rural primary markets and support for climate-adaptive economic activities carried out by common interest groups (CIGs).

¹¹ The law in Togo also guarantees the protection of the fundamental rights of refugees and their treatment in the same way as nationals or foreigners legally settled in Togo, such as the right to practice one's religion (Article 29), the right to property (Article 30), the right to exercise a salaried or self-employed professional activity (Article 33), and the right of access to the courts (Article 39). In Benin, refugees also enjoy freedom of movement and the right to open a business and to work (*Loi 2022–31 du 20 décembre 2022 portant statut des réfugiés et des apatrides en République du Bénin*).

¹² The Government is in the process of implementing biometric registration of refugees with support from National Commission for Refugees (*Commission Nationale chargé des Réfugiés*, CNR) and UNHCR, which will provide the Government with updated information to inform initial assistance programs, enable refugees to access benefits and services as provided for under the Refugee Law, and enable refugees both to move within and from the northern region.

¹³ *Stratégie gouvernementale pour la prise en charge des réfugiés et les communautés d'accueil*, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, June 2024

Subcomponent 1.3: Youth engagement and social cohesion activities finances sports and cultural activities, cluster-level community infrastructure identified by youth, and/or labor-intensive public works for youth.

12. **Component 2: Building Foundation and Capacity for Inclusive and Resilient Communities.** This component finances various training, capacity-building, and community and technical facilitation activities that (a) empower local communities to identify and implement local investments under Component 1; (b) help create a shared vision among local stakeholders for medium- and long-term territorial development in targeted areas; (c) equip local youth with the skills necessary to engage in project activities; and (d) build mechanisms that support greater social cohesion and inclusion.

13. **Component 3: Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue.** This component aims to foster dialogue, collaboration, and knowledge generation among the four project countries to develop a coordinated response to fragility risks between local stakeholders and development actors and between communities. Regional dialogue focuses on shared approaches and lessons learned across a range of interrelated issues including fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) dynamics, climate insecurity, social cohesion and inclusion, governance, and responses to displacement. Activities under Component 3 also support the development of a digital platform to coordinate community-level investments across projects and development partners and the creation of a digital tool (the CDD App) to coordinate the different elements of the community mobilization process under the CDD approach.

14. **Component 4: Project Management.** This component supports regional, national, and subnational levels for the effective implementation of project activities. This includes planning; implementation; technical oversight of program activities; social and environmental norms; management and monitoring; financial management (FM) and procurement; preparation of work plans, budgets, and progress reports; communication and public awareness campaigns; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements, including a Management Information System (MIS); management of a project beneficiary feedback mechanism; and measures for enhanced transparency and accountability. This component also supports the establishment and operation of a Committee for Regional Coordination (CRC) across the four project countries.

15. **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).** This zero-budget component serves as a contingent emergency funding mechanism that can be triggered in the event of a natural or man-made disaster and/or health crisis through a formal declaration of a national emergency or upon a formal request from the respective Governments in the event of emergencies.

D. Status of the Project

16. **COSO's overall implementation progress has remained Satisfactory in all countries, with a strong likelihood of achieving the PDO by the current closing date of December 31, 2027 for Benin and Togo and May 31, 2027, for Côte d'Ivoire.** Across the four countries (including Ghana), the project has improved access to socioeconomic services for 3.7 million people, already exceeding the original financing end-of-project target of 2.3 million beneficiaries. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo continue to record Satisfactory PDO and Implementation Progress ratings, with significant advances in infrastructure delivery, beneficiary reach, and results on the ground. FM performance is rated Satisfactory in all three countries, with regular and timely submission of financial reports and no outstanding audit reports. Procurement performance is rated Satisfactory in Togo and Moderately Satisfactory in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. Similarly, environmental and social (E&S) performance is rated Satisfactory in Togo and Moderately Satisfactory in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. As of May 5, 2026, the disbursement rate in Togo reached 89 percent of the initial financing and 63 percent cumulatively including the first AF, while in Benin, disbursements reached 82 percent of the initial financing and 59 percent cumulatively, including the first AF. For Côte d'Ivoire, the disbursement rate has reached 68 percent overall.

17. **COSO has established an innovative system for delivering community investments rapidly and at scale, demonstrating strong implementation capacity across all three countries.**

- (a) **In Benin**, 595 subprojects have been completed, with access to services improved for 679,238 people (130 percent of the final target), including 8,156 refugees and 49,469 host community members to date, with a further 30,000

refugees expected to benefit in 2026 as first AF activities get underway. In both countries, implementation experience has prompted a key refinement of the delivery model, with investments in refugee-hosting areas now initiated alongside broader community investments rather than sequentially, strengthening the speed and inclusiveness of delivery.

- (b) **In Côte d'Ivoire**, 917 infrastructures have been completed and a further 529 are under construction across 1,028 villages, reaching 693,109 beneficiaries (86 percent of the final target).
- (c) **In Togo**, 1,461 subprojects have been completed, improving access to socioeconomic services for 514,893 people—110 percent of the final target—including 24,463 refugees (82 percent of the refugee target) and approximately 163,000 host community members demonstrating strong and consistent progress on both overall delivery and refugee inclusion.

18. **Across all three countries, the project has improved access to water, education, health, agriculture, markets, and other community infrastructure as well as economic investments** such as small-scale irrigation, agropastoral infrastructure, storage and processing equipment for local value chains, and support to CIGs. One key lesson learned from the current operating model in Benin and Togo is that decentralizing the funds management has proven more effective and efficient than centralized approaches. Investments using the CDD approach have been consistently delivered within an average of five months. The project has also generated strong results on economic inclusion and job creation, with 82,393 jobs directly created across the three countries including for youth and women. Delivery is supported by a network of locally recruited facilitators who guide communities through the CDD process—from investment identification and prioritization to implementation and monitoring—and by a suite of digital tools, including a CDD application to manage investment cycles, an electronic grievance redress mechanism (e-GRM) for real-time feedback and complaint tracking, and a Local Development Portal (LDP) to consolidate community-identified priorities and improve coordination with Government and development partners. The quality, functionality, and sustainability of the infrastructure built have also been ensured through project mechanisms. Each community-chosen investment must be validated by the relevant sectoral ministries to ensure that the investments meet sectoral norms and standards and are consistent with regional plans. Sectoral ministries at the local level are responsible for monitoring the quality of the subprojects and ensuring that investments follow technical norms. Every subproject has a community operations and maintenance plan as a prerequisite for financing. Independent mid-term surveys conducted in all three countries in 2025 found that the vast majority of beneficiaries have access to and are using the infrastructure built.

19. **According to mid-term surveys, community engagement and satisfaction are consistently high across all three countries.** Ninety percent of beneficiaries report that project investments have positively contributed to increased trust among community members. In Benin, 84 percent of respondents report that investments meet their needs, with a household participation rate of 55 percent. In Côte d'Ivoire, 98 percent of respondents report that the project investments are useful, 93 percent state that investments meet their needs, and 75 percent report attending at least one COSO meeting. In Togo, 92 percent of community members report that subprojects reflect their needs, 66 percent of meeting participants are women, and the household participation rate stands at 52 percent. Government assessments under the Emergency Program for PURS indicate improved security conditions and stronger trust in state institutions in CDD-supported areas. Across all three countries, women represent at least 30 percent of leadership positions in village development structures. Inclusive stakeholder engagement drives project success, especially for disadvantaged and minority groups.

20. **Regional activities for knowledge sharing and coordination are imperative across the four countries (including Ghana).** A regional approach in the Gulf of Guinea is essential because the threats faced by the four countries are inherently transboundary and exceed the capacity of any single country to manage alone. The implementation of the Regional Coordination Committee Action Plan is underway with the conduct of studies and several regional knowledge exchange events, including the regional forum on social cohesion in Togo in December 2023; the regional forum on local governance in Benin in February 2025; the International Symposium on Social Cohesion in Benin in October 2025; a cross-border dialogue mission with Ghana in November 2025; the regional forum on climate change held in Yamoussoukro in

March 2026 and regional dialogues on the COSO Knowledge Sharing Platform in February and March 2026. Chairmanship for the regional coordination and knowledge sharing responsibilities rotates each year among the four countries, with annual in-person knowledge-sharing events and regular coordination meetings. This AF reinforces the commitment of all the countries to continue to share operational lessons and approaches, especially regarding geographical scale-up and the management of refugee and host community challenges. There is strong interest in extending the regional knowledge sharing to other countries in the region, including the Sahel.

E. Rationale for Additional Financing

21. **There is a critical window of opportunity to reinforce the prevention agenda of the three governments by accelerating development gains and consolidating social cohesion in vulnerable northern and border communities.** Addressing prevailing FCV dynamics requires interventions that simultaneously strengthen basic service delivery, expand economic opportunities, build climate resilience, and reinforce social cohesion while also responding to the needs of refugees and host communities. In this context, COSO has emerged as a central platform for advancing the objectives of the governments in helping connect underserved communities to inclusive, state-supported development. COSO has demonstrated the ability to rapidly deliver visible, climate-resilient infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods support while strengthening citizen participation and trust in the state. By directly responding to priorities identified by communities, the approach improves access to essential services—such as education and water—and expands economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth, while promoting inclusive decision-making and reducing perceptions of exclusion. Structured processes for dialogue and collective action further strengthen relations within and between communities. COSO is therefore a critical instrument for delivering both development and social cohesion outcomes in fragile contexts, helping mitigate risks of instability and reduce vulnerability to extremist influence.

22. **COSO's participatory approach is also well suited to contexts of forced displacement, as it enables refugees and host communities to jointly identify, prioritize, implement, and oversee investments, ensuring that interventions respond to shared needs while reducing tensions.** Building on the original financing, the first AFs in Benin and Togo introduced a dedicated set of mechanisms to systematically integrate refugees into the CDD process: Villages/neighborhoods with high concentrations of refugees were prioritized for investment; outreach and communication campaigns were adapted to ensure refugee inclusion; the needs of refugees and host families were separately assessed before village-wide planning meetings to ensure their priorities were adequately captured; refugees and host families were included in the village development associations in Benin and village development committees (VDCs) in Togo, alongside host community members; subproject selection in areas with refugee populations was guided by priorities identified by both groups; and refugees and host families remained engaged throughout implementation and monitoring. The proposed AF will further deepen and scale up these approaches, extending them to all newly covered areas hosting refugees and IDPs.

Consistency with World Bank and Government Strategies

23. **The proposed AF will enable COSO to continue to make a significant contribution to the Governments' strategic response to insecurity, fragility, and marginalization.** In Benin, the "Benin 2060 ALAFIA Vision: A world of Splendours" provides the Government's main policy framework for national development,¹⁴ while the Government Action Program (*Programme d'Actions du Gouvernement*) 2021–2026¹⁵ sets the strategic orientations around good governance, structural transformation of the economy, and improved social welfare. This latter component emphasizes improving access to basic services and social protection and more equitable territorial development. The AF will also contribute to the Prevention and Resilience Program (*Programme de Résilience et de Prévention*, PREP) 2024–2029, the Government's five-year prevention program, which has identified COSO as the core operation to support its first pillar on strengthening social

¹⁴ <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/benin-national-development-vision-and-plans>. The strategy rests on four pillars: peace, good governance, shared prosperity, and international cultural influence.

¹⁵ <https://beninrevele.bj/pag-2021-2026/>.

cohesion and basic services. In Côte d'Ivoire, National Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement*, PND 2026–2030) provides the Government's overarching framework for national development, anchored in the 'CI 2030' vision of shared and sustainable prosperity. The PND explicitly targets the reduction of spatial inequalities through the development of regional economic poles in lagging areas, including the northern regions. COSO has been identified as an important operation to support this agenda, directly contributing to the PND's ambition of more equitable territorial development and inclusive growth. As a sign of its strong commitment, the Government is expanding the community and local development (CLD) approach not only in the north but also in the western District of Montagnes to deliver essential services, jobs, and local economic development in one of the poorest regions of the country.¹⁶ In Togo, in response to the growing fragility in the north and other areas of the country, and in alignment with its 2025 Road Map, which constitutes the national framework for development interventions, the Government launched the ambitious PURS to reduce inequalities and gain the support of the local population, promote resilience and social cohesion, and reduce the factors of vulnerability to violent extremism. In addition to being the main delivery mechanism for the PURS, COSO was identified by the Government and UNHCR as a key operation to support the Government's medium-term strategy to address both the socioeconomic impact of refugees on host communities and their long-term inclusion, especially in the northern regions.

24. The proposed AF is fully aligned with the Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) for all three countries as well as several major World Bank strategies. In Benin, the AF is aligned with the upcoming CPF FY27–FY33 (P502486), which emphasizes the prevention of FCV risks and the strengthening of community resilience. Locally driven investments that are identified through an inclusive participatory process, responsive to refugee and host community needs, and multisectoral and climate-resilient will result in improved access to basic services and local economic development as well as improved social cohesion and trust in the state. These investments constitute a key part of the government prevention strategy to be supported by the Prevention and Risk Allocation in both Togo and Benin to address the drivers of fragility in each country. In Côte d'Ivoire, the proposed AF is fully aligned with Côte d'Ivoire's CPF FY23–27 (report number 178156). The CPF explicitly addresses the ongoing crisis in the Sahel, which continues to raise the prospects of fragility in the neighboring northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Specifically, under CPF HLO 1—Improved Human Capital—Objective 2 is to expand equity of, and access to, improved quality basic services, particularly for youth and women, with a focus on underserved areas and promoting equity for a stronger social contract, especially in lagging northern areas. More broadly, HLO 1 also emphasizes building local capacities and inclusive processes to promote the active engagement of women and youth for more effective identification, prioritization, and delivery of basic services. The project is also aligned with the World Bank Group's new "Towards a Refreshed' Strategy for Engaging in FCV Settings",¹⁷ which calls for identifying and anticipating country-level FCV risks better, adopting a differentiated approach by country, placing greater emphasis on the potential for lasting development impact by, in part, emphasizing the presence of institutionally sustainable local delivery platforms and strong government commitment, and highlighting the importance of the jobs agenda in FCV settings. For Togo, the AF is aligned with the CPF FY25–FY29 (report number 185419), particularly High-Level Outcome 3 (HLO 3) on inclusive and sustainable territorial development and the objective of strengthening crisis resilience for vulnerable, displaced, and conflict-affected populations

25. The proposed AF will scale up COSO's multi-sectoral investments across northern Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo, directly advancing nine corporate results indicators with substantial aggregate impact. While specific community subprojects cannot be predetermined under a CDD approach, experience from implementation in the three countries provides a strong basis for projecting likely sectoral allocations and beneficiary reach. Based on these demonstrated preferences, the AF is expected to finance 694 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) subprojects reaching 617,000 people and 144 health subprojects improving access to quality services for 136,000 people across the three countries. Education

¹⁶ Harmonized Survey on Household Living Standards Côte d'Ivoire 2021/2022.

¹⁷ See "A Refreshed WBG Strategy for Engaging in FCV Settings", [public consultation version](#)

investments will support approximately 58,000 students through 449 subprojects, while 190 food security and nutrition interventions will benefit 190,000 people. The AF will also support approximately 231,000 refugees and host community members in Benin and Togo, including an estimated 51,000 refugees and 180,000 hosts, and expand social safety nets through 190 labor-intensive public works and economic inclusion subprojects benefiting 52,000 vulnerable people, contributing to Social Protection (SP500) targets. Actions to advance gender equality are expected to benefit at least 692,000 people, including through women's active participation in village development planning processes and decision-making bodies, enabling communities to identify and prioritize investments that respond directly to women's needs. Sustainable land and water management efforts are expected to conserve at least 3,000 ha. By financing a minimum of 2,230 subprojects, the AF contributes directly to the World Bank's focus on job creation in these regions. At least 600 local firms are expected to secure contracts, generating approximately 52,000 direct jobs, with additional indirect and induced employment resulting from the localized economic impact of these investments. This community investment system also provides an entry point for strengthened World Bank-International Finance Cooperation (IFC) collaboration on local private sector development. By expanding demand for construction services, agro-processing, storage, irrigation, land management (including animal corridors) and rural market infrastructure, COSO creates downstream opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises that could be further supported through IFC advisory and investment operations, including initiatives such as AgriConnect. The project is also expected to support approximately 285 energy subprojects benefiting 285,000 people; which would contribute to the objectives of Mission 300.¹⁸ Leveraging COSO's multi-sectoral community delivery platform, the AF will improve last-mile access to services, complement sectoral investments, and convert community-identified priorities into measurable corporate outcomes, all while expanding inclusion across underserved areas.

26. Jobs and in particular, youth employment will continue to be a key area of attention for COSO in all three countries. Under Subcomponent 1.3: Youth engagement and social cohesion activities, the project engages youth in project-related and more publicly oriented activities to help inclusion and community cohesion. Youth currently benefit from community subprojects; are involved in labor-intensive public works; and benefit from youth economic activities, for example, supporting small agricultural activities and entrepreneurship, building markets to contribute to local economic development, and supporting private sector construction contracting firms in the north. In addition, the Benin Youth Inclusion Project (P170425), the Togo Social Assistance Transformation for Resilience Program (P178835), the Côte d'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program (P175594), and the Côte d'Ivoire Youth Employment and Skills Development Project - Phase 3 (P172800) provide potential opportunities to enhance work on targeting, labor-intensive public works, economic inclusion, and market-oriented skills development for youth.

27. The AF is consistent with Benin's 2021 NDC and 2022 NAP, Côte d'Ivoire's 2025 NDC 3.0¹⁹, and Togo's updated 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)²⁰ and 2018 National Adaptation Plan (NAP),²¹ and supports recommendations made in the World Bank's Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) for Benin,²² Côte d'Ivoire,²³ and Togo.²⁴ The project contributes to all three NDCs' mitigation goals by investing in sustainable natural resource management and reforestation subprojects and prioritizing low-carbon energy and energy-efficient equipment and lighting for community and market infrastructure investments. The project also supports recommendations of the

¹⁸ Mission 300 is an ambitious initiative led jointly by the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group, aimed at connecting 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa to electricity by 2030.

¹⁹ Côte d'Ivoire, Nationally Determined Contributions, 2025. <https://unfccc.int/documents/497390>

²⁰ Togolese Republic. 2021. "Revised Nationally Determined Contribution."

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20Revis%C3%A9es_Togo_Document%20int%C3%A9rimaire_rv_11%2010%2021.pdf

²¹ Republique Togolaise. "Plan National d'Adaption aux Changements Climatiques du Togo (PNACC)."

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Togo%20NAP.pdf>.

²² Republic of Benin. 2021. "Updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Benin under the Paris Agreement." [CDN ACTUALISEE BENIN2021.pdf](https://cdn.actuaisee-benin2021.pdf). World Bank. 2023. *Country Climate and Development Report: Benin*. [Open Knowledge Repository](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/40560).

²³ World Bank. 2023. *Country Climate and Development Report: Côte d'Ivoire*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/40560>

²⁴ World Bank. 2025. *Country Climate and Development Report: Togo*. <https://hdl.handle.net/10986/43020>

Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo CCDRs by prioritizing and focusing on climate-adaptive small community infrastructure investments; investing in climate-adapted economic opportunities; training beneficiaries on climate-adaptive agricultural practices to ensure food security, targeting women, youth, and refugees in climate-resilient activities; and strengthening data analytics and regional coordination on FCV and climate risks. The project is aligned with the goals of Benin and Togo NAPs, including the recommendations to promote climate-resilient crop varieties, boost the resilience of the agriculture sector, and enhance the resilience of human settlements. Also, in line with the NDC emphasis on local climate action and gender and indigenous knowledge, the project's community approach and focus on social cohesion and inclusion provide both technical and financial support to local climate action, while ensuring the concerns of vulnerable populations such as women, youth, and refugees are addressed in local development planning process.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. PDO and Design

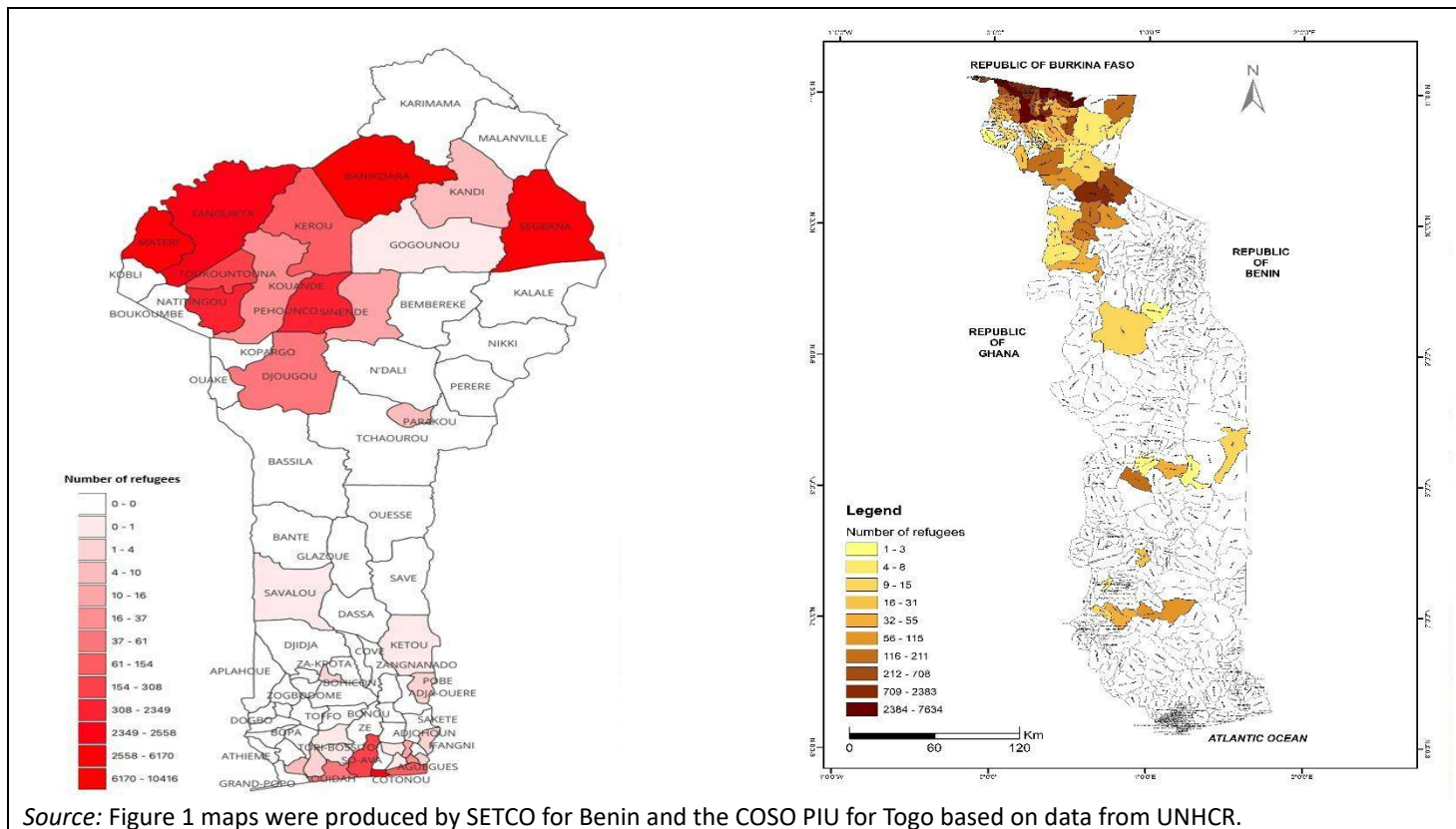
28. **The PDO of the AF remains the same as the original financing**, which is to improve the regional collaboration and the socioeconomic and climate resilience of border-zone communities in the target northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries exposed to conflict and climate risks. The implementation period will be extended: The project's closing date for Benin will be extended from December 31, 2027, to December 31, 2028, for Côte d'Ivoire, from May 31, 2027, to December 31, 2028, and for Togo, from December 31, 2027 to May 31, 2029.

B. Beneficiaries and Target Geographical Areas

29. **The AF will expand COSO's coverage to ensure greater territorial reach within the original project's vulnerable northern and border areas in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo and in areas most affected by refugee inflows.** An additional 1.9 million people are expected to benefit from this AF across the three countries.

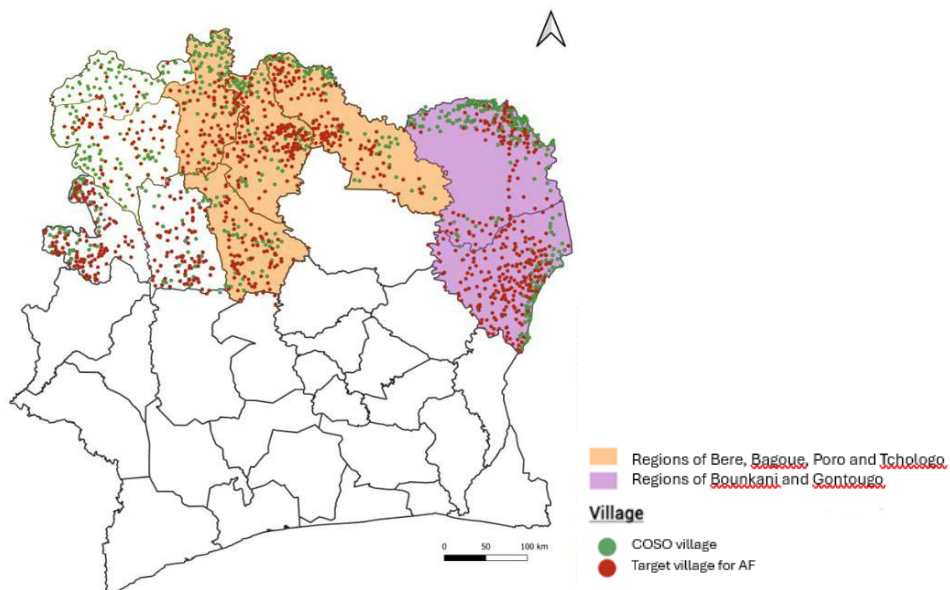
- (a) **In Benin**, the AF will expand COSO's reach from the current 524,500 beneficiaries to a total of approximately 1.46 million beneficiaries, of which about 50,000 are expected to be refugees and 157,000 host community members. The target number of refugees to be covered by COSO exceeds the current number of registered refugees in Benin, as registrations have covered only a subset of the concerned communes and the CNRA expects numbers to double once a registration campaign planned between April and July 2026 is finalized. The AF will close remaining gaps in the northern departments of Alibori, Atacora, Borgou, and Donga—covering the remaining 60 *arrondissements* and 634 villages/neighborhoods not yet reached—and will also extend support to pilot border-area *arrondissements* in the departments of Collines, Zou, Mono, and Couffo.
- (b) **In Côte d'Ivoire**, the AF will increase the total number of beneficiaries from 810,000 to about 985,000. The geographic scope of the project already covers all northern border regions, so no new regions will be included but about 200 new localities will be targeted, increasing the total number of localities from 1,000 to 1,200. Across the countries, the AF will support one full cycle of investments in more than 2,130 communities, ensuring equitable coverage across contiguous border areas. Providing additional resources also ensures that the AF delivers even development investments across the shared border regions, harmonizing the approach to ensure that imbalance and resentment do not arise from development on only one side of the border. Refugees will be systematically included in all stages of the CDD process alongside host communities, with particular attention to women, youth, and vulnerable groups, to ensure inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits.
- (c) **In Togo**, the AF will expand COSO's reach from the current 468,000 beneficiaries to a total of approximately 1.26 million beneficiaries, of which about 61,000 are expected to be refugees and 232,000 host community members. This will cover approximately all refugees in Togo. The project will extend from the current 46 cantons to cover all remaining cantons in the Savanes region, all cantons in Kara, and selected pilot cantons in Centrale, ensuring that all vulnerable cantons benefit from at least one full cycle of CDD investments, with an additional 1,000 villages covered. This comprehensive approach ensures that no community is excluded and that social cohesion and development gains are equally distributed across the north.

Figure 1. Map of Refugees Locations in Benin and Togo



Source: Figure 1 maps were produced by SETCO for Benin and the COSO PIU for Togo based on data from UNHCR.

Figure 2. Map of COSO Localities and AF Target Regions, Côte d'Ivoire



Source: Figure 2 map was produced by the COSO CIV PIU.

Project Components and Activities

30. **This AF will retain the same components as the original financing and will implement a similar package of interventions:**

31. **Component 1: Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion (AF3: US\$138.10 million equivalent, of which US\$54.70 million for Benin, US\$24.50 million for Côte d'Ivoire and US\$58.90 million for Togo).** This component will continue to support community investments in infrastructure and social services. Allocations will continue to be made at the commune level, earmarked to arrondissements in Benin, villages in Côte d'Ivoire, and cantons in Togo to ensure territorial equity, with all villages in selected areas implementing at least one subproject. To make the project less prescriptive for communities, villages will no longer prioritize their subprojects based on the subcomponent categories of socioeconomic infrastructures (Subcomponent 1.1), economic investments and income-generating activities (Subcomponent 1.2), and youth social cohesion activities (Subcomponent 1.3). Instead, investment options will follow one consolidated open menu (subject to a negative list) and include options such as agropastoral infrastructure, drinking and multipurpose water facilities, school infrastructure, health centers, electricity networks, community centers, grain storage facilities, irrigated perimeters, rural markets, and other priority socioeconomic infrastructures identified by communities. The menu will also include economic investments such as processing and transformation equipment for local cooperatives and producer groups, including support in adopting more sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood strategies to adapt to climate change.²⁵ Livelihood support emphasizes support to women and youth, who also represent a significant portion of the refugee population.²⁶

32. **This consolidated approach provides communities with greater choice and flexibility and better accounts for variability between communities and local realities and moves COSO away from a project-based approach and toward a model that is more easily institutionalized.** Investments will be screened for their contributions to climate adaptation, resilience, and mitigation, including addressing intertwined climate vulnerability and social cohesion risks (such as land competition due to water scarcity). All selected investments will be assessed for climate and disaster vulnerability and built to climate-resilient technical standards to ensure they withstand future climatic shocks. In areas hosting refugees, investments will explicitly respond to the increased demand for services and infrastructure. To strengthen alignment between WHR resources and beneficiary targeting, at minimum 23 percent of Component 1 funding in Benin and 22 percent in Togo will be allocated exclusively to arrondissements and cantons hosting refugees, with all subprojects in these areas designed to benefit both refugees and host communities across activity types. Flexibility will be maintained to respond to specific local needs, consistent with the consolidated open menu approach. Across the three countries, the AF will support a minimum of 2,230 subprojects, delivered within short implementation cycles, while generating local economic activity through procurement opportunities for local firms and labor-intensive works that create both short-term and longer-term jobs, with a strong focus on youth.

33. **Component 2: Building Foundation and Capacity for Inclusive and Resilient Communities (AF3 US\$12.50 million equivalent, of which US\$5.10 million for Benin, US\$1.50 million for Côte d'Ivoire and US\$5.90 million for Togo).** This component will consolidate and scale up the capacity-building and facilitation structures established under the initial financing to strengthen both institutional and community resilience. The AF will reinforce training programs and expand the pool of facilitators, especially youth (all of whom are recruited locally, thereby generating local job opportunities), supporting communities to gain the capacities needed to effectively identify, prioritize, and implement their own investments through a participatory and inclusive approach. The component will further strengthen village, canton/arrondissement, commune, prefectural, and regional/departmental institutions by enhancing local development

²⁵ Examples of investments in sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood strategy include improving land irrigation schemes to enable efficient use of water resources and growing drought-resistant cash crops with extended value chains.

²⁶ For example, activities under this subcomponent will support the targeted provision of agricultural assets and services tailored to meet differentiated needs of female farmers and herders and provide training and coaching for youth to prevent them from being lured by false promises of violent or illegal actors for alternative income-generating opportunities.

planning processes and ensuring the systematic integration of village development plans into higher level planning instruments to promote coherence, inclusion, and balanced territorial development. This planning will also continue to emphasize locally-led climate adaptation through informing communities of climate change projections and facilitating dialogue about climate action at the local level both horizontally between communities and vertically between communities and regions/communes through the local development planning process.

34. **In areas with refugees, specific mechanisms will be maintained and strengthened to ensure their meaningful participation in the CDD process, including representation in community management and planning structures.** To mirror the targeting approach under Component 1, at minimum 22 percent of Component 2 funding in Benin and 23 percent in Togo will be directed to arrondissements and cantons hosting refugees, ensuring that the capacity-building and facilitation activities that enable community investments equally serve both populations. Beyond this targeted allocation, all facilitators across the full project area will be trained on refugee inclusion, ensuring refugees throughout the project zone can be meaningfully engaged regardless of the intensity of WHR-funded activities in their area. The component will further advance citizen engagement mechanisms, including participatory monitoring tools such as social audits, as is the case for all completed sub-projects, and the use of a unified digital grievance system, which will be extended across COSO intervention areas. Targeted capacity-building and training-of-trainers programs for regional/departmental, prefectural, and communal authorities will support the gradual institutionalization of the facilitation model within local government structures, ensuring long-term sustainability and continuity of the approach.

35. **Component 3: Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue (AF US\$1.90 million equivalent, of which, US\$0.30 million for Benin, US\$1.00 million for Côte d'Ivoire and US\$0.60 million for Togo).** The AF will continue to strengthen systems for regional coordination and dialogue, data collection, and knowledge generation, with an increased focus on managing regional spillovers. The LDP will be further developed and scaled up as a central platform for the real-time collection, classification, and financing of local development plans, facilitating the alignment of investments from government and development partners with locally identified priorities. The component will also support enhanced monitoring of social cohesion and fragility risks, including in areas affected by refugee inflows. Cross-border and intercommunity dialogue activities will be strengthened, including exchange visits and joint learning initiatives between communities and local authorities, fostering collaboration and reinforcing the regional dimension of the project. These activities will contribute to building trust, reducing tensions, and creating synergies between investments across neighboring territories. This component will also support work on policy analysis for the institutionalization of CDD.

36. **Component 4: Project Management (AF US\$10.30 million equivalent, of which, US\$3.80 million for Benin, US\$3.00 million for Côte d'Ivoire and US\$3.50 million for Togo).** The AF will finance the incremental costs associated with scaling up implementation in all three countries including FM, procurement, E&S standards, supervision, communication, and monitoring of the Results Framework. The AF will also strengthen regional and decentralized implementation structures to ensure closer coordination of field activities, particularly in fragile and hard-to-reach border areas, including coordination with the refugee commissions in each country. Communication activities will be reinforced to highlight the impact of COSO's CDD approach on resilience, social cohesion, and local development, including its role in supporting refugees and host communities.

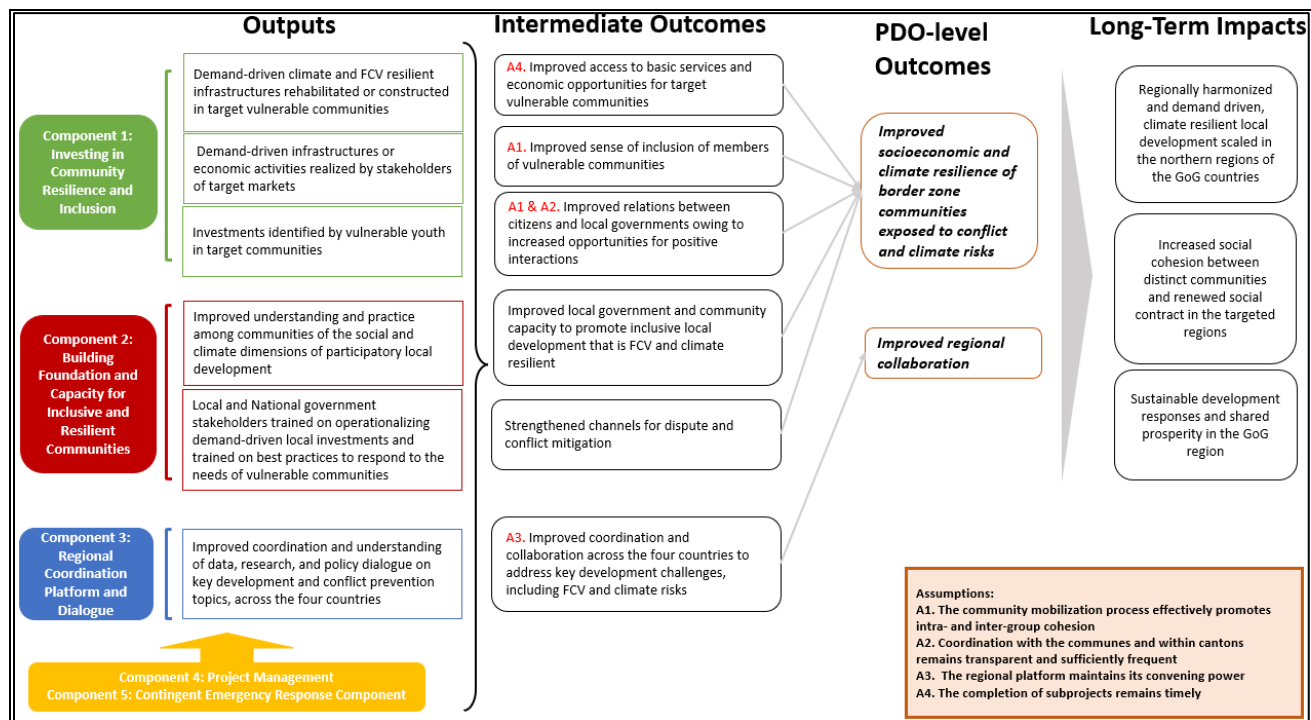
37. **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).** If the CERC is triggered, WHR funds reallocated to the CERC would only be used to benefit refugees and host communities as per WHR guidelines.

C. Results Framework

38. **Results Framework and Theory of Change.** The Results Framework will be adjusted to account for the scaled-up activities due to the expansion of COSO. It will also continue to disaggregate relevant indicators for refugees and host communities. The revised Results Framework will reflect the AF's contribution to corporate results indicators on water and sanitation, health, education, climate resilience, social protection, jobs, refugees/host communities, and gender. The revised Results Framework now has a total of nine corporate results indicators. A summary of the major changes to the

Results Framework is included in annex 2. The updated results chain and theory of change under the AF are illustrated in Figure 3 and outline how the project expects to generate results for the target communities.

Figure 3: Updated Theory of Change for the AF



D. Project Cost

39. **The total project cost will increase from US\$506.0 million equivalent to US\$669.0 million equivalent.** The proposed allocation of the AF across components is shown in table 1.

E. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

40. **In all countries, the scale-up is fully manageable within the existing project framework, leveraging well-established Project Implementation Units (PIUs), regional teams, and facilitation systems.** The project will continue to benefit from economies of scale and rapid delivery through its established systems for training, community facilitation, and standardized subproject design.

41. **In Benin, implementation arrangements will remain broadly unchanged.** The Ministry of Economy and Finance (*Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances*) will continue chairing the National Steering Committee and the PIU will continue operating under the Technical Secretariat for Coordination of the Social Cohesion Project (*Secrétariat Technique à Coordination du Projet de Cohésion Sociale*, SETCO) within the General Secretariat of the Presidency. The PIU will be reinforced through some targeted enhancements to support scale-up, namely an operations manager, a senior adviser on CDD, and a senior E&S specialist. The decentralized structure will also be expanded: In addition to existing departmental offices in Parakou, Natitingou, and Kandi, a new departmental office will be established in Djougou to cover Donga (previously managed from Natitingou) as well as pilot areas in Collines, alongside a regional office in Lokossa to cover border areas in Mono, Couffo, and Zou. These adjustments will strengthen field presence, improve supervision, and support implementation at scale. The Beninese Agency for Integrated Border Space Management (*Agence Béninoise de Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers*, ABEGIEF) will carry out part of the Component 3 activities as defined in a convention with SETCO based on project needs and annual results. The partnerships established under the first AF with the SP-CNRA—responsible for refugee matters—and the National Agency for Social Protection (*Agence Nationale de*

Protection Sociale, ANPS) will continue for the implementation of certain activities complementary to the project's main CDD investments.

Table 1. Summary Budget of Original Financing and AFs

Component and Subcomponent	Original Financing (US\$, million)	AF1 and AF2 (US\$, million)	AF3 (US\$, million)	Revised Total (US\$, million)
TOGO				
Component 1: Investing in community resiliency and inclusion	45.00	17.94	58.93	121.87
Component 2: Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities	6.00	2.53	5.93	14.46
Component 3: Regional coordination platform and dialogue	3.00	0.46	0.62	4.08
Component 4: Project management	6.00	2.07	3.52	11.59
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR TOGO	60.00	23.00	69.00	152.00
BENIN				
Component 1: Investing in community resiliency and inclusion	67.50	26.40	54.72	148.62
Component 2: Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities	9.00	3.30	5.12	17.42
Component 3: Regional coordination platform and dialogue	4.50	0.66	0.32	5.48
Component 4: Project management	9.00	2.64	3.84	15.48
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR BENIN	90.00	33.00	64.00	187.00
CÔTE D'IVOIRE				
Component 1: Investing in community resiliency and inclusion	112.50	—	24.50	137.00
Component 2: Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities	15.00	—	1.50	16.50
Component 3: Regional coordination platform and dialogue	7.50	—	1.00	8.50
Component 4: Project management	15.00	—	3.00	18.00
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE	150.00	—	30.00	180.00

42. **In Côte d'Ivoire, implementation arrangements will remain broadly the same.** The Cotton and Cashew Council (*Conseil du Coton Anacarde et Karité*, CCAK) will continue as the implementing agency, operating under the oversight of the National Steering Committee led by the Prime Minister's Office. To support scale-up, the national PIU will either (a) renew key staff contracts based on strong performance or (b) recruit new key staff. Two of the four existing regional PIUs (Korhogo and Bouna) will continue implementing the project through existing community development agents.

43. **In Togo, project institutional arrangements will be adjusted to reflect the country's transition to the Fifth Republic.** The National Steering Committee (*Comité de Pilotage*, CoP), previously chaired by the Prime Minister, will now be presided over by the Minister of Finance and Budget, retaining responsibility for general oversight, strategic direction, and approval of the annual work plan and budget. The National Technical Committees (*Comité Technique National*, CTN), led by the Secretary General of the MFB, will continue to coordinate strategy and ensure alignment with sectoral plans. Implementation responsibility will shift from ANADEB to the General Secretariat of the MFB while maintaining the existing PIU and regional antennas. ANADEB will support targeted capacity-building and facilitation activities related to community mobilization, formalized through a convention, to support an effective transition and leverage its capacity. The PIU will retain overall responsibility for coordination, supervision, fiduciary oversight, compliance with E&S standards, and monitoring and evaluation of activities supported by the additional financing. The PURS will support the activities of

Component 3, under a convention with the Project Implementing Entity, ensuring coherence between the additional financing and the interventions of the various partners and stakeholders participating in the implementation of the Resilience Action Plan, in particular through the multi-stakeholder consultation framework focused on the refugee response, which the first additional financing funded by WHR helped to establish and maintain. The PIU will retain the overall responsibility for coordination, supervision, fiduciary oversight, E&S standards compliance, and M&E of AF-supported activities. The PURS will also support Component 3 activities, ensuring coherence between the AF and the interventions of different partners and stakeholders involved in implementing the PURS, including through the multi-actor consultation framework focused on refugee response, which the first WHR-financed AF helped establish and maintain. The World Bank fiduciary and E&S teams have already conducted their capacity assessments of the MFB and the PIU and found them to be satisfactory.

III. KEY RISKS

44. **The overall risk rating of the original financing and proposed AF is Substantial.** The main risks and their respective mitigation strategies are summarized below. The risk ratings are based on all four countries but since the AF is only focused on Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo, the description below covers the three countries' specific mitigation measures.

45. **Political and Governance risk (Substantial).** All three countries have recently undergone or are in the process of undergoing electoral transitions. In Benin, presidential elections were held in April 2026 and a new government is expected to take office at end of May 2026; while the transition is proceeding in an orderly manner, the post-election period will require monitoring for any shifts in policy priorities affecting the northern regions and the project's operating environment. In Côte d'Ivoire, presidential elections were held in October 2025 and the incumbent government returned to office, providing continuity. In Togo, parliamentary, regional, and presidential elections were completed in 2024 and 2025, coinciding with the country's transition to the Fifth Republic. Across all three countries, there is broad political consensus on the need for a joint development-security response to FCV drivers in the north, which underpins continued government commitment to the project's objectives. To mitigate political and governance risks, the project will foster multi-stakeholder dialogue at all levels of government, consolidate facilitation structures designed to withstand political transitions, and strengthen collaboration with local governments, development partners, civil society organizations, and youth organizations. Security risks pose a significant threat to project implementation, particularly in the military operations zones of northern Togo (including Kpendjal district) and in Benin's border areas with Burkina Faso and Niger, where the influence of non-state armed groups, intercommunity conflict, and cross-border criminality are increasing. Project personnel, assets, and beneficiaries face risks including armed attacks, improvised explosive devices, kidnapping, and destruction of assets. In line with each country's Security Management Plan (SMP), the project will mitigate these risks through (a) a dynamic security monitoring system drawing on local information networks; (b) robust communication and reporting systems; (c) active information-sharing with other projects and stakeholders in the area; and (d) security training for personnel in high-risk areas. Field facilitators will continue to use the CDD application to document activities, enhancing the timeliness and accuracy of remote monitoring in insecure areas. The substantial risk rating is justified by the security situation in the northern border regions.

46. **Environmental and Social risks remain Substantial, as described in section IV.F.**

47. **Others: Refugee Protection risk (Moderate).** Refugees are a particularly vulnerable group; therefore, issues related to refugee protection, such as lack of documentation, freedom of movement, access to basic services, and child protection and gender-based violence (GBV), require specific mitigation measures. The large proportion of pastoralists among the refugee population from the Sahel represents a source of potential friction with local communities, adding to the level of protection risks. Efforts to strengthen systems for refugee protection and ensure coordination among multiple actors involved in the project are crucial to mitigating these risks. The project cycle contains specific measures for refugee

populations to ensure that they are considered. Moreover, it will be important to successfully integrate them into the CDD approach, as they are likely to be viewed as outsiders by the communities in question.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

48. **Based on economic analyses completed earlier for COSO, the economic analysis confirms that the project is economically viable under both baseline and adverse conditions**, with positive net present values (NPVs) and economic internal rates of return (EIRRs) exceeding the 6 percent social discount rate across all components over a 20-year horizon. Subcomponent 1.1, covering community investments such as classroom and health center rehabilitation and potable water access, yields NPVs between US\$55,338 and US\$155,986 and EIRRs of 13.1–23.0 percent, reflecting meaningful gains in education, health, and productivity. Subcomponent 1.2, focused on climate-resilient agricultural investments for farming groups, shows NPVs of US\$15,551–US\$20,739 and EIRRs of 18.8–27.4 percent. Component 2, which supports social cohesion through a CDD approach, is projected to reduce agropastoral conflicts and interpersonal violence, generating average livelihood benefits with NPVs ranging from US\$1,067,372 to US\$1,932,180 and EIRRs of 9.8–14.0 percent. Sensitivity analysis further confirms resilience to a 10 percent cost increase, a 10 percent benefit reduction, or a two-year delay in benefit accrual. This third AF is expected to result in similar positive economic benefits, including for host communities and refugees, from the aforementioned types of investments.

B. Technical

49. **The AF has been designed to be technically sound, feasible, and appropriate to offer a sustainable response to fragility and displacement while making communities more resilient in the face of conflict and climate-related shocks.** The technical design was informed by the original financing, the first AFs for Benin and Togo, national and global best practices, lessons from other WHR-financed projects, and project stakeholder consultations during preparation. Building on the progress and achievements to date, the third AF will leverage existing structures, capacities, and procedures, thus optimizing the project's efficiency and effectiveness. The CDD approach underpinning the identification and implementation of local investments seeks to promote social inclusion; strengthen local institutions and local ownership; empower vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and refugees; and foster transparency and accountability in a fragile context. Project activities are designed to benefit vulnerable groups including refugee and host communities, as well as the whole community, foster dialogue between groups, and ensure that the voices of all community members are reflected in the process for allocating resources. Furthermore, the project's use of digital innovations that record and share the priorities identified by all groups, including refugee and host communities, will ensure that the Government and its partners can offer timely and appropriate responses. In terms of the technical quality of subproject investments, the project conducts technical audits examining quality and functionality of infrastructure. The independent mid-term surveys for all three countries found that the vast majority of beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of the infrastructure and used the infrastructure services selected by the community. Finally, community mobilization processes will improve awareness of climate change risks so that subprojects that directly contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation are prioritized, reducing their vulnerability to climate shocks and disasters.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Activities

50. **The AF is designed to strengthen climate resilience in communities affected by conflict and climate risks, including refugee and host communities.** Recognizing the links between climate change and the FCV context of the three countries, the AF seeks to address climate vulnerabilities through the lens of fragility. Increasing intensity and frequency of extreme events due to climate change, including floods, droughts, and landslides, poses a significant risk to community infrastructure, with acute impacts on buildings, roads, and other hard infrastructure investments. Extreme heat, which is

projected to intensify in, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo over the next few decades,²⁷ will also pose key risks to infrastructure and agricultural systems (and labor, as extended periods of outdoor labor will pose a risk of heat stress). Annex 3 outlines the key climate-related investments of the project, their financing allocation, and how they seek to address these risks and build broader climate resilience in the target communities.

Paris Alignment

51. The operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation.

- (a) **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks.** The operation has low material risk of having a negative impact on the low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions development pathways. Under Component 1, the AF will invest in small community infrastructure, including rehabilitation of rural roads (without expansion), WASH infrastructure, natural resource management and flood control structures, waste management, and energy-efficient off-grid electrification, all of which meet the criteria to be considered universally aligned. Investments in infrastructure rehabilitation (for example, schools, health care centers, and markets) will ensure that all building upgrades/rehabilitation support fully electrified, energy-efficient buildings that meet their energy demand by renewables. The AF will manage mitigation risks by ensuring tree planting and forest rehabilitation activities do not expand or promote expansion into areas of high carbon stocks or high biodiversity areas, lead to significant conversion of natural habitat, or involve land use change that is likely to reduce carbon stocks. Water supply activities will not rely on the use of on-site fossil fuels as the main energy source. Under Components 2 and 3, the operation will provide capacity building and training for communities, integrate climate data into the digital coordination platform, and support data collection and analysis, all of which meet the conditions to be considered universally aligned. All activities financed by the CERC are also aligned with mitigation goals and Paris Alignment considerations are included in the CERC Manual. Therefore, there are no or low mitigation risks from the project activities, and the project will not hinder any future adoption of low-carbon alternatives and policies.
- (b) **Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks.** As mentioned in section I.B, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo are particularly vulnerable to droughts and floods. These climate and disaster risks could have substantial impacts on the project's physical investments under Component 1, such as community/territorial infrastructure and income-generating activities. Nonphysical investments of the operation, including capacity building of local stakeholders, training for enhanced social cohesion and resilience, and data collection and knowledge platform development, are at low to no material risk to climate change impacts. All activities financed by the CERC are also aligned with adaptation goals and Paris Alignment considerations are included in the CERC Manual. The residual climate risk impact has been reduced to an acceptable level through the following measures:
 - (i) All infrastructure investments will adopt rigorous climate-resilient design and maintenance standards to withstand relevant climate shocks, including flooding events.
 - (ii) To inform the selection of investments, communities and local authorities will follow a participatory diagnostics process that includes mapping and assessment of their climate risks and vulnerabilities. Investments that respond to these climate risks and build climate resilience will be screened and prioritized. Capacity building and training will also be provided to local stakeholders and communities to enhance understanding of climate change impact and promote the adoption of climate-resilient livelihood practices.

C. Financial Management

52. The original PIUs will remain responsible for the FM aspects of the proposed AF and use the same FM arrangements in place, in line with the FM framework described in the Project Operations Manuals (POMs). However,

²⁷ The number of hot days (days with a maximum temperature above 40°C) in Savanes, for instance, will increase from 9 days per year to 47 days per year by 2050 under a high-emissions scenario. (World Bank, Climate Change Knowledge Portal 2023. Accessed January 9, 2024, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>).

in Togo, the implementation responsibility will shift from ANADEB to the General Secretariat of the MFB while maintaining the existing PIU, regional antennas, and facilitation structures in the field. The PIU will retain the overall responsibility for coordination, supervision, fiduciary oversight, E&S norms compliance, and M&E of AF-supported activities. There is no need to recruit any additional FM staff in Benin or Togo. In Togo, all the PIU staff contracts will be amended to reflect the new institutional arrangements. In Benin, there are no additional internal audit personnel to be recruited, while in Togo, the internal audit function will shift from the ANADEB internal audit department to the Inspectorate General of Finance (*Inspection Générale des Finances*, IGF). The PIUs in Benin and Togo will (a) revise the project FM Manual to reflect the specificities of the AF; (b) revise the format of the quarterly interim financial report (IFR) to include the activities under the AF; and (c) migrate the parameters of the existing accounting software to include the activities under the AF. In Benin, the PIU will revise the terms of references and amend the related contract to include the audit of the AF within the audit's scope, and in Togo, the PIU will recruit a new private audit firm since the current audit contract will expire with the audit of FY25. There are no overdue audits or IFRs. Based upon the appraisal, FM arrangements in Togo and Benin are rated Satisfactory. In Côte d'Ivoire, the FM arrangements are also rated as Satisfactory, with a residual FM risk of Moderate downgraded from Substantial following the implementation of mitigating measures at the start of the original project. The existing FM staff will remain in place for the AF, with no additional recruitment required. The internal audit function is ensured jointly by the IGF and the internal audit directorate of the CCAK. The same external auditor will be retained for the AF; the last external audit report (2024) was unqualified. The existing accounting software will be updated to integrate the new chart of accounts for the AF if needed. The PIU will continue to submit quarterly unaudited IFRs within 45 days of the end of each quarter and audited financial statements within six months of the end of the fiscal year. In summary, during appraisal for this AF, FM risks were assessed and confirmed as Moderate for Togo and Côte d'Ivoire, and Substantial for Benin.

53. **Disbursement arrangements and IFR periodicity.** No new Designated Accounts (DAs) will be opened. The AF will be implemented under the principles of Investment Project Financing (IPF) using the report-based disbursement arrangements. For Benin and Togo, the allocated resources will be advanced to the project's DA based on six-monthly expenditures forecast and replenished quarterly for further six-month periods using unaudited IFRs generated from the project's accounting software. The IFRs in the format provided in the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL) attachment will serve as the basis for requesting advances and for documentation. The initial disbursement will be based on the consolidated expenditure forecast for six months, subject to the World Bank's approval of the estimates. Subsequent DA replenishments will be done quarterly based on the forecast of the net expenditures for the following half-year period. For Côte d'Ivoire, upon credit effectiveness, report-based disbursements will be used. The project will finance 100 percent of eligible expenditures inclusive of taxes. The DA at the Central Bank (*La Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*, BCEAO) of the original project will be used and a Project Account in the treasury bank will be opened under terms and conditions acceptable to the World Bank. The ceiling of the DA will be variable based on a six-month cash forecast as stated in the DFIL. Disbursements will be made upon submission of semesterly/quarterly unaudited IFRs. Other methods of disbursing funds (reimbursement, direct payment, and special commitment) will be available to the project.

54. **FundsChain.** Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo are committed to using FundsChain, a blockchain-based platform designed and supported by the World Bank Group to provide end-to-end traceability of funds flow. FundsChain supports real-time disbursement tracking, automated statement of expenditure (SOE) reporting, and improved operational efficiency at no cost to the recipient. This AF (not the original financing) will be onboarded to the platform and, to support adoption, the respective PIUs will receive appropriate training and capacity-building assistance. More details about the adoption of the FundsChain platform will be outlined in the POMs.

D. Procurement

55. **The proposed AF retains the Moderate procurement risk rating for Benin and Togo and Substantial for Côte d'Ivoire, reflecting each PIU's demonstrated capacity and performance under the ongoing operation.** Across all three countries, procurement will be carried out in accordance with (a) World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers,

September 2025 edition; (b) Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants (October 2006, revised January 2011 and July 2016); and (c) the provisions of the Financing Agreements, using applicable Standard Procurement Documents. All procuring entities, bidders, and contractors shall observe the highest ethical standards in accordance with paragraph 3.32 and Annex IV of the Procurement Regulations. Procurement will be tracked through the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP). Given the exclusive focus on CDD activities, procurement packages across all three countries are primarily related to small-scale community subprojects and local goods, works, and non-consulting services, relying on simplified approaches consistent with the CDD risk profile. No international market approach is anticipated.

56. **The Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and Procurement Plan have been updated to reflect the AF scope and will be disclosed in STEP.** In addition, procurement activities will be carried out by the existing PIUs. Where needed, PIUs will recruit or strengthen dedicated procurement staff to ensure adequate capacity for the scale-up under the AF. The POM will be updated within three months of effectiveness to incorporate the AF activities, which are a scale-up of existing project activities and will follow similar implementation modalities. Local-level procurement capacity building will continue across all three countries, including training on planning, recordkeeping, and contract management. For Togo, satisfactory PIU performance under the ongoing operation supports continuity of existing procurement arrangements. For Benin, the performance rating can be upgraded to Satisfactory upon implementation of the following mitigation measures, with timelines to be defined in the Financing Agreement: (a) recruitment or designation of two qualified Procurement Assistants in target regions to accelerate procurement processes; (b) preparation of a regional AF action plan, including an update of the COSO procedures manual to incorporate the AF; and (c) strengthening of contract management to address weaknesses identified during implementation. For Côte d'Ivoire, the procurement team consists of one specialist (14 years of experience) and four assistants, with prior World Bank experience. Key risks include planning difficulties, delays in STEP archiving, contract management challenges given the project's geographic scope, and delays in obtaining terms of references and technical specifications. Mitigation measures include updating the PPCSD, ensuring daily STEP archiving, close contract monitoring, and coordinating with technical teams and beneficiaries for timely delivery of terms of references and specifications.

E. Legal Operational Policies

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

57. **Operational Policy (OP) 7.50 'Projects on International Waterways' is triggered for this operation as it was for the original financing since the activities may involve the use or potential pollution of water resources from the Volta river system, which is an international waterway as per OP 7.50.** Like in the original financing, the exception to the riparian notification requirement according to paragraph 7(a) of the policy applies because the relevant activities are limited to rehabilitation and improvement of existing small-scale community schemes, which will not adversely change the quantity and quality of water flows to other riparians. The Regional Vice President approved the exception to the riparian notification requirement on December 8, 2021, for the original financing and for this AF on April 27, 2026. The scope of investments in relation to the use or risk of pollution of international waterways remains within the boundaries of the exception memo approved for the original financing. As such, no additional step is required.

F. Environmental and Social

58. **The overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) for the third AF is Substantial for E&S dimensions, consistent with the parent project.** This rating reflects the expanded geographic footprint across Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo; the high-intensity FCV context of the three countries; the compounded vulnerabilities of the target population including refugees, IDPs, women, youth, and pastoralist communities; and the deteriorating security situation in northern border zones.

59. **Environmental risks are site specific and manageable,** primarily associated with construction and rehabilitation activities under Component 1, including occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards, dust and noise, soil and water pollution, agrochemical misuse, and asbestos exposure during rehabilitation works. Proximity to the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve and W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Complex in northern Benin adds biodiversity and cultural heritage dimensions requiring specific attention in subproject siting and design.

60. **Social risks include conflict between refugee/IDP and host communities over scarce land, water, and pasture resources,** SEA/SH is rated Substantial given the vulnerability of refugee and IDP women and girls and the structural barriers to disclosure documented under the parent project; elite capture; and land donation processes requiring heightened oversight. The security situation characterized by activities with armed non-state actors in intervention zones across all three countries represents an overarching operational constraint on field-level E&S monitoring.

61. **The third AF builds on the established E&S management architecture of the parent project.** The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) have been updated and disclosed before appraisal.²⁸ The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)²⁹, Resettlement Framework (RF), and Labor Management Plan remain valid and applicable. The SEA/SH Prevention and Management Action Plan and SMP will be reviewed and if needed, updated no later than three months after the third AF effectiveness. Site-specific Environment and Social Management Plans and Resettlement Plans will be prepared before commencement of civil works as required by ESMF screening. PIUs in Benin (SETCO), Côte d'Ivoire (CCAK), and Togo (MFB) maintain dedicated E&S teams who will continue or be reinforced under the third AF, supported by the progressive rollout of the e-GRM and community pulse surveys through the CDD application.

Citizen Engagement

62. **As a CDD and social cohesion project, COSO promotes community engagement, citizen voice, and representation in decision-making processes to generate a sense of inclusion and trust among different social groups within communities, between communities, and between citizens and the state.** Under the AF, women, youth, minority groups, refugees, and displaced persons will be specifically targeted for inclusion in the CDD process through open community meetings throughout the subproject identification and implementation processes as well as through representative bodies at the village and canton/*arrondissement* levels. The facilitated participatory process that underpins the identification of local investments provides vulnerable groups with a means to express their needs and secure access to basic services. All groups will be supported to identify their needs and rank their investment priorities using participatory rural appraisal tools facilitated in focus groups so that minority voices can be heard. The criteria for the selection of subprojects — which will be developed in consultation with the relevant groups to strengthen their meaningful participation — include benefits for women, refugee and host communities (where relevant), and other vulnerable or marginalized groups. These priorities then feed into community development action plans, canton/*arrondissement*

²⁸ The ESCP for all three were disclosed on the World Bank's external website on May 22, 2026. The ESCP was disclosed in country on April 21, 2026 in Benin, on May 19, 2026 in Côte d'Ivoire, and on May 22, 2026 in Togo. The SEP was disclosed on the World Bank's external website on May 3, 2026 for Benin, on May 3, 2026 for Côte d'Ivoire, and on April 21, 2026, for Togo. The SEP was disclosed in country on April 21, 2026 in Benin, April 21, 2026 in Côte d'Ivoire, and April 21, 2026 in Togo.

²⁹ See [ESMF Gulf of Guinea Benin](#), [ESMF Gulf of Guinea Côte d'Ivoire](#), [ESMF Gulf of Guinea Togo](#)

development action plans, and commune development plans. As with the current project, the implementing agencies will receive feedback through the existing grievance redress mechanism (GRM), village monitoring/grievance committees, and COSO's digital e-GRM. The Results Framework includes indicators linked to measuring community participation and beneficiary feedback, among others.

Gender

63. **COSO is informed by gender considerations.** Women's participation in community development is often hindered by social norms that can prevent them from accessing or actively participating in local forums, leading to an overrepresentation of men's priorities in the selection of community projects. Women also tend to be less represented in leadership roles (such as community representatives). To address these gaps, gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the CDD process, which promotes the agency and voice of women through the promotion of their active participation in planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of subprojects as well as their representation in community representative bodies. Female focus groups, including women refugees, are formed during the identification and prioritization of needs, thereby providing them with a space where they can express their needs. The VDCs must be composed of at least 30 percent women in decision-making roles in the VDC (president, secretary, or treasurer) as a share of the total available positions. The village-level special commission for the inclusion of refugees will comprise at least 50 percent women and will be an additional mechanism through which they can advocate for their priorities. This is of particular importance for the refugee population, given its high proportion of working-age women. The project's investments cater to the specific needs of women with regard to access to social services as well as livelihood support and economic opportunities. Women's access to climate-resilient basic social services and livelihood support and economic opportunities will be addressed through Component 1, where any prioritized livelihood activities will specifically target women and youth. These will be further supported by capacity-building activities under Component 2 with gender-focused training that promotes gender equality, women's leadership, and women's economic empowerment. The Results Framework is gender-disaggregated where possible and the specific indicators on 'Female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural assets and services' and 'Beneficiaries of actions to expand women's participation in decision-making' will be monitored. As of March 2026, some 15,100 female beneficiaries have reported an increase in annual income. The results chain for gender from the parent project will be retained.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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

VI. PROPOSED CHANGES

Operation Information	Proposed Changes	Operation Information	Proposed Changes
-----------------------	------------------	-----------------------	------------------

Results	Yes	Loan Closing Date Extension	Yes
Legal Covenants	Yes	Reallocations	Yes
Conditions	Yes	Financial Management	Yes
Disbursements Estimates	Yes	Institutional Arrangement	Yes
Components	Yes	Loan Cancellations	No
Development Objective	No	Procurement	No
Summary Description (Operation Abstract)	No	Implementation Schedule	No
Legal Operational Policies	No		
MFD/PCE	No		
Implementation Modalities	No		
Disbursements Arrangements	No		
Additional Regional Institutions	No		
Clients	No		
Beneficiary Countries	No		

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Last Approved			Proposed	
Component Name	Cost (USD)	Action	Component Name	Cost (USD)
1. Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion	355,440,000.00	Revised	1. Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion	526,040,000.00
2. Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities	47,530,000.00	Revised	2. Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities	60,310,000.00
3. Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue	22,960,000.00	Revised	3. Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue	25,290,000.00
4. Project Management	47,070,000.00	Revised	4. Project Management	57,360,000.00
5. Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.00	No Change	5. Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.00

TOTAL	473,000,000.0 0	669,000,000.0 0
--------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

COSTS & FINANCING

Private Capital Facilitation

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?

LOANS

Loan Closing

Loan/Credit/Trust Fund	Status	Original Closing	Revised Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-70680	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027	31-Dec-2028	30-Apr-2029
IDA-70690	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027	31-Dec-2028	30-Apr-2029
IDA-70700	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027		
IDA-70710	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027	31-May-2029	30-Sep-2029
IDA-75400	Effective	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2027	31-May-2029	30-Sep-2029
IDA-77210	Effective	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2028	30-Apr-2029
IDA-80580	Not Effective	31-Dec-2028	31-Dec-2028		
IDA-80590	Not Effective	31-Dec-2028	31-Dec-2028		
IDA-80610	Not Effective	31-May-2029	31-May-2029		
IDA-D9920	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027	31-Dec-2028	30-Apr-2029
IDA-D9930	Effective	31-May-2027	31-May-2027	31-May-2029	30-Sep-2029
IDA-E3200	Effective	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2027	31-May-2029	30-Sep-2029
IDA-E4200	Effective	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2027	31-Dec-2028	30-Apr-2029
IDA-E6940	Not Effective	31-May-2029	31-May-2029		
IDA-E6950	Not Effective	31-Dec-2028	31-Dec-2028		

Reallocation

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

IDA-70680-001		Currency: EUR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00		New Allocation: 0.00	
Catego ry No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	Sub-Grants - Part 1;	20,200,000.00	6,029,989.92	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,O,T - Pt 2,3&4;	20,200,000.00	8,148,425.18	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Emergency Exp. - Pt 5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total		40,400,000.00	0.00			
IDA-70690-001		Currency: EUR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00		New Allocation: 0.00	
Catego ry No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt1,2,3&4;	134,000,000.00	80,044,560.28	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	EMERGENCY EXP. Pt5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total		134,000,000.00	0.00			
IDA-70700-001		Currency: USD	Cancellations (if any): 0.00		New Allocation: 0.00	
Catego ry No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	Sub-Grants - Part 1;	112,500,000.00	28,352,574.59	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,O,T - Pt 2,3&4;	37,500,000.00	24,042,171.67	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Emergency Exp. - Pt 5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total		150,000,000.00	0.00			
IDA-70710-001		Currency: EUR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00		New Allocation: 0.00	

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1.1& 1.3 - pro memoria;	5,380,000.00	5,379,725.42	5,380,000.00	100.00	20.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt1.2,2.3&4 - pro memoria;	21,520,000.00	6,906,811.80	7,438,126.00	100.00	27.65
3	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1;	0.00	0.00	3,089,112.00	100.00	11.48
4	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt,2.3&4 ;	0.00	0.00	10,992,762.00	0.00	40.87
5	EMERGENCY EXP. Pt5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	CERP Eligible exp;	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		26,900,000.00		26,900,000.00		
IDA-75400-001		Currency: EUR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00		
Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1.1& 1.3 - pro memoria;	11,592,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt1.2,2.3&4 - pro memoria;	408,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1;	0.00	0.00	11,419,601.00	100.00	95.16
4	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt,2.3&4 ;	0.00	0.00	580,399.00	0.00	4.84
5	EMERGENCY EXP. Pt5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		12,000,000.00		12,000,000.00		
IDA-77210-001		Currency: EUR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00		
Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

					Current	Proposed
1	Sub-Grants - Part 1;	11,218,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR P2,3,4;	6,382,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES P5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total		17,600,000.00		0.00		
IDA-D9920-001		Currency: XDR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00		
Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	Sub-Grants - Part 1;	32,400,000.00	29,437,288.65	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,O,T - Pt 2,3&4;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Emergency Exp. - Pt 5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total		32,400,000.00		0.00		
IDA-D9930-001		Currency: XDR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00		
Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1.1& 1.3;	21,600,000.00	21,564,473.75	21,600,000.00	100.00	100.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt1.2,2.3&4;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	EMERGENCY EXP. Pt5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total		21,600,000.00		21,600,000.00		
IDA-E3200-001		Currency: XDR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00		
Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

						Current	Proposed
1	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1.1& 1.3 - pro memoria;	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt1.2,2.3&4 - pro memoria;	7,600,000.00	5,419,043.92	5,935,589.00		100.00	78.10
3	SUB-GRANTS Pt 1;	0.00	0.00	1,097,870.00		100.00	14.45
4	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR Pt,2.3&4 ;	0.00	0.00	566,541.00		0.00	7.45
5	EMERGENCY EXP. Pt5;	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total		7,600,000.00		7,600,000.00			

IDA-E4200-001	Currency: XDR	Cancellations (if any): 0.00	New Allocation: 0.00
----------------------	---------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------

Category No.	Expenditure Category	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
					Current	Proposed
1	Sub-Grants - Part 1;	11,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	G,W,N/CS,OC,TR P2,3,4;	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES P5;	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total		11,400,000.00		0.00		

DISBURSEMENTS

Operation Dates & Projection Details

Reasons to change the full Disbursement date and/or the projection

Restructuring, Additional Financing

Implementation Start Date 31-Mar-2022	Operation Closing Date 31-Dec-2027
--	---------------------------------------

Projected Date for Full Disbursement

31-Dec-2028

Expected Disbursements (in US \$) (Absolute)

Year	Original Estimation at Preparation (Approval Package – 31 Mar 2022)	Revised Estimation	Actual
FY2022	0.00	0.00	0.00
FY2023	69,000,000.00	57,422,687.80	57,422,687.80
FY2024	100,000,000.00	86,429,003.29	86,429,003.29
FY2025	100,000,000.00	89,183,397.69	89,183,397.69
FY2026	99,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	62,677,482.71
FY2027	82,000,000.00	125,654,970.67	0.00
FY2028	0.00	200,000,000.00	0.00
FY2029	0.00	51,309,940.55	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Overview

Operation Location

Operation location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social) (if known)

Same regions in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo as in the parent project.

Detailed operation location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social)

The Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (COSO) — Additional Financing 3 (AF3) is a regional operation covering Benin, Togo, and Côte d'Ivoire. All project areas are rural, located in remote northern border zones characterized by weak state presence, high multi-dimensional poverty, limited access to basic social and economic infrastructure, and significant exposure to climate variability including seasonal droughts, recurring floods, and progressive land degradation. The region features a dry tropical climate and savannah vegetation, with less fertile soils that are increasingly stressed by demographic pressure and erratic rainfall patterns. Climate change acts as a threat multiplier in these areas, compounding competition over scarce land, water, and pasture resources.

The project operates in a high-intensity FCV context. The spillover of insecurity from the Sahel including attacks by armed extremist groups, use of improvised explosive devices, and inter-communal violence has escalated significantly in recent years across northern Benin, Togo's Savanes and Kara regions, and the northern border departments of Côte d'Ivoire. This deterioration has generated growing flows of refugees, predominantly from Burkina Faso and Mali, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), placing acute pressure on local services, land and water resources, and inter-communal social cohesion. The AF3 directly responds to this dynamic by integrating refugee and IDP populations as explicit beneficiary groups alongside host communities, leveraging IDA Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) financing of US\$30 million across Benin and Togo.

In Benin, the AF3 expands coverage to 60 arrondissements and 634 villages not previously reached across Alibori, Atacora, Borgou, and Donga, and pilots interventions in the new departments of Collines, Zou, Mono, and Couffo. In Togo, coverage extends to all remaining cantons in the Savanes region and all cantons of the Kara region, reaching

approximately 1,035 additional villages. In Côte d'Ivoire, the number of targeted beneficiaries increases from approximately 810,000 to 1.4 million across northern border departments.

The project area in Benin includes ecologically sensitive landscapes, most notably proximity to the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve and National Park, part of the transboundary W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) Complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, raising relevant considerations under ESS6 and ESS8. No Indigenous Peoples or Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities meeting the criteria of ESS7 have been identified across the three countries. The project does, however, target several distinct vulnerable groups: refugees and IDPs, women, youth, pastoralist communities including Fulani herders whose cross-border movements generate tensions over grazing rights and water access, and ethnic minorities in border communities. The project does not involve associated facilities as defined under the ESF.

Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The three implementing agencies SETCO in Benin, the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) / ANADEB in Togo, and the Conseil du Coton et de l'Anacarde (CCA) in Côte d'Ivoire have established Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with dedicated environmental and social staff developed progressively through the parent project and prior additional financings. All three agencies have demonstrated familiarity with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and a genuine willingness to implement E&S requirements. Current E&S implementation performance is rated Satisfactory in Togo and Moderately Satisfactory in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. Each PIU maintains E&S teams comprising social and gender specialists, environmental specialists, and field-based E&S assistants at subnational level.

In Benin (SETCO), the PIU has progressively built its E&S capacity across successive project phases and has demonstrated good practice in areas such as voluntary land donation (VLD) documentation, HSE oversight, and accident reporting. However, recurring compliance gaps persist, including inadequate use of PPE and HSE standards by local construction contractors, the use of underage apprentices, and a high rate of motorcycle accidents among field agents. The Kandi regional office is newly established and requires additional reinforcement. The PIU is being strengthened with a Senior Environmental and Social Specialist and additional E&S assistants for newly established departmental offices in Djougou and Lokossa, which will cover departments being included for the first time. SETCO coordinates with the National Commission for Refugees (CNRA) and the National Agency for Social Protection (ANPS) for refugee-related policies and psychosocial support services.

In Togo, the transition of supervisory oversight from the former Prime Minister's Office to the Ministry of Finance and Budget following Togo's transition to the Fifth Republic introduces institutional transition risk, including the onboarding of new ministerial focal points with limited prior ESF exposure. ANADEB retains community facilitation responsibilities under a formal convention with the MFB, preserving operational continuity at the field level, but enhanced World Bank supervision will be required during the early transition period.

In Côte d'Ivoire, this is the first additional financing, meaning that subnational PIU staff at the four regional offices — Bondoukou, Korhogo, Odienné, and Séguéla — have limited prior exposure to ESF requirements and to the specific social risks associated with refugee inclusion, SEA/SH prevention, and inter-communal conflict management. Strengthening E&S capacity at subnational level is a priority for the first year of implementation. The national PIU is being reinforced with a Senior CDD Advisor, a Refugee Integration Specialist, and additional Community Development Agents.

Across all three countries, the ESCP includes time-bound capacity-building commitments covering refugee inclusion and protection protocols, Resettlement framework application and VLD documentation, SEA/SH prevention and survivor referral pathways, climate resilience screening for infrastructure investments, and HSE management for local

contractors. E&S monitoring in insecure or hard-to-reach areas is supported by third-party monitoring agents and remote tracking tools including the CDD App, e-GRM platform, and Local Development Portal.

Assessment

Environmental & Social Risk Classification

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Original Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)

Substantial

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

Revised Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental & Social Standards

E & S Standards	Relevance
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Relevant
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification for the AF3 is Substantial, consistent with the parent project and prior additional financings. This rating reflects the combination of the expanded geographic footprint across Benin, Togo, and Côte d'Ivoire, the high-intensity FCV context of all three countries, the compounded vulnerabilities of the target population — including refugees, IDPs, women, youth, and pastoralist communities — and the operational challenges posed by a deteriorating security situation in northern border zones. Environmental risks are site-specific, manageable, and reversible when properly mitigated. They are primarily associated with small-to-medium scale construction and rehabilitation activities under Component 1, including OHS risks, dust and noise, soil and water pollution from construction waste and hazardous materials including potential asbestos, and agrochemical misuse under agricultural support activities. The proximity of project areas in northern Benin to the W-Arly-Pendjari UNESCO World Heritage Complex adds a biodiversity and cultural heritage dimension requiring particular vigilance in subproject siting and design. These risks are governed by the existing ESMF — including its embedded PMP, biodiversity screening,

and chance-find procedures — with site-specific ESMPs prepared before works commence where required. Climate resilience is embedded as a design standard across all supported infrastructure. Social risks are more complex and context-dependent. The most significant risks are: conflict between refugee/IDP and host communities over scarce land, water, and pasture resources; SEA/SH, upgraded to Substantial for the AF3 given the vulnerability of refugee and IDP women and girls and the structural barriers to disclosure documented under the parent project; child labor by local construction contractors, a recurring compliance gap under prior phases; elite capture in community decision-making; and land donation processes requiring careful oversight given their inherent sensitivity across all three countries. The deteriorating security situation — with documented extremist activity in intervention zones across Benin, Togo, and Côte d'Ivoire — represents an overarching operational risk that constrains field-level E&S monitoring and requires adaptive management through digital tools, third-party monitoring, and dynamic local security networks. The AF3's E&S management architecture builds directly on the instruments and institutional experience of the parent project. The ESCP and SEP have been updated and disclosed prior to appraisal. The existing ESMF, RF, and LMP remain valid and will be applied as needed, with site-specific instruments prepared before works commence. The SEA/SH Plan and SMP will be updated no later than three months after AF3 effectiveness across all three countries. PIUs in Benin, Togo, and Côte d'Ivoire have established E&S teams with demonstrated familiarity with the ESF, supported by subnational E&S assistants in regional offices. Capacity building — particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where this is the first AF — and the progressive rollout of the e-GRM to all project areas are priorities under the AF3.

Last Finalized Date

Is a common approach being considered?

No

Legal Covenants

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
IDA-70680	Schedule 2. Section I.B. 1 (Benin AF): No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed with the Association, the Recipient shall update and furnish the Association the Project Implementation Manual, under terms of reference acceptable to the Association, containing detailed arrangements and procedures for: (a) institutional coordination and day-to-day execution of the Project; (b) Project budgeting, disbursement and financial management; (c) procurement; (d) monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication; (e) safeguards monitoring and mitigation; (f) operational modules outlining implementation, organizational, administrative, monitoring, financial management, disbursement procurement, eligibility criteria, amounts and procedures for Sub-Grants under Part 1; and (g) such other arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the Project.	Complied with	No Change

IDA-70680	Schedule 2. Section I.A. 5 (Benin AF): No later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed with the Association, the Recipient shall enter into agreement with partner institutions satisfactory to the Association ("Partner Institutions") for the provision of technical support to the PIU, and for the carrying out of such other tasks as may be defined from time to time in the PIM, all in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and as further set out in the PIM.	Expected soon	No Change
IDA-70680	Schedule 2. Section I.A. 6 (a) (Benin AF): No later than four (4) months after the Effective Date, or such later date as agreed with the Association, the Recipient shall establish and thereafter maintain at all times during the implementation of the Project, a refugee coordination committee, with mandate, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association ("Refugee Coordination Committee").	Complied with	Revised
IDA-70700	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo - ESCP: The Grievance Mechanisms shall be operational prior to the effective date.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo - ESCP: The Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Prevention and Management Action Plan shall be developed, disclosed, and adopted no later than three (3) months after the Project Effective Date.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Ghana - ESCP: Regional and District level environmental and social focal points within the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) shall be appointed not later than six (6) months after the Effective Date.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Ghana (Section IV of Schedule 2): The Security Management Plan shall be prepared, consulted upon, and adopted by the Recipient, no later than six (6) months after the Project Effective Date.	Complied with	No Change

IDA-70690	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo (Section IV of Schedule 2 of the Financing Agreement): The Recipient shall, no later than six months after the Effective Date appoint an external auditor with experience and qualifications satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70690	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo – ESCP: Environmental and social specialists (and security specialist/focal points for Cote d'Ivoire) within Regional branches/offices shall be recruited not later than three (3) months after the Effective Date.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Ghana and Togo (Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement, Section I.A.2(a) for Ghana and Section I.A.3(a) for Togo): No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall establish and maintain, at all times during the implementation of the Project, a National Technical Committee (for Ghana) or a Project Technical Committee (for Togo) with a mandate, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo (Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement, Section I.A.1(a) for Benin and Ghana and Section I.A.2(a) for Cote d'Ivoire and Togo): No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall establish and maintain, at all times during the implementation of the Project, a National Steering Committee (or Project Oversight Committee for Ghana) with a mandate, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70700	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo (Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement, Section I.A.3 for Benin and Côte d'Ivoire and Section I.A.4 for Ghana and Togo): The Recipient shall, in collaboration with the Participating Countries, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, establish and thereafter maintain, at all times during the	Complied with	No Change

	implementation of the Project, a Committee for Regional Coordination (CRC). The CRC shall be responsible for providing overall guidance and oversight for the regional activities under the Project, including advocating for regional collaboration in knowledge development, and to act as a liaison between the Project, regional leadership and the public at large, all in accordance with the provisions of the Project Implementation Manual.		
IDA-75400	ESCP (Togo AF): The SEA / SH Prevention and Management Action Plan of the Parent Project shall be updated, disclosed, consulted upon, and adopted prior to the Additional Financing Effective Date and be implemented thereafter throughout Project implementation.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-75400	ESCP (Togo AF): The GM established, and operationalized under the Parent Project shall be updated, disclosed, consulted and adopted prior to the AF Effective Date, and shall be maintained throughout the implementation of the Additional Financing of the Project.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-75400	ESCP (Togo AF): The two (2) additional environmental and social specialists within the Regional Branches of ANADEB shall be recruited no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date of the additional financing of the Project.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-75400	Schedule 2. Section I. B. 1 (Togo AF):The Recipient shall, and shall cause the Project Implementing Entity to, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, update under terms of reference acceptable to the Association, and furnish the Association, an implementation manual for the Project containing detailed arrangements and procedures for: (i) institutional coordination and day-to-day execution of the Project; (ii)	Complied with	No Change

	Project budgeting, disbursement and financial management; (iii) procurement; (iv) monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication; (v) environmental and social risks monitoring and mitigation; (vi) operational modules outlining implementation, organizational, administrative, monitoring, financial management, disbursement, procurement, eligibility criteria, amounts and procedures applicable to Sub-Grants under Part 1; and (vii) such other arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the Project ("Project Implementation Manual" or "PIM").		
IDA-75400	Schedule 2. Section I. A. 4 (a) (Togo AF): No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, the Recipient shall establish and maintain, at all times during the implementation of the Project, a multi-actor consultation body with a mandate, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association ("Consultation Framework").	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70680	ESCP (Benin AF): The SEA / SH Prevention and Management Action Plan of the original financing of the Project shall be updated, disclosed, consulted upon, and adopted no later than 3 months after the Additional Financing Effective Date and be implemented thereafter throughout Project implementation.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70680	ESCP (Benin AF): Update the SMP no later than 3 months after the AF effective date and before starting relevant works and implement throughout the Project implementation.	Complied with	Revised
IDA-70680	ESCP (Benin AF): The updated GM shall be operational no later than 3 months after the AF Effective Date.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70680	Benin (AF) Schedule 2. Section I.A.4 and C.1: the Recipient shall (a) update the Delegated Management Contract with ABEGIEF by not later than three (3) months after the Effective	Complied with	Revised

	Date, or such later date as agreed with the Association.		
IDA-70690	Cote d'Ivoire (AF1) Schedule 2.I.A.2b. Project Implementation Unit. Without limitation upon the provisions of Paragraph (a) of Section I.A.1 of this Schedule, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.01 (b) of the Financing Agreement, the Project Implementation Unit shall be comprised, inter alia, of Project coordinator, a deputy Project coordinator, a monitoring and evaluation specialist, a CDD specialist, a local economic development specialist, an environmental safeguards specialist, a social safeguards specialist, a procurement specialist, and a financial management specialist, all with qualifications, experience and terms of reference acceptable to the Association. Notwithstanding the above, not later than ninety (90) days from the Effective Date, the Recipient, through the Project Implementing Entity, shall either (i) renew existing PIU staff contracts based on strong performance; or (ii) recruit new staff, all with qualifications, experience and terms of reference acceptable to the Association.	Not yet due	New
IDA-70680	Benin (AF2): Schedule 2.I.A.2(c). The Recipient shall recruit, assign, or appoint, no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon with the Association, an operations manager, a senior community development advisor, and a senior consultant on environmental and social safeguards, each qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Association.	Not yet due	New
IDA-80610	Togo (AF2): Schedule 2.I. B.1 : The Recipient shall, no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed by the Association, update under terms of reference acceptable to the Association, and furnish the Association, the implementation manual for the Project containing detailed arrangements and procedures for: (i) institutional	Not yet due	New

	coordination and day-to-day execution of the Project; (ii) Project budgeting, disbursement and financial management; (iii) procurement; (iv) monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication; (v) environmental and social risks monitoring and mitigation; (vi) operational modules outlining implementation, organizational, administrative, monitoring, financial management, disbursement, procurement, eligibility criteria, amounts and procedures applicable to Sub-Grants under Part 1; and (vii) such other arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the Project ("Project Implementation Manual" or "PIM").		
--	---	--	--

Conditions

Type	Description of Conditions	Action
Effectiveness	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo: The Recipient has: (i) established and operationalized the Project Implementation Unit ("PIU"); and (ii) recruited or appointed at least a Project coordinator, an environmental safeguards specialist, a social safeguards specialist, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, a CDD specialist (for Côte d'Ivoire and Benin), a local economic development specialist (for Côte d'Ivoire), a senior accountant (for Benin), an accountant (for Togo), a deputy project coordinator (for Côte d'Ivoire) and a monitoring and evaluation specialist (for Côte d'Ivoire) to said PIU, as specified in the respective Financial Agreements and in all in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Regulations.	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo: The Recipient has prepared, consulted upon, and adopted the Security Management Plan in form and substance acceptable to the Association.	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin: The Recipient has prepared, consulted upon and adopted the Security Risk Assessment in form and substance acceptable to the Association.	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin: The Delegated Management Contract has been duly executed and delivered, on terms and conditions acceptable to the Association, between the Recipient,	No Change

	acting through the Project Implementation Unit, and ABEGIEF.	
Effectiveness	Côte d'Ivoire and Benin: The Recipient has prepared a Project Implementation Manual satisfactory to the Association, in accordance with the provisions of the legal agreements.	No Change
Disbursement	Ghana and Togo: The Recipient has adopted the Project Implementation Manual, as a disbursement condition for Category 1.	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin: The Recipient has established technical secretariat for coordination of the Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (SETCO) within The President's Office General Secretariat.	No Change
Disbursement	Togo: The Recipient has appointed and/ or recruited an accountant in each of the three (3) regional antennas, as a disbursement condition for Category 1.	No Change
Effectiveness	Côte d'Ivoire and Togo: the Subsidiary Agreement has been executed on behalf of The Recipient and The Project Implementing Entity.	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin AF: The Association is satisfied that the Recipient has an adequate refugee protection framework	No Change
Effectiveness	Benin AF2. ARTICLE V, Section 5.01. The Additional Condition of Effectiveness consists of the following, namely, that the Association is satisfied that the Recipient has an adequate refugee protection framework.	New
Effectiveness	Cote d'Ivoire AF1. ARTICLE V, Section 5.01. The Additional Condition of Effectiveness consists of the following, namely, that the Subsidiary Agreement has been executed on behalf of the Recipient and the Project Implementing Entity.	New
Effectiveness	Togo AF2. ARTICLE V, Section 5.01. The Additional Condition of Effectiveness consists of the following, namely, that the Association is satisfied that the Recipient has an adequate refugee protection framework.	New

ANNEX 1: RESULTS

COUNTRY: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo
Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion project

Project Development Objective(s)

to improve regional collaboration and the socioeconomic and climate resilience of border-zone communities in the target northern regions of the Gulf of Guinea countries exposed to conflict and climate risks.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Completion Period
Improve socioeconomic and climate resilience of border zone communities in target northern regions						
Revise Refugees supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	12,000	39,000	70,500	111,000
➤ Revise Refugees supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	6,000	19,500	35,250	55,500
➤ Revise Refugees supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	4,800	15,600	28,200	44,400
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	15,000	29,078	50,000
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029

0	0	0	12,000	24,000	40,905	61,000
Revise People in host communities supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	45,967	138,934	226,956	388,467
➤ Revise People in host communities supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Mar/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	22,983	69,467	113,478	194,233
➤ Revise People in host communities supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	13,790	41,680	90,782	155,386
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	47,000	103,068	156,667
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	45,967.00	91,934.00	123,888	231,800
New People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	234,450	820,575	1,581,892	2,287,984	3,570,688	4,524,500
➤ New People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	1,639,787	1,809,800
➤ New People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	1,639,787	1,809,800
➤ New Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	40,050	140,175	260,325	422,450	1,070,369	1,461,500
➤ New Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	81,000	283,500	526,500	729,000	841,242	985,000
➤ New Ghana (Number of people)						

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0	81,000	283,500	526,500	729,000		810,000
➤ New Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	32,400	113,400	268,567	407,534	891,446	1,268,000
Revise Beneficiaries reporting that project investments have positively contributed to increased trust among community members (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	70.00	75.00	-	80.00
➤ Revise of which refugee and host (for Benin) (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Feb/2023	Feb/2024	Feb/2025	Feb/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	-	-	-	75	-	80
➤ Revise Benin (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	-	-	75.00	75.00	-	80.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	80.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	-	-	75.00	-		80.00
➤ Revise Togo (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	80.00
➤ Revise of which refugee and host (for Togo) (Percentage)						
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	80.00
Improve regional collaboration						
Revise Actions implemented by each country of the agreed annual joint regional action plan (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	100.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Completion Period
Revised 1. Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion						
New Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	3,968	23,806	50,695	87,281	121,962	157,334
➤ New Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	48,784	62,934
➤ New Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	48,784	62,934
➤ New Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	1,001	6,008	12,015	25,661	36,571	58,725
➤ New Côte d'Ivoire (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	2,119	12,713	25,425	38,138	46,983	50,375
➤ New Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	848	5,085	13,255	23,482	38,408	48,234
New People provided with at least basic water (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	807,497	1,232,370
➤ New People provided with at least basic water - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	322,998	492,948
➤ New People provided with at least basic water - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	322,998	492,948
➤ ^{New} Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	277,501	436,350
➤ ^{New} Côte d'Ivoire (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	302,538	437,520
➤ ^{New} Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	227,458	358,500
^{New} New job opportunities created as a result of project activities (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	6,086	36,518	76,120	125,419	175,048	199,709
➤ ^{New} New job opportunities created as a result of project activities - Female (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	-	-	-	-	70,019	79,883
➤ ^{New} New job opportunities created as a result of project activities - Youth (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	-	-	-	-	70,019	79,883
➤ ^{New} Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	1,001	6,008	12,015	25,661	36,571	58,725
➤ ^{New} Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	2,119	12,713	25,425	38,138	46,983	50,375
➤ ^{New} Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0	2,119	12,713	25,425	38,138		42,375

➤ New Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	848	5,085	13,255	23,482	38,408	48,234
New Number of people receiving outpatient services (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	316,049	517,348
➤ New Number of people receiving outpatient services - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	126,420	206,939
➤ New Number of people receiving outpatient services - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	126,420	309,083
➤ New Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	74,276	135,700
➤ New Côte d'Ivoire (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	189,213	302,565
➤ New Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	52,560	79,083
New Students supported with better education, in primary school (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	75,392	125,790
➤ New Students supported with better education, in primary school - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	30,156	50,316
➤ New Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

0	0	0	0	0	16,695	28,740
➤ New Côte d'Ivoire (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	27,825	48,300
➤ New Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	30,872	48,750
Revise Beneficiaries surveyed reporting project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by sex and youth) (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	75.00	75.00	-	85.00
➤ Revise of which refugee and host (for Benin) (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0	0	0	75.00	-	85.00
➤ Revise Benin (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	-	-	75.00	75.00	-	85.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	85.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	-	-	75.00	-		85.00
➤ Revise Togo (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	85.00
➤ Revise of which refugee and host (for Togo) (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	85.00
Revise Community socio-economic climate-resilient infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed under the project (Number)						

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	692.00	1,846.00	3,089.00	4,454.00	5,029	7,319.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	127.00	338.00	548.00	880.00	1,206	2,022.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	253.00	675.00	1,097.00	1,519.00	1,456	1,988.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	211.00	563.00	914.00	1,266.00		1,406.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	101.00	270.00	530.00	791.00	1,242.00	1,903.00
Revise Rural markets rehabilitated or expanded under the project (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	214.00	386.00	433.00	441	417.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	34.00	61.00	68.00	73.00	79.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	75.00	135.00	150.00	-	130.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	0.00	75.00	135.00	150.00		150.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	30.00	55.00	65.00	70.00	58.00

Revise Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	3,375.00	20,970.00	45,393.00	70,002	86,451
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	675.00	3,375.00	12,123.00	21,101.00	32,901.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	1,125.00	5,625.00	10,125.00	15,049.00	16,650.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	0.00	1,125.00	5,625.00	10,125.00		11,250.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	450.00	4,095.00	8,970.00	23,622.00	25,650.00
Revise Female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural assets and services (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	1,350.00	7,857.00	15,174.00	52,036	39,776
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	270.00	1,350.00	5,454.00	11,043.00	15,494.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	450.00	2,250.00	4,050.00	6,379.00	7,092
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	0.00	450.00	2,250.00	4,050.00		4,500.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029

0.00	0.00	180.00	2,007.00	4,572.00	8,631.00	12,690.00
Revised 2. Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities						
New People benefiting from actions to expand women's participation in decision-making (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	787,372	1,157,533
➤ New People benefiting from actions to expand women's participation in decision-making - Youth (Number of people) ^{CRI}						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	314,948	463,013
➤ New Benin (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	334,700	479,313
➤ New Côte d'Ivoire (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0	0	0	0	0	91,460	93,360
➤ New Togo (Number of people)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0	0	0	0	0	361,212	584,860
Revised Households in target communities who participated in planning, decision-making, or monitoring of subprojects (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
➤ Revised Benin (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
➤ Revised Côte d'Ivoire (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
➤ Revised Ghana (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00		50.00

➤ Revise Togo (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
➤ Revise People participating in local capacity building activities (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	5,138.00	13,703.00	32,215.00	55,210	72,461	89,538.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	886.00	2,363.00	3,839.00	6,371	10,359	12,702.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	1,772.00	4,725.00	7,678.00	10,631.00	14,809.00	18,813.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	1,772.00	4,725.00	7,678.00	10,631.00		11,813.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	709.00	1,890.00	9,949.00	18,009.00	41,862.00	46,210.00
➤ Revise Markets rehabilitated or expanded by the project which have maintenance plans prepared and endorsed by local governments (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
➤ Revise Benin (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027

0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00		90.00
➤ Revise Togo (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Revise Surveyed women and youth beneficiaries reporting that they have a say in community decision-making (Percentage)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	-	-	60.00	-	-	70.00
➤ Revise Surveyed women beneficiaries reporting that they have a say in community decision-making (Percentage)						
Mar/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	-	70.00
➤ Revise Surveyed youth beneficiaries reporting that they have a say in community decision-making (Percentage)						
0.00	0	0	60.00	0	-	70.00
Revise Community Facilitators and Technical Facilitators trained and using their participatory development skills (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	217.00	362.00	495.00	525.00	872.00	876.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	38.00	63.00	157	187	189	374
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	76.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	141.00	156.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	76.00	127.00	127.00	127.00		127.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	30.00	51.00	90.00	90.00	168.00	219.00
Revised 3. Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue						
Revise Completed studies on key FCV themes and/or climate fragility sponsored by the project and endorsed by the Committee for Regional Coordination (Number)						

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	8.00	16.00	28.00	32.00	42.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	11.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	10.00
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	7.00		10.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
Revise Establishment of digital platforms by country with effective data sharing at regional level (Yes/No)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
➤ Revise Benin (Yes/No)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Yes/No)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
➤ Revise Ghana (Yes/No)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
➤ Revise Togo (Yes/No)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Revise Monthly active users of the Community-Driven Development/Citizen Engagement applications (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	534.00	1,418.00	2,305.00	3,192.00	3,976.00	4,040.00
➤ Revise Benin (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Dec/2028
0.00	92.00	244.00	397.00	550.00		1,105.00
➤ Revise Côte d'Ivoire (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	Dec/2028
0.00	183.00	489.00	795.00	1,101.00	148	156
➤ Revise Ghana (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026		Mar/2027
0.00	183.00	489.00	795.00	1,101.00		1,223.00
➤ Revise Togo (Number)						
Jan/2022	Mar/2023	Mar/2024	Mar/2025	Mar/2026	Dec/2027	May/2029
0.00	76.00	196.00	318.00	440.00	464.00	489.00

ANNEX 2: MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Summary of Major Changes to Results Framework

	Changes
1	Relevant targets are revised to take into account the third AF activities
2	<p>The RF now has a total of 9 Corporate Results Indicators (CRIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 new CRI indicators were added related to: SP500 and economic inclusion; water; education; health; and women's participation in decision-making. These indicators were chosen because they reflect the main types of AF investments. 2 WHR CRI indicators for Benin and Togo are maintained, with targets updated for this AF. 2 CRI indicators replaced existing custom indicators (access to services and jobs) for improved clarity and reporting.
3	PDO level indicators are reduced from 7 to 5. Two former PDI indicators (jobs and beneficiaries reporting project investments met their needs) are recategorized as intermediate-level indicators for Component 1.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

PDO Outcome	Improve socioeconomic and climate resilience of border zone communities in target northern regions
Indicator Name	Revise Refugees supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods - Female (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	This indicator will measure the number of refugees in Benin and Togo that will benefit from shared services and assistance from the project.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	Revise People in host communities supported with accessing and utilizing services and livelihoods (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	This indicator will measure the number of host community members in Benin and Togo that will benefit from shared services and assistance from the project.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Indicator Name	New People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the Project reports results under the Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) 'People with enhanced resilience to climate risks,' in line with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This CRI replaces a previously used custom indicator, which has been closed. Results going forward will be tracked exclusively under this CRI. This indicator measures: Number of persons having access to and use of climate screened project-built or rehabilitated infrastructure and services (e.g., all weather roads, water, schools, markets, etc.) throughout the four participating countries. This indicator will be disaggregated by sex and youth. The target for women beneficiaries is 40% and for youth 40%. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	Revise Beneficiaries reporting that project investments have positively contributed to increased trust among community members (Percentage)
Description	Measures the percentage of people surveyed in communities benefiting project investments reporting increased trust within their community as a result of the project. This indicator is disaggregated by four countries. For Benin and Togo, indicator is disaggregated by refugee and host community status.
Frequency	Mid-term and end-year
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Qualitative/perception survey
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
PDO Outcome	Improve regional collaboration
Indicator Name	Revise Actions implemented by each country of the agreed annual joint regional action plan (Percentage)
Description	Measures the percentage of actions implemented by each country to support the regional harmonization of policies and investments in the Gulf of Guinea's lagging region, agreed during an annual coordination meeting with participation of the four countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Annual forums, meeting minutes
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of action plan and meeting minutes.
Responsibility for Data Collection	RCC Chair, national PIUs

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Results Area	1. Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion
Indicator Name	New Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities and farmers receiving goods and services. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C1 and new job opportunities created linked to LED and market activities. The results of this indicator will also be broken down by sex, youth and refugees. The target for women beneficiaries is 40% and for youth 40%. This indicator is disaggregated by country (Benin, Côte D'Ivoire, Togo).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Field reports/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of field reports/surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	New People provided with at least basic water (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of people provided with at least basic water as a result of project activities where a borehole/pump/hydraulic infrastructure has been built/rehabilitated throughout the four participant countries. The results of this indicator will also be broken down by sex and youth. The target for women beneficiaries is 40% and for youth 40%. This indicator is disaggregated by country (Benin, Côte D'Ivoire, Togo).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	New New job opportunities created as a result of project activities (Number)
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the Project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) 'More and Better-Paid Jobs,' to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This CRI replaces a previously used custom indicator, which is under the same name. Results going forward will be tracked exclusively under this CRI.
	Measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C1 and new job opportunities created linked to LED and market activities. The results of this indicator will also be broken down by sex and youth. The target for women beneficiaries is 40% and for youth 40%. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Frequency	Annual
Data source	Field reports/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of field reports/surveys
Indicator Name	New Number of people receiving outpatient services (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of people receiving quality health, nutrition, and population services as a result of project activities where a health center or outpost has been built/rehabilitated. The results of this indicator will also be broken down by sex and youth. The target for women beneficiaries is 40% and for youth 40%. This indicator is disaggregated by country (Benin, Côte D'Ivoire, Togo).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	New Students supported with better education, in primary school (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of students supported with better education as a result of project activities where a primary school building has been built/rehabilitated. The results of this indicator will also be broken down by sex. We use the national norm in each country to compute the number of students benefiting from the renovation of one school. The target for women beneficiaries is 40 %female. This indicator is disaggregated by country (Benin, Côte D'Ivoire, Togo).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	Revise Beneficiaries surveyed reporting project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by sex and youth) (Percentage)
Description	Measures perception of community members on project investments under component 1. Percentage of community members based upon samples. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Mid-term and end-year
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Qualitative/perception survey
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Rural markets rehabilitated or expanded under the project (Number)

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Description	Measures the total number of completed rural market rehabilitation or expansion sub-projects financed under component 1.2.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/Activity Reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject completion activity reports and field visits
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Community socio-economic climate-resilient infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed under the project (Number)
Description	Measures the number and type of community infrastructure identified by communities and completed by the project. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject completion activity reports and field visits
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of farmers who were provided with agricultural assets or services as a result of World Bank project support. "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber, and non-timber forest products. Assets include property, biological assets, farm and processing equipment. Biological assets may include animal agriculture breeds (e.g., livestock, fisheries) and genetic material of livestock, crops, trees, and shrubs (including fiber and fuel crops). Services include research, extension, training, education, ICTs, inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, labor), production-related services (e.g., soil testing, animal health/veterinary services), phyto-sanitary and food safety services, agricultural marketing support services (e.g., price monitoring, export promotion), access to farm and post-harvest machinery and storage facilities, employment, irrigation and drainage, and finance. Farmers are people engaged in agricultural activities or members of agriculture-related business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, activity completion reports, field visits
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of technical documents
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU, technical NGO/service providers
Indicator Name	Revise Female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural assets and services (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural assets and services under component 1.2. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, activity completion reports, field visits
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of technical documents

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU, technical NGO/service providers
Results Area	2. Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities
Indicator Name	New People benefiting from actions to expand women's participation in decision-making (Number of people) ^{CRI}
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of people benefiting from actions to advance gender equality as a result of actions to expand women's participation in decision-making. Since the community mobilization process is designed to enhance women's participation in collective decision-making, all participants to this process are counted as beneficiaries for this indicator. This indicator is disaggregated by country (Benin, Côte D'Ivoire, Togo). The results of this indicator will also be broken down by youth. The target for youth beneficiaries is 40%.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion reports, field reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of subproject proposals, completion and field visit reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National level PIUs with support from regional PIU offices
Indicator Name	Revise Households in target communities who participated in planning, decision-making, or monitoring of sub-projects (Percentage)
Description	Measures the number of households in communities supported by the project that participate in planning, decision-making, or monitoring activities out of the total number of households in each community. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, activity reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of community data and activity reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise People participating in local capacity building activities (Number)
Description	Measures the number of community members and local government staff participating in capacity building activities to strengthen their capacity to be engaged in and/or manage local investments. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/training reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Document reviews
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Markets rehabilitated or expanded by the project which have maintenance plans prepared and endorsed by local governments (Percentage)
Description	Measures the percentage of markets rehabilitated or expanded by the project which have maintenance plans prepared and endorsed by local governments. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual, starting Year 2 of the project
Data source	Project MIS, subproject completion report

Methodology for Data Collection	Review of market subproject proposals and maintenance plans
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs, NGO/service providers
Indicator Name	Revise Surveyed women and youth beneficiaries reporting that they have a say in community decision-making (Percentage)
Description	Measures the percentage of surveyed women and youth in communities financed by the project across the four countries reporting having a say in community decision making as a result of the project activities.
Frequency	Mid-term and end-year
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Study of a sample of target communities
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIU
Indicator Name	Revise Community Facilitators and Technical Facilitators trained and using their participatory development skills (Number)
Description	Measures the number of community and technical facilitators who have been trained by the project and who have been engaged for at least one full cycle. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participating countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, CDD application, training completion report, facilitator evaluation reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Review of reporting documents
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIU, facilitating partners when relevant
Results Area	3. Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue
Indicator Name	Revise Completed studies on key FCV themes and/or climate fragility sponsored by the project and endorsed by the Committee for Regional Coordination (Number)
Description	Measures the number of published studies on key FCV themes and/or climate fragility sponsored by the project and endorsed by the RCC. This indicator is disaggregated by the four participant countries. For Togo and Benin, the indicator will also be disaggregated by refugee/ host women for communities with refugees.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, digital platform
Methodology for Data Collection	Report review
Responsibility for Data Collection	RCC, National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Establishment of digital platforms by country with effective data sharing at regional level (Yes/No)
Description	Data platform launched with backend integration in place for regional data sharing. A digital knowledge platform focused on northern Ghana has been developed, which will be formally launched in August 2023. This indicator is disaggregated by four countries.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS, activity completion reports, monitoring visits

The World Bank

Additional Financing to Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (P175043)

Methodology for Data Collection	Report review
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIUs
Indicator Name	Revise Monthly active users of the Community-Driven Development/Citizen Engagement applications (Number)
Description	Measures the number of people using the CDD/CE app at least once a month. Users will include facilitators and community committee members, as well as staff from local and central government.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Digital CDD Application Analytics
Methodology for Data Collection	Technical Review of Application Analytics
Responsibility for Data Collection	National PIU
Results Area	4. Project Management
Results Area	5. Contingent Emergency Response Component

ANNEX 3: CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Table 3.1 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Activities Financed by the AF

Activity description
Component 1: Investing in Community Resiliency and Inclusion (US\$116.10 million)
<p>The process of identifying investment priorities at the community level will include a participatory climate risk assessment process to ensure that investment priorities are climate-resilient and support adaptation and mitigation objectives.</p> <p>Climate-smart local-level small infrastructure investments will promote climate resilience and mitigation of GHG emissions. All activities will directly support climate change adaptation and mitigation across the following types of infrastructure investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Water and sanitation upgrade, such as rehabilitating water supply systems and drainage canals to address water scarcity and support flood control structures/flood risk management, improving multifunctional boreholes with animal watering (which also prevents potential conflicts over water resources), construction of water reservoirs to manage flooding risk (by promoting groundwater recharge and guaranteeing access to water during prolonged periods of drought), wastewater recycling for irrigation, and rainwater harvesting. (b) Power and electricity, including off-grid electrification, solar street lighting, and improving the energy efficiency of community infrastructure. LED or CFL lamps will be used in classrooms and youth centers. (c) Rehabilitation of rural roads to ensure climate resilience, such as trees buffering roadsides and all-weather rural roads with measures promoting climate resilience such as drainage, erosion control, and embankment stabilization; delineation of cattle corridors to reduce land-use conflicts and protect natural resources weakened by climate change impacts; demarcation of grazing areas to protect and regenerate grazing land, which ensures the availability of fodder resources while limiting soil degradation caused by climatic hazards. (d) Enhancing climate resilience of education and healthcare facilities to limit the disruption of climate-induced disasters on education and healthcare services. Where new facility/buildings will be built, climate risk reduction building codes will be adopted, as with energy-efficient measures and sustainable materials for building construction. Specific design consideration and choice of construction site will be given to ensure the infrastructure can cope with seasonal flooding and extreme temperature, allowing for greater natural light for improved energy efficiency. Electricity will be supplied by renewable energy where feasible. (e) Upgrading, rehabilitation, and equipping of public local market infrastructure will be climate-resilient (including use of climate-resilient building codes) and aim to increase energy efficiency through the use of solar installations. <p>Local livelihood investments, which are imminently threatened by climate change, will directly address livelihood practices that will become unattainable due to rising temperatures and more frequent and intense droughts and floods. These activities will improve the sustainability of local livelihood through climate-smart agriculture and sustainable natural resource management and support climate-vulnerable populations to diversify their income sources (thereby building resilience to climate shocks). Therefore, 100 percent of these activities will directly support climate change adaptation and mitigation. Examples of on-site economic activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Climate-smart agriculture, such as provision of climate-resilient seeds, support to grow drought-resistant cash crops with extended value chains, implementing irrigated perimeters, and improving the water use efficiency of livestock breeding. (b) Sustainable natural resource management, such as training on integrated soil management, soil and water conservation, afforestation, pasture restoration (which sequesters carbon and contributes to mitigating GHG emissions), and soil erosion mitigation works such as contour stone bunds. (c) Risks of flooding, drought and extreme heat will be accounted for in site selection and activity design. No activity will expand or promote expansion into areas of high carbon stocks or high biodiversity areas.

<p>Component 2: Building foundation and capacity for inclusive and resilient communities (US\$14.0 million)</p> <p>Capacity building on climate change and social cohesion are the two primary areas of focus of this component. Activities under this component will raise community awareness of climate change impact and promote behavioral change to adapt to climate change impact and reduce GHG emissions. Communities will be sensitized to climate vulnerabilities and impact regarding their locality, based on which they will identify priority investments to be financed under Component 1, which will also be responsive to the needs and priorities of refugee and host communities where relevant. Activities to be funded include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training for local government staff and community facilitators on undertaking participatory climate risk assessments and on climate change and resilience in subproject identification/prioritization and management. (b) Training for communities on climate change impacts and how to adapt to climate change while lowering GHG emissions, including sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture practices, use of energy-efficient tools/equipment, climate shock preparedness and response, with a focus on droughts and floods. (c) Capacity building for local market stakeholders, government officials, and technical partners to gain knowledge and adopt agricultural, business, or natural resource management practices that improve resilience to shocks and stresses, support adaptation to climate change, and mitigate GHG emission (such as efficient water/energy/land use and climate-smart storage practices).
<p>Component 3: Regional Coordination Platform and Dialogue (US\$1.0 million)</p> <p>All activities financed under this component will address the climate change - security nexus risks. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Shared data and enhanced knowledge on climate change risks and trends across the four countries alongside national objectives, including the NDCs, with the goal to improve awareness and regional understanding among the key government, regional, and local stakeholders on climate change risks and challenges, including how climate and FCV risks interact and compound with one another. Regional data on climate change risks and drivers of vulnerability will be collected and analyzed under the regional FCV/climate database, and there will also be an investment registry that will include FCV/climate vulnerability profiles for clusters of communities. (b) Research studies on climate change toward regionally coordinated policy action to promote the generation of new knowledge on climate change, its risks and impacts, and will inform regionally coordinated policy actions on climate adaptation and mitigation. (c) Dialogue building to develop climate-smart strategies and activities for the Gulf of Guinea region to improve the ability of local institutions to plan, protect, and restore ecosystems and develop strategies for increasing resilience to climate change impacts and multi-hazard risk management. (d) Climate diagnostics for community facilitators and communities, supported through the CDD App, to enable climate-informed local development planning. Climate change projection and disaster risk data will be integrated into the CDD App. This data will complement local weather forecasts and climate diagnostics at the cluster level, consolidating the existing data on socioeconomic vulnerability, climate fragility, and hazard risks to support climate-informed, science-based planning.