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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT APPRAISAL DOCUMENT
ON A
PROPOSED CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 87.3 MILLION
(US$100.0 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

FOR A

COMMUNITY AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN CÔTE D'IVOIRE PROJECT

APRIL 28, 2026

Social Policy Global Practice
Western and Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective March 31, 2026)

Currency Unit =	EURO (EUR)
US$1.00 =	EUR 0.873

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 - December 31

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADC	*Agents du Développement Communautaire* (Community Facilitators)
ANStat	*Institut National de la Statistique* (National Institute of Statistics)
AVEC	*Associations Villageoises d'Épargne et de Crédit* (Village Savings and Credit Associations)
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CDV	*Comités de Développement Villageois* (Village Development Committees)
CLD	Community and Local Development
COSO North	*Projet de Cohésion Sociale des Régions Nord du Golfe de Guinée* (Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project)
COSO West	Community and Local Development Project in Western Côte d'Ivoire
CRAS	*Comité Régional d'Approbation des Sous-Projets* (Regional Approval and Monitoring Commission for Subprojects)
CTs	*Collectivités Territoriales* (Local Governments)
DFIL	Disbursement and Financial Information Letter
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FM	Financial Management
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IA	Implementing Agency
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IGA	Income-generating Activity
IGF	*Inspection Générale des Finances* (General Finance Inspection)
IMS	Information Management System
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBJ	More and Better Paid Jobs
MEFB	*Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et du Budget* (Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget)
MINHAS	*Ministre de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement et de la Salubrité* (Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)
MoI	*Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité* (Ministry of Interior)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NPV	Net Present Value
NSC	National Steering Committee
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PASEA	*Projet d'Appui à la Sécurisation de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement* (Water Security and Sanitation Support Program)
PCR	*Projet pour la Connectivité Rurale* (Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project)
PDO	Project Development Objective

PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PND	Plan National du Developpement
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PRESFOR	*Programme de Renforcement de la Sécurisation Foncière Rurale Côte d'Ivoire* (Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program)
PSGouv	*Program Social du Gouvernement* (Government's Social Program)
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net Program
RC	Regional Council
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SP	*Sous-préfectures* (Sub-prefecture)
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
VP	Vice President
WBG	World Bank Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DATASHEET i

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT 6

A. Project Strategic Context 6

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context 7

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 8

A. Project Development Objective (PDO) 8

B. Theory of Change and PDO Indicators 9

C. Project Beneficiaries 10

D. Project Components 11

E. Role of Partners 15

F. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design 16

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION 16

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements 16

B. Results Monitoring, Evaluation, and Verification Arrangements 18

C. Disbursement Arrangements 18

IV. PROJECT APPRAISAL SUMMARY 18

A. Technical and Economic Analysis 18

B. Fiduciary 20

C. Environmental, Social and Legal Operational Policies 21

D. Grievance Redress Services 24

V. KEY RISKS 24

ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK 26

ANNEX 2: Targeting Protocol 34

ANNEX 3: Fiduciary Management and Disbursement 39

ANNEX 4: Detailed Economic Analysis 44

ANNEX 5: Mapping of Select World Bank and Partner Projects 50

DATASHEET

BASIC INFORMATION

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Operation Name		
Cote d'Ivoire	Community and Local Development in Western Côte d'Ivoire Project		
Operation ID	Financing Instrument	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	
P507888	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Substantial	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

[ ] Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA)	[ ] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
[ ] Series of Projects (SOP)	[ ] Fragile State(s)
[ ] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	[ ] Small State(s)
[ ] Financial Intermediaries (FI)	[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country
[ ] Project-Based Guarantee	[ ] Conflict
[ ] Deferred Drawdown	[ ] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster
[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	[ ] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Expected Approval Date	Expected Closing Date
19-May-2026	30-Sep-2030
Bank/IFC Collaboration	
No	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve access to inclusive and resilient basic services and economic opportunities in Western Côte d'Ivoire.

Components

Component Name	Cost (US$)
Resilient and Inclusive Local Development at the Community Level	51,000,000.00
Socio-economic Development at the Regional Level	21,000,000.00

Knowledge Generation and Institutional Strengthening	18,000,000.00
Project Management	10,000,000.00

Organizations

Borrower/Recipient:	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
Implementing Agency:	Prime Minister's Office

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

Maximizing Finance for Development

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)? No

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)? No

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	**100.00**
Total Financing	**100.00**
of which IBRD/IDA	**100.00**
Financing Gap	**0.00**

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
IDA Credit	100.00

IDA Resources (US$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	**100.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**

Expected Disbursements (US$, Millions)

WB Fiscal Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Annual	0.00	15.00	35.00	35.00	15.00
Cumulative	0.00	15.00	50.00	85.00	100.00

PRACTICE AREA(S)

Practice Area (Lead)

Social Policy

Contributing Practice Areas

Climate Change; Poverty and Equity; Gender; Fragile, Conflict & Violence

CLIMATE

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

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

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Rating
1. Political and Governance	Moderate
2. Macroeconomic	Moderate
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate

6. Fiduciary	Substantial
7. Environment and Social	Substantial
8. Stakeholders	Moderate
9. Overall	Moderate

POLICY COMPLIANCE

Policy

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

[ ] Yes [✓] No

Does the project require any waivers of Bank policies?

[ ] Yes [✓] No

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL

Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

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

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank's due diligence assessment of the Project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project's Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

LEGAL

Legal Covenants

Sections and Description
SCHEDULE 2, Section I.A.1. (a) 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 steering committee with a mandate, composition and resources satisfactory to the Association ("National Steering Committee").
SCHEDULE 2, Section I.A.2. (a) No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall (i) establish and maintain within the Prime Minister's office, at all times during the implementation of the Project, a Project implementation unit, with composition, terms of reference and resources satisfactory to the Association ("Project Implementation Unit" or "PIU"); and (ii) appoint a coordinator and recruit, inter alia: a deputy coordinator, a financial management specialist, a procurement specialist, a CDD specialist, a social safeguards specialist and an environmental safeguards specialist; and; (iii) no later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, recruit a monitoring and evaluation specialist, a local economic development specialist, a water specialist and a civil engineer, all with qualifications, experience and terms of reference acceptable to the Association.
ESCP, Prepare an SEA/SH Action Plan 6 months after the Project Effective Date.
ESCP, Establish the grievance mechanism no later than 6 months after Project Effective Date and thereafter maintain and operate the mechanism throughout Project implementation.

Conditions

Type	Citation	Description	Financing Source

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A. Project Strategic Context

1. **Côte d'Ivoire is one of the fastest-growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, with significant gains in poverty reduction driven by sustained economic dynamism.** From 2018 to 2021, the incidence of national poverty dropped from 39 percent to 37 percent, reflecting the government's strong commitment to improving living standards. Yet, to fully unlock the country's development potential, it is essential that growth is inclusive and reaches the country's more remote areas. The north and west, where rural poverty stands at 54 percent, represent some of the country's most promising frontiers for transformative, people-centered investment. The Montagnes District, comprising the three regions of Tonkpi, Guémon, and Cavally, with a population of 3 million, stands out as the area where targeted investment can have the greatest impact on poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Ensuring that this region and others like it are not left behind is both a development imperative and a strategic opportunity to consolidate Côte d'Ivoire's significant achievements, in line with the ambitious objectives set out in the country's National Development Plan (NDP).[1]

2. **Over the past years, the government has demonstrated strong and proactive leadership with ambitious, sustained investment in the regions with the most pressing needs.** 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$6.7 billion across education, water, youth employment, and social protection, with a dedicated axis for fragility prevention in border areas.[2] The Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project (*Projet de Cohésion Sociale des Régions Nord du Golfe de Guinée,* COSO North) (P175043) pioneered a successful Community and Local Development (CLD) approach in lagging northern border areas, demonstrating that village-level planning with regional technical support can durably strengthen social cohesion and service delivery. Grounded in the results achieved through COSO North and the analytical foundation of the Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA, 2024), the government and the World Bank have also advanced significantly in the preparation of a Prevention Compact that translates shared inclusive development priorities into concrete actions across three areas: unlocking jobs and economic opportunities for youth, securing land and natural resources, and reducing regional divides.

3. **Despite these efforts, the Montagnes District has some of the lowest access to basic services in the country, with significant gaps both within the district and compared to national averages**. A 2025 household survey to inform project preparation finds that the top service gaps identified by residents are health (23 percent), transport (22 percent), and water/sanitation (21 percent).[3] In rural areas, nearly 20 percent of residents must travel over 10 km for medical consultation, compared with 7 percent in urban areas. These long distances, coupled with weak connectivity and frequent financial barriers, worsen health service inequalities across the district. Electricity coverage is also low, with 52 percent lacking access (64 percent in rural areas), much higher than the national average of 23 percent.

4. **Access to safe and reliable water remains one of the most persistent development challenges in the Montagnes District.** A mere 9.5 percent of households have access to running water, versus 40.7 percent nationally, and rural Montagnes fares worst at just 0.6 percent versus 24.7 percent in urban areas.[4] Where water points exist, persistent issues with village management, gaps in operator capacity, and inconsistent tariffs lead to prolonged outages and abandonment of systems. Aging infrastructure, seasonal aquifer depletion, and water quality concerns further undermine service reliability, pushing households back to unsafe sources.

5. **The Community and Local Development Project in Western Côte d'Ivoire (COSO West) consolidates these challenges and leverages government efforts, replicating and improving the COSO model to extend its impact to the country's most dynamic and opportunity-rich western region in full alignment with PSGouv 3 and the ambitions of the**

[1] The World Bank Group. 2023. *Côte d'Ivoire Country Partnership Framework (CPF), FY23–FY27*.
[2] https://psgouv.ci/v2/welcome/photo_selectionner/prsentations-des-rsultats-du-psgouv-2-par-le-conseiller-spcial-du-premier-ministre-coordonnateur-gnral-du-psgouv283
[3] IPA Household Survey, 2025
[4] IPA Household Survey, 2025

NDP. The project is designed to deliver results at scale by embedding innovation, evidence, and coordination at the heart of its approach. COSO West draws on the Project Targeting Index (PTI), an innovative geospatial methodology that triangulates poverty incidence, access to services, and resilience indicators at the Sub-prefecture (*Sous-préfecture*, SP) level, cross-validated against national multidimensional poverty data, to identify where preventive investments can yield the highest returns. Rather than operating in isolation, COSO West functions as a catalyst and connector within a broader, coordinated portfolio of government and World Bank investments, directly complementing key operations such as Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program (*Programme de Renforcement de la Sécurisation Foncière Rurale Côte d'Ivoire*, PRESFOR, P179338), Productive Social Safety Net Program (PSSN, P175594), Basic Education System Strengthening Program (*Programme de Renforcement du Système Éducatif de Base*, PRSEB , P177800), and preparing the ground for operations in water and sanitation (Water Security and Sanitation Support Program, *Projet d'Appui à la Sécurisation de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement*, PASEA, P177118) and transport (Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project, *Projet pour la Connectivité Rurale*, PCR P178362). The project will also coordinate closely with International Finance Corporation (IFC) on Local Economic Development (LED), including a value chain study aligned with the AgriConnect initiative. This portfolio approach, sequencing community-level investments to maximize synergies and laying the institutional foundation for larger multisectoral operations, positions COSO West as a national platform for replication, with the potential to extend socio-economic opportunities and build resilience for vulnerable populations, including youth, women, and historically marginalized communities, well beyond the Montagnes District.

6. **The Montagnes District is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters such as floods, droughts and extreme heat.** Current projections suggest that the average annual temperature in Montagnes will rise by 1.5 to 2.5 °C by 2050,[5] with precipitation patterns becoming increasingly erratic.[6] The region's dependence on agriculture and forestry, coupled with population growth and migration, has intensified water scarcity and pressures on natural resources, which are already affected by climate change. Over 50 percent of the district's land area is covered by natural forest,[7] but the expansion of cocoa and coffee production has led to significant deforestation and degradation, in a vicious cycle that also harms production. Climate change is already remapping the cocoa-growing zones: Without adaptation measures, half of these zones will no longer be viable by 2050.[8] In this context, climate stressors can exacerbate inter-communal conflict by limiting access to natural resources and livelihoods, underscoring the importance of the project's activities, which address both the underlying drivers of vulnerability while helping communities better cope with the impacts of climate-related hazards.

7. **The project is consistent with Côte d'Ivoire's latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0, 2025)[9] and the World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report for Côte d'Ivoire (CCDR, 2023).[10]** The NDC explicitly recognizes that climate change exacerbates fragility in rural areas and calls for inclusive governance, participatory local adaptation planning and conflict-sensitive approaches to land and water management. The CCDR highlights the climate vulnerability of key sectors such as cocoa and the potential increase in conflict and migration if land degradation worsens. The project contributes to addressing these vulnerabilities by financing community-level climate-resilient investments and building the capacity of local stakeholders for climate adaptation.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

Local Governance and Local Development Planning

8. **Côte d'Ivoire has a broad policy and legal framework for local planning, but implementation remains incomplete.** Law 2003 208 defines 16 competencies to be delegated to Local Governments (*Collectivités Territoriales*, CT) in health, communal roads, water supply and sanitation, and land use. Law 2014 451 on territorial administration specifies

[5] World Bank. n.d. *ThinkHazard!* - Montagnes, Côte d'Ivoire. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Retrieved April 6, 2026, from https://www.thinkhazard.org/en/report/48-cote-divoire/montagnes.
[6] World Bank. *Climate Change Knowledge Portal: Cote d'Ivoire*.
[7] Global Forest Watch. Cote d'Ivoire, Montagnes. https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/CIV/8/.
[8] World Bank. 2023. *Country Climate and Development Report: Cote d'Ivoire*.
[9] Côte d'Ivoire, NDCs, 2025. https://unfccc.int/documents/497390.
[10] World Bank. 2023. *Country Climate and Development Report: Cote d'Ivoire*.

that CTs are the main agents of local governance, mandated to lead local development while ensuring community participation. This mandate for coordinating local governance falls under the General Directorate for Decentralization and Local Development (*Direction Générale de la Décentralisation et du Développement Local*, DGDDL) of the Ministry of Interior (*Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité,* MoI), in liaison with the Ministry of Planning (*Ministère du Plan et du Développement,* MPD). The territorial governance architecture comprises both decentralized entities (Regional Council [RC] and Commune) and deconcentrated state administration (regions, departments/prefectures, sous prefectures, and villages). It should be noted that local oversight of the CTs is exercised by the regional and departmental prefects.[11]

9. **In practice, the 2022 Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD)[12] highlights three binding constraints to effective devolution:** (a) contradictory and overlapping mandates; (b) insufficient, unpredictable intergovernmental transfers and weak own-source revenues, especially in lagging and rural areas; and (c) shortages of qualified staff and limited local capacity to recruit, retain, and train senior officials. These constraints leave the statutory missions underfunded and unclear, hampering service delivery and territorial development. As a result, core planning functions remain centralized at the regional level where local competences are with RCs and municipal councils. National diagnostics emphasize that northern and western territories, and secondary cities such as Man, lag in service access and face greater fragility, requiring targeted institutional support. Only 9.5 percent of households have access to running water (compared to 40.7 percent nationally), 52 percent lack electricity, and 83 percent of the district's road network requires rehabilitation.[13] While the legal framework mandates community engagement in local development, implementation is near non-existent, particularly in the west and north, where service gaps and poverty are higher.[14]

10. **In rural areas, Village Development Committees (*Comités de Développement Villageois*, CDV) can be an important entry point of community engagement.** In past the World Bank and government operations, these committees have been established to act as liaisons with CTs and RCs on local development planning at the village level (lessons learned Section II.F). Their role has typically consisted of mobilizing the community, ensuring citizen engagement at village assemblies, and channeling village priorities into Local Development Plans (LDPs) and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs). They have the possibility to be recognized as community institutions under the National Associations Law (Law 60-315) and their elected committees typically include a president, secretary, treasurer, and auditors.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Development Objective (PDO)

11. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to inclusive and resilient basic services and economic opportunities in Western Côte d'Ivoire.**

12. 'Inclusive' refers to services (including water, education, health and rural roads) and economic opportunities prioritized by women, youth, and vulnerable groups, empowered to actively participate in community decisions. 'Resilient' refers to services and economic opportunities that strengthen the ability of communities in the District of Montagnes to withstand, cope with, and recover from external risk factors such as climate change, economic shocks, and conflict.[15] 'Basic services' refers to physical access to improved infrastructure in core sectors such as health, education and water (such as health centers, schools, water pumps and markets). In line with the community-centered approach, the specific infrastructures are not pre-defined but will be selected from an open menu of eligible options with a negative list as specified in the Operations Manual.

[11] Coulibaly, Souleymane, (Editor) Coulibaly; and Madio Fall, (Editor) Fall. 2016. *Diversified Urbanization : The Case of Côte d'Ivoire*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
[12] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099442202222331992/pdf/IDU05007935f0306c0427909a40028d540f5ccd8.pdf
[13] ANStat/EHCVM 2021/22; Ministry of Hydraulics, 2025; AGEROUTE, 2025; IPA Household Survey, 2025
[14] World Bank. 2022. Côte d'Ivoire. Systematic Country Diagnostic Update: Countdown to 2030.
[15] In line with the definition of resilience provided in the Framework for Understanding and Measuring Resilience.

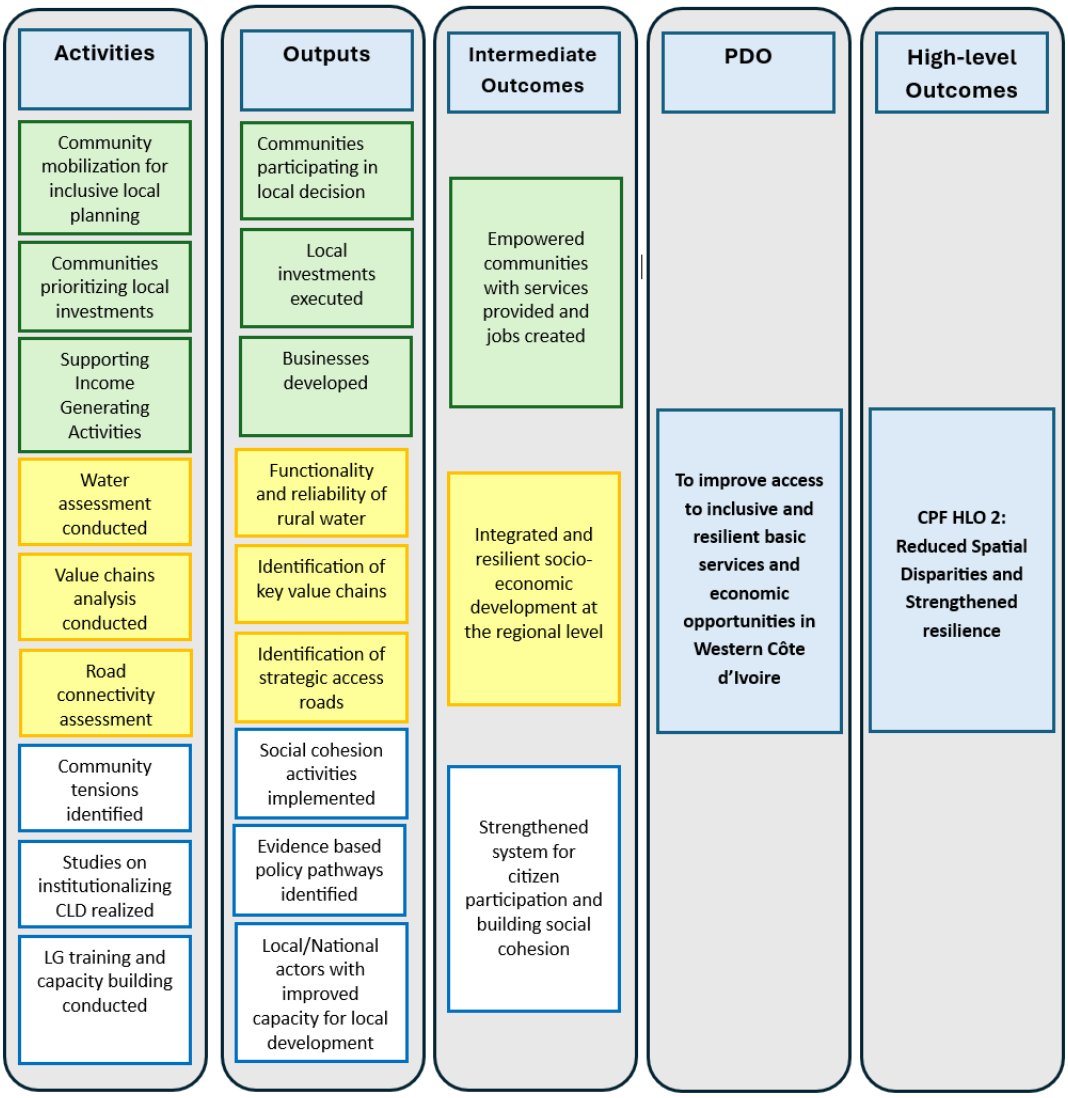
B. Theory of Change and PDO Indicators

13. The following core PDO indicators will measure progress (disaggregated by age and gender):

- Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs[16] (Corporate Scorecard Indicator - CRI) Number)
- People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Corporate Scorecard Indicator - CRI) Number)

Problem Statement: ***Limited access to services and economic opportunities, combined with socio-economic and institutional fragility, prevents inclusive and resilient development in Western Côte d'Ivoire***

Figure 1. Theory of Change



14. **Figure 1 outlines the Theory of Change (TOC) underlying the project approach.** The project is structured around three main components/Intermediate outcomes. In the green track, community mobilization and prioritization of local

[16] This indicator also contributes to the More and Better Jobs Scorecard indicator

investments and Income-generating Activities (IGAs) translate into locally led decision-making that informs investments and economic opportunities. In the yellow track, water, connectivity, and value chain analytics inform both local and regional investments leading to integrated regional socio-economic development and cascading economic gains. In the blue track, social cohesion activities, capacity building and knowledge generation strengthen community relationships as well as the institutional framework for CLD. These in turn contribute to the PDO of improved access to inclusive and resilient socio-economic services in the Montagnes District. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of activities by components. The project's Results Framework (RF) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan are included in Annex 1.

15. **The project will contribute to several corporate priorities of the World Bank Group (WBG) including AgriConnect, job creation, and SP500**. AgriConnect is a WBG initiative focused on transforming farming and agribusiness as engines for jobs, economic growth, and food security. The project will contribute to this agenda by supporting women's and youth economic groups and value chains in the agricultural sector, pursuing scalable solutions for aggregation models to organize smallholders into collectives, and investing in physical infrastructure such as roads, storage, and logistics, as well as skills and advisory services. In the Montagnes District, livelihoods are overwhelmingly agricultural and structured along gendered lines: men are primarily engaged in cocoa and coffee cash-crop production, while women rely on low-yielding food crops — principally rice and maize — and petty trade. The project directly targets these value chain bottlenecks by investing in rural market modernization, storage and aggregation facilities, and processing infrastructure across the Tonkpi, Guémon, and Cavally regions, with the aim of reducing post-harvest losses and improving farmgate prices for smallholders. On job creation and SP500, the project directly targets women and youth—two groups facing the most acute barriers to economic inclusion in the district—through economic grants, market links, and tailored group capacity building. In a context where youth unemployment and underemployment stand at over 40 percent nationally, the project's community-level support for youth economic groups offers a structured pathway to productive employment, complementing broader skills and advisory services. By reaching women and youth at scale through these interventions, the project represents a core contribution to the SP500 commitment to provide social protection and employment opportunities to 500 million individuals, including 250 million women, by 2030.[17]

Table 1. Summary of Project Activities

Project Components	US$, millions
C1. Resilient and Inclusive Local Development at the Community Level	**51**
C1.1. Enhanced access to basic services through resilient, inclusive infrastructure	*40*
C1.2. Increased livelihood opportunities for women and youth	*11*
C2. Socio-economic Development at the Regional Level	**21**
C3. Knowledge Generation and Institutional Strengthening	**18**
C3.1: Improving Relations and Mutual Trust Between Communities	*5*
C3.2: Analytical Work and Institutionalization of CLD in Côte d'Ivoire	*1*
C3.3: Capacity building for local stakeholders	*12*
C4. Project Management	**10**
TOTAL	**100**

C. Project Beneficiaries

16. **The project is expected to cover around 620 localities including *campements*[18] in the 35 poorest SPs in the three regions of the Montagnes District benefitting directly a total population of 2 million.** The 35 SP were identified out of a total of 73 based on a ranking of the number of rural poor using the multidimensional poverty map of the National Institute of Statistics (*Institut National de la Statistique,* ANStat) (see annex 2 for targeting protocol). This targeting methodology

[17] The project's interventions — mandatory women's representation in community governance, targeted IGA grants for women and youth, and value chain support in cocoa, coffee, rice, and maize — directly operationalize these CPF FY23–FY27 priorities at the local level in the Montagnes District.

[18] In this context, a *campement* is an informal or semi-formal settlement—often smaller than an officially listed locality—where communities reside outside or on the periphery of recognized towns or villages. *Campements* may be attached to nearby localities or isolated, can host sizable populations, and sometimes have basic community infrastructure (such as schools), but they are not always captured in official administrative lists.

maximizes impact by aligning resources to areas with the greatest need, ensures coverage across all three regions, and includes more than 80 percent of the district's rural poor. The project will operate in all identified localities and *campements* within the 35 selected SPs, ensuring inclusive coverage across both officially listed localities and additional settlements identified through local consultations and satellite imagery. A few exclusions apply: (a) areas already covered by the Forest Investment Program (P162789, FIP) and FIP-2; (b) *campements* in protected areas;[19] and (c) urban centers not adapted to a rural CLD approach.

Table 2. Project Intervention Areas: Regional Distribution of the Population and of Localities (35 SPs with the highest number of rural poor)

	Cavally	Guémon	Tonkpi	Total
Total Population in 35 SPs	385,143	669,405	949,577	2,004,125
Number of official localities in 35 SPs	48	111	462	621
Share of rural poor population (percent)	14	27	58	100
Share of population by region (percent)	19	33	47	100
Share of localities by region (percent)	8	18	74	100

D. Project Components

Component 1. Resilient and inclusive Local Development at the Community Level (US$51 million equivalent)

17. **Through the CLD approach, Component 1 will finance resilient and inclusive community infrastructure and IGA**. Together, these investments will help communities close critical gaps in basic services; develop local economic opportunities; and strengthen their capacity to plan, implement and maintain priority investments over time.

Subcomponent 1.1. Enhanced access to basic services through resilient, inclusive infrastructure (US$40 million equivalent)

18. **This subcomponent finances construction, rehabilitation, upgrading, and equipping of climate-resilient small-scale community infrastructure that addresses communities' most pressing needs.** The CLD approach described below improves the model adopted from COSO North to further strengthen the role of communities in prioritizing, planning, implementing, and monitoring local investments.

(a) **Identification.** Investments are identified through a participatory diagnostic in which communities, mobilized by the CDV and with technical support from Community Facilitators (*Agents du Développement Communautaire*, ADC), identify service gaps and priority needs of different community groups, including women, youth, and other marginalized groups where relevant.[20] The CDV then leads a consensus-based consolidation process in which the community votes on its top three priority investments from an open menu of eligible options with a negative list as specified in the Operations Manual.[21] At least one of the top three priorities must represent the choice of the aforementioned groups.

(b) **Selection.** The top three priorities of each locality are submitted to the Regional Approval and Monitoring Commission for Subprojects (*Commission Régional d'Approbation de Sous-Projets*, CRAS), established by the project.[22] Community investments are assessed based on prior review by the regional Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and on eligibility criteria for alignment with regional planning and technical compliance. The CRAS reviews each community's investment in order of priority and retains the first eligible investment that receives technical clearance from the competent sector ministry. To strengthen

[19] Individuals living in these areas will not be excluded. They will participate in the local development planning of their closest targeted locality, but no infrastructure will be rehabilitated or constructed within protected areas nor will IGAs that rely on natural resources in protected areas be financed.

[20] Local climate risks and vulnerabilities will also be a key aspect of the diagnostics process.

[21] Structured consultations disaggregated by gender, separate safe spaces for women's deliberations, and gender-sensitive facilitation training for ADCs will be ensured.

[22] See section on institutional arrangements for details on CRAS composition.

transparency, community engagement, and inclusion, the project will ensure that CDV members are invited to observe CRAS sessions.

(c) **Implementation.** The CDV will participate in the selection of local firms for the construction or rehabilitation of community investments. Local labor and expertise will be prioritized with a focus on creating job opportunities. Investments include a range of activities from physical works, equipment, and mainstreaming climate-proofing standards.[23]

(d) **Participatory M&E.** Throughout implementation and until the completion of investments, the CDV will participate in the M&E of the construction and operationalization of infrastructure. A maintenance sub-committee under the CDV will be set up and capacitated for each infrastructure.

19. **Allocations, cycles, and flow of funds.** Each locality will receive one community investment over the project life, with investments delivered across two financing rounds. The average estimated cost per investment is US$63,000, based on unit cost reviews from COSO North. This corresponds to an average envelope of approximately US$1.14 million per SP, with adjustments by population size. Overall, the subcomponent is expected to finance around 620 investments. While funds flow to the RC in line with the country's decentralization framework, the national PIU remains responsible for procurement, overseeing a participatory process which includes RC and CDVs.

Subcomponent 1.2. Increased livelihood opportunities for women and youth (US$11 million equivalent)

20. **This subcomponent aims to advance the economic empowerment of women and youth through IGA at the community level.** During the identification phase, the participatory diagnostic will map existing and potential economic groups. Wherever feasible, Village Savings and Credit Associations (*Associations Villageoises d'Épargne et de Crédit,* AVEC) previously established under the PSSN will serve as strategic entry points, as many have been supported for multiple years and are positioned to graduate to productive activities. Where no economic groups exist, the project will facilitate the establishment of new ones. In the selection phase, interested community members will receive assistance to (a) organize into groups and (b) develop business proposals that define the IGA's nature, scope, and objectives, including a budget specifying their investment contribution[24] and projected returns. A transparent selection process led by a committee comprising the ADCs, regional PIU, and technical partner agencies will evaluate proposals based on three criteria: (a) eligibility limited to women and youth groups; (b) half of grants allocated to proposals that support relevant value chain development;[25] (c) half of grants allocated to proposals reflecting groups' economic interests and needs, prioritizing inclusion criteria (diverse membership, vulnerability considerations); and (d) a commitment to continue or start contributing to an AVEC savings scheme. Each group may request up to US$15,000 in total support. IGA groups with an existing bank account will receive direct transfers, while others will be supported via technical partner agencies. Support packages will address diverse needs and may include agricultural and trade assets, materials, transportation costs, and training.[26] IGA groups will receive technical assistance from implementing partners (government agencies and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) to consolidate viable initiatives, improve market access, and strengthen group management. A tailored and targeted approach to ensure women's participation is detailed under section IV.C. Gender and Youth.

[23] Investments may include physical works and equipment for schools, literacy centers, health posts, childcare and other facilities to support women's economic participation. These investments will be built with climate and disaster proofing design (such as reinforcing roofing for buildings and improving natural ventilation to reduce heat exposure) to reduce the impact of climate change-induced flooding, heatwaves and waterborne diseases on the most vulnerable (children and women), ensure service continuity during extreme climate events, thereby strengthening local adaptive capacity.

[24] Between 5 and 10 percent of the total budget.

[25] Based on the results of a value chain study to be available before the project effectiveness (Component 2).

[26] As most livelihood opportunities are expected to be in agriculture sector, support packages will include training and capacity building on climate-smart agriculture, provision of climate-resilient seeds, support to grow drought-resistant cash crops with extended value chains, integrated soil management, soil and water conservation, and afforestation.

Component 2: Socio-economic Development at the Regional Level (US$21 million equivalent)

21. **This component will support the rehabilitation and development of resilient local economic infrastructure at the regional level by improving access to water, markets, and connectivity between production areas and economic hubs, addressing socio-economic needs that require inter-village solutions or top-down planning.**[27] It will focus on strengthening LED by improving market access and connectivity between production areas and economic hubs, promoting job creation, and expanding the provision of safe drinking water in target localities. Collectively, these investments are expected to unlock local economic potential by reducing transaction costs, creating new opportunities, and improving the reliability of essential services. By linking production zones to markets and service centers, the component will catalyze growth for agriculture and other sectors. The resulting expansion in market activity is expected to translate into meaningful job creation—particularly for youth and women.

22. **Access to clean drinking water**. Each locality will be assessed for basic rural water access (water points and public institutions). Findings will guide tailored intervention packages (averaging about US$25,000 per locality, adjusted to needs and population) that prioritize rehabilitation and improvement of existing schemes: repairing pumps and associated structures, replacing outdated components and capacitating pump repair technicians and Village Water Point Management Committees (with 50 percent women members). Where consistent with eligibility and environmental safeguards, systems may be upgraded or built using solar-powered options, and local merchants will be incentivized to supply spare parts. Activities will align with the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (*Ministre de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement et de la Salubrité,* MINHAS) and PASEA standards. These investments will primarily rely on groundwater resources in the targeted regions, which are not transboundary in nature. Investments that use or risk polluting international waterways will be excluded in line with the criteria to be reflected in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).[28]

23. **Investments in local value chains.** Informed by a value chains study prepared in line with the AgriConnect initiative, this component will fund value chain and economic infrastructure projects in the Montagnes District, allocating about US$1 million per region to address priority bottlenecks. Investments may include improving rural markets, storage and processing facilities, and key access roads to support strategic and climate-resilient value chains.[29] In response to climate change-driven shocks and disruption that intensify food insecurity, these upgrades aim to connect production areas with markets, lower post-harvest losses and costs, boost private sector activity, and strengthen food security. Value chain upgrades are designed with an explicit jobs lens focusing on youth employment and strengthening resilience to climate shocks.[30] Short-term employment will be generated through labor-intensive rehabilitation of markets, storage, processing facilities, and small access roads. Moreover, improved connectivity, storage capacity, and processing will reduce losses and increase output, enabling small-scale economic groups to scale and formalize, creating sustained employment while enabling income diversification and reducing climate sensitivity of rural livelihoods. IGA under Subcomponent 1.2 will be linked to these supported value chains and, in line with the social policy strategy and commitment to the jobs agenda, will embed relevant skills-building and training, and labor-market matching so beneficiaries can expand production, connect to new markets, and sustain income gains. The intended impact on jobs and incomes for this activity is described in the Economic Analysis in annex 4.

24. **Connectivity.** The component will finance preliminary analytical work on local roads and connectivity in all regions of the Montagnes District, with an estimated budget of around US$300,000. The assessment will identify critical missing

[27] There are three areas of investments under this component, and their respective financing is estimated to be US$15 million for water, US$4.5 million for value chains, and US$0.5 million for connectivity.

[28] Water subprojects will be built with climate resilience features identified by the assessment to reduce flood risks and the impact of water scarcity exacerbated by droughts. Examples of measures include raising pump platforms above flood levels, improving drainage channels around water points and replacing worn pumps with high-efficiency parts to reduce water losses. Areas with high rates of waterborne disease intensified by climate impacts will be targeted.

[29] Examples include raising warehouses above projected flood levels and modernizing facilities with climate-proofed sheds to limit food supply interruptions after extreme weather events.

[30] Such upgrades will support the transition away from climate-sensitive agricultural value chains that have become less economically viable due to climate impacts.

links, prioritize rehabilitation segments, and define technical standards for climate-resilient, all-season rural roads connecting production zones with markets and service centers.[31] Findings will guide small access road investments and inform larger government and partner operations in line with the National and Rural Roads Management and Maintenance strategies and in coordination with PCR and Road Management Agency (*Agence de Gestion des Routes*, AGEROUTE) to ensure technical alignment and avoid duplication.

Component 3: Knowledge Generation and Institutional Strengthening (US$18 million equivalent)

25. **Component 3 will support the institutionalization of the CLD approach and strengthen cooperation between communities and institutions.** The component will finance analytical work, policy dialogue, targeted social cohesion interventions and capacity building for local actors and government institutions that oversee local development planning. The component will generate evidence on what works, translate it into operational tools and policy recommendations, and reinforce local capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive investments. The component will also finance an impact evaluation to assess the impact of equitable access to services on last-mile service delivery. To maximize the utilization of digital tools developed within the COSO North project, ongoing efforts will be made to update and refine these resources, with particular emphasis on the knowledge management platform and the investment register.

Subcomponent 3.1: Improving Relations and Mutual Trust Between Communities (US$5 million equivalent)

26. **Communities at increased risk of fragility, conflict or violence (FCV) will be identified in the participatory diagnostic described under Component 1.** Community grievances, inequities in the use of shared resources, or unfair treatment in existing dispute resolution mechanisms at the locality level will be diagnosed to inform social cohesion interventions and identify community investments that can mitigate drivers of conflict, including those exacerbated by climate shocks.[32] Implementing partners will map existing conflict resolution mechanisms, assess capacity gaps, and strengthen them where required. Disputes related to land tenure will be referred to PRESFOR.

27. **In addition, this subcomponent will strengthen equitable, transparent access to shared public services in contexts of intergroup tension**. To improve equitable access to services, particularly water, which are frequently conditioned by group dynamics, the project will pilot low-cost behavioral interventions co-created with communities (public rules-of-use, equitable rotation schedules, and locally endorsed fair-use charters) alongside support for local mediation.[33] These behavioral interventions will be evaluated to test their effectiveness, informing national policy dialogue and potential scale-up across sectors and districts and to other shared services beyond water.

Subcomponent 3.2: Analytical Work and Institutionalization of CLD in Côte d'Ivoire (US$1 million equivalent)

28. **This subcomponent will finance analytical work, policy dialogue, and initial institutionalization measures to support a coordinated and sustainable CLD approach in Côte d'Ivoire.** The analysis will review the policy, legal and institutional frameworks, the distribution (or duplication) of roles across central and local institutions, the suitability of existing regulations for CLD, and available human and financial resources. It will examine financial flows and fiduciary systems and identify options for more predictable, decentralized flows within the current context. Concretely, a review of local planning practices will be conducted to align the COSO West participatory approach with national procedures. The analytical and operational work will be discussed at national and regional workshops and will inform practical tools: updated CLD guidelines, standard operating procedures and model legal instruments. The work may also provide the

[31] The assessment will also assess the climate vulnerabilities of existing connectivity infrastructure and identify specific climate resilience measures to be incorporated into rural road upgrade or rehabilitation. Measures may include improving drainage structures and soil stabilization of unpaved and low-volume roads.

[32] The diagnosis and interventions will focus on addressing interconnected climate and fragility risks and facilitating participatory, inclusive processes such as participatory climate risk assessment to reduce communities' underlying vulnerabilities to climate-exacerbated conflicts over resources.

[33] Behavioral change campaigns that encourage water-saving and efficient water use particularly during droughts will also be included.

foundation for longer-term engagement or linked operations by proposing phased expansion scenarios and spelling out institutional and financing reforms required for scale-up.

Subcomponent 3.3: Capacity building for local stakeholders (US$12 million equivalent)

29. **This subcomponent will finance human resources and capacity building of local stakeholders to drive and participate in all stages of the investment cycles.** 130 ADCs will be deployed to support localities with local development planning. Local stakeholders (RC, SP, and CDV) will benefit from training on inclusive and participatory local development, environmental and social norms, local climate adaptation and mitigation, social inclusion, and citizen engagement.[34] Training will be delivered by the PIU. This subcomponent will also finance the running costs of the RC for project-related activities, the CRAS, and the CDVs.

Component 4: Project Management (US$10 million equivalent)

30. **This component will support project management and coordination at the regional, national, and subnational levels** by covering the operating costs of planning, implementation, and technical oversight of project activities; Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) management and monitoring including relevant studies; Financial Management (FM) and procurement; and preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), and progress reports, communication and M&E arrangements, including the setup of an Information Management System (IMS) and a project beneficiary feedback mechanism. Coordination activities will support the establishment and operation of the CRAS, the National Steering Committee (NSC), and technical national and subnational committees.

E. Role of Partners[35]

Partner	Nature of Involvement/Description
European Union	Implements several complementary projects in the Tonkpi region, including Mousso Djidji (fighting discrimination and GBV, EUR 1.6 million, 2024–2027), PASCI (supporting civil society, EUR 4 million, 2024–2026), and PRO2M (cassava and market gardening value chains).
UNDP	Joint implementer (alongside FAO and UNIDO) of the SCOLUR-CI project (2024–2027), which focuses on scaling up cocoa-based food systems, land use, and restoration in the Cavally and Guémon regions (US$5.35 million, GEF-funded).
AFDB	Finances the Government Social Program Support Project (PA-PSGouv, 2019–2026), implemented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (EUR 28 million).
IFC	Provides analytical support and technical coordination through a value chain study aligned with the AgriConnect initiative, informing the selection of investments under Component 2 (local value chains and socio-economic development). The partnership aims to maximize public-private synergies, ensure market-aligned economic interventions, and lay institutional groundwork for broader sectoral operations in the Montagnes District.
MINHAS	Provides technical guidance and oversight for the water needs assessment and prioritizes/validates water investments and designs in line with national standards and climate-resilient, inclusive service delivery.
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget *(Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et du Budget,* MEFB)	Develops and standardizes national and local planning tools and oversees the consistency and monitoring of public investment to ensure alignment with national policy.
MoI	Ensures administrative oversight of CTs that implement LDPs. Issues implementing texts; reviews and approves tri-annual and AIPs; and oversees the step-by-step identification, validation, and approval process for local projects.

[34] Climate change-related content will account for around 40 percent of overall training and focus on improving communities' understanding of climate change impacts, such as droughts, floods, and extreme heat; promote climate-resilient livelihoods such as climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management; and prevent climate-exacerbated conflicts over natural resources.
[35] In this context, partners refer to project stakeholders.

Partner	Nature of Involvement/Description
ANStat	Provides inputs to guide dynamic targeting of SPs and supports geo-spatial monitoring of implementation and investments.

F. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design

31. **This project is largely built on the lessons learned from the successful COSO North CLD model with a few key improvements to enhance impact including:** (a) clustering and bundling interventions within priority SPs for compound socio-economic effects rather than dispersed stand-alone investments; (b) a multisectoral approach that aligns community priorities with strategic LED by integrating foundational analytics, front-line services, and value chain development; and (c) deeper community engagement by expanding the role of CDVs in planning, targeting, oversight, and sustainability. Together, these refinements shift from dispersion to concentration and from isolated investments to integrated packages, maximizing equity, efficiency, and scalability in areas of greatest need.

32. **Crucially, COSO West marks a shift from a regional to a national approach to enhance government ownership and enable more tailored interventions in the Montagnes District.** While COSO North showed that regional coordination is effective for managing cross-border risks, a national approach is better suited to the Montagnes District context of rural poverty, migration-driven tensions, and post-conflict dynamics, which differs from the northern border.

33. **The project also draws on lessons for institutionalization from the Emergency Post-Conflict Assistance Project (*Projet d'Appui Post Conflit,* PAPC, P082817), which supported Community-driven Development (CDD) and social cohesion in conflict-affected areas**. PAPC transferred funds directly to CDVs, financing 900 socio-economic infrastructures in 90 SPs and training 6,000 members from community-based organizations on CDD and conflict resolution from 2007 to 2016. Impact evaluations found that CDD approaches delivered lower unit costs for investments and stronger community buy-in. However, these outcomes proved hard to sustain without institutionalization; clear mandates and financing flows for communes and deconcentrated services; and embedding of CDVs within local planning. Building on this model, COSO West embeds its CLD approach within national and local institutions—standardizing processes, tools, and accountability mechanisms and linking community planning to existing government systems. By mapping and clarifying roles and procedures, and by building the capacity of government actors, the project ensures that the CLD approach has a sustainable pathway for scaling after project completion. A key insight from PAPC and COSO North is that concentrating investments within priority areas — rather than dispersing them thinly across communities — is essential to generating the critical mass needed to shift local economic dynamics. COSO West builds directly on this lesson by clustering and bundling interventions within priority sub-prefectures, creating compound effects and enabling maintenance sub-committees under each CDV to operate at a viable and sustainable scale.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

34. **Implementation arrangements build on the COSO North project, with strategic oversight provided by an NSC chaired by the Prime Minister's Office.** The COSO West PIU will be housed under and report directly to the Prime Minister's office. By leveraging the existing (COSO North) PIU's proven systems, procedures, and approaches—along with the expertise of senior personnel in fiduciary and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) compliance, local governance, and technical domains such as agriculture, climate, value chains, and market development, the project aims to maximize efficiency and impact.

35. **National project oversight and supervision.** The NSC, chaired by the Prime Minister's Office, which is already in place will be the strategic decision-making body responsible for guiding the project to achieve its objectives and approving the AWPB. The NSC will include the (a) Office of the Prime Minister; (b) Ministry in charge of Interior and Security (*Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité,* MIS); (c) Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget (*Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et du Budget*, MEFB); (d) Ministry in Charge of Planning and Development (*Ministère du Plan et du*

Développement, MPD); (e) Ministry in Charge of Youth Promotion, Professional Insertion and Civic Services (*Ministère de la Promotion de la Jeunesse, de l'Insertion Professionnelle et du Service Civique*, MPJIPSC); (f) Ministry in Charge of National Cohesion, Solidarity and Fight Against Poverty (*Ministère de la Cohésion Nationale, de la Solidarité et de la Lutte contre la Pauvreté*, MCNSLP); (g) Ministry in Charge of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Crop Production (*Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural et de la Production Vivriere*, MINADERPV); (h) the Association of Regions and Municipalities (*Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire*, UVICOCI); and (i) the Association of Regions and Districts (*Association des Régions et des Districts de Cote d'Ivoire*, ARDCI).

36. **National PIU staffing.** COSO West and COSO North will be led by the same project coordinator. The current FM specialist from COSO North will be responsible for FM during the first three months after effectiveness. Key PIU positions to be recruited no more than three months after effectiveness will include a deputy national coordinator dedicated to the project, a dedicated FM specialist, a dedicated procurement specialist, a dedicated CDD specialist, a social safeguards specialist (with expertise on gender mainstreaming and Gender-based Violence [GBV]), and an environmental safeguards specialist. Within six months of project effectiveness, additional staff will be recruited to include a dedicated M&E specialist, a senior assistant to the CDD specialist, a senior accountant and two regional accountants, a technology and IMS specialist, a communication specialist, an LED specialist, a water engineer and a civil engineer, as well as administrative and support staff as needed.

37. **Regional PIUs.** A regional antenna will be established in Man (Tonkpi) with regional offices in Guémon and Cavally, to ensure proximity to beneficiaries, effective technical support to local actors, and close supervision of activities across the Montagnes District. The regional antenna in Man will be staffed as follows: a Field Manager (*Chef d'Antenne*), an M&E assistant, a procurement assistant, an ESS assistant, a regional accountant, ADCs (supervisors, facilitators, water specialists, and civil engineers), and support staff (secretary and driver). The regional offices in Guémon and Cavally will be composed of a field manager; ADCs (supervisors, facilitators, water specialists, and civil engineers), and support staff (secretary and driver). The two field offices will rely on the staff of the regional antenna for procurement, FM, and M&E activities.

38. **RCs and the CRAS.** RCs are responsible for organizing and coordinating local development planning, aggregating local-level priorities into communal and regional plans. They house the CRAS,[36] which will be responsible for reviewing and validating the CDV's local investment priorities in alignment with regional and national development planning. RCs will receive project funds to pay for works under Subcomponent 1.1 through Designated Accounts (DAs) that will be opened for each of the three regions. The project will provide capacity building to the RCs and CRAS, including fiduciary and environmental and social requirements. During implementation, the CRAS will conduct quarterly supervision missions, with technical and financial support from the PIU to monitor investments.

39. **ADCs.** ADCs will be competitively recruited through open calls for candidates. Each facilitator will typically cover 10 localities, and work in teams of two: a social specialist and a water or civil engineer. One supervisor will manage a team of 20 facilitators. Facilitators will support the implementation of Components 1 and 2, facilitating community mobilization at the locality level and supporting CDVs. Activities implemented by partner agencies will be monitored and supervised by local authorities and decentralized services.

40. **Community Development Committees.** At the community level, CDVs will lead the local development planning process. The CDVs will be created or revitalized and supported to register as formal associations. The CDV is usually composed of 13 members, including a President, a Vice President (VP), a Treasurer, women and youth representatives, and focal points on economic development; social cohesion focal point; and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) focal point. To ensure adequate representation, women will make up at least one-third of CDV decision-making roles (President, VP, or Treasurer).

[36] CRAS membership includes the Regional Prefect (chair), a representative of the RC (vice-chair), the project regional field manager (secretary), representatives of the relevant CTs, sector ministries, local civil society, and resource persons (experts/observers).

B. Results Monitoring, Evaluation, and Verification Arrangements

41. **The project will maintain a rigorous M&E system.** For monitoring, staff at the national and regional levels will conduct regular monitoring and reporting of project activities. In coordination with Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS), facilitators will use an application software that follows the entire project cycle for facilitators to report the progress of activities (e-CDD). At the community level, the CDVs will have dedicated resources for community-led M&E and GRM. The project will also explore the use of community scorecards to measure beneficiary satisfaction with project activities.

42. **The project will conduct several evaluations to measure impacts and document important lessons learned.** The project will conduct an evaluation/survey to measure access to services, income generation, and value chain development impacts, satisfaction with the project, and perceptions of social cohesion, among other topics. The project will examine the feasibility of identifying a control/comparison group for an impact evaluation as described under Component 3. In addition, the project plans a technical audit of the investments at midterm and closure to examine the quality of the infrastructure, climate resilience, utilization of services, and job/economic impacts.

C. Disbursement Arrangements

43. **The PIU will access funding from the World Bank using the disbursement methods described in the World Bank Disbursement Handbook** (advance, direct payment, reimbursement, and special commitments). Detailed disbursement procedures will be documented in the FM Procedures Manual.

44. **The PIU will be required to submit a withdrawal application, including a six-month forecast of expenditures, for an initial deposit to the DA,** drawn from the IDA Credit, as per the provisions of the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL). Further deposits of funds from IDA to the DA will be made upon evidence of satisfactory Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) as the DA ceiling is variable based on a six-month forecast approved by the World Bank (the current modality for COSO North).

45. **If ineligible expenditures are found to have been made from the DA and/or Project Operational Accounts, the recipient will be obligated to refund equivalent amounts to the World Bank.** The World Bank will have the right, as reflected in the terms of the FA, to suspend disbursement of the funds if significant conditions, including reporting requirements, are not complied with. Additional details regarding disbursement will be provided in the DFIL.

IV. PROJECT APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Technical and Economic Analysis

Technical Analysis

46. **The technical design represents a deliberate evolution from earlier CLD programming in Côte d'Ivoire, translating lessons from PAPC and COSO North into a more institutionally grounded and spatially targeted model whose principal innovation is the shift from a project-driven to a system-driven approach.** This shift is operationalized by embedding the CLD methodology within national planning frameworks, standardizing tools and accountability mechanisms across all levels of government and formally linking community planning cycles to existing government systems thereby creating the institutional conditions for the approach to be sustained and scaled beyond the project period. The targeting methodology is grounded in a geospatial PTI that triangulates multidimensional poverty incidence, service access deficits, and fragility risk indicators at the sub-prefecture level, significantly strengthening the rigor and defensibility of investment allocation decisions relative to predecessor operations and ensuring that resources are directed to the areas where returns to public investment are highest.

47. **The concentration of investments within priority sub-prefectures to finance both community-level and inter-village solutions in an integrated manner constitutes the core technical rationale for the project's spatial design,**

generating the compound socio-economic effects that dispersed, stand-alone investments may not be able to achieve. Community infrastructure and livelihoods support are deliberately complemented at the regional level by larger investments in value chain infrastructure creating the critical mass required to unlock productive economic activity and ensure that community-level investments connect to broader economic systems. The participatory model is a core technical strength: evidence from prior operations confirms that structured community-led investment cycles generate lower unit costs, stronger maintenance behavior, and more equitable investment choices than top-down delivery. Mandatory gender inclusion thresholds embedded in the subproject prioritization process, combined with the deployment of 130 ADCs at the village level bridging community demand and formal government planning, ensure that the approach is institutionally self-reinforcing and capable of producing results that are both technically sound and socially sustainable.

Economic Analysis

48. **The economic analysis for Components 1 and 2 shows a positive result, with a base case Net Present Value (NPV) of US$145.1 million and an Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 28.3 percent at a 6 percent social discount rate (see Annex 4).** The present value of quantified benefits is estimated at US$249.3 million, while the present value of capital and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs is US$104.2 million, leading to an NPV of US$145.1 million. Even under conservative assumptions, including a 10 percent cost increase, a 10 percent benefit reduction, or a two-year lag in benefits—NPV remains positive, and the EIRR stays well above the social discount rate, confirming a robust economic case for the operation.

49. **The analysis is aligned with the Corporate Scorecard 'More and Better Paid Jobs' (MBJ) methodology, which distinguishes three levels of jobs impacts:** (a) Level 1 captures direct beneficiaries of targeted employment interventions (in this case IGA beneficiaries); (b) Level 2 captures indirect beneficiaries of employment interventions (local workers on community infrastructure); and (c) Level 3 indirect economic gains stemming from improved social and economic infrastructure. For this project, all quantified benefit streams are grouped into these three MBJ levels, which together sum to the total present value of benefits of US$272.2 million that underpins the NPV and EIRR estimates.

50. **The sensitivity analysis further confirms the robustness of the operation's economic returns**. In scenarios with a 10 percent increase in costs, a 10 percent decrease in benefits, or a two-year delay in the realization of benefits, NPV remains positive (ranging from US$102 million to US$135 million), and the EIRR remains comfortably above the 6 percent social discount rate (ranging from 17.3 percent to 25.1 percent). This indicates that the project would continue to generate substantial net benefits even under conservative downside assumptions. A detailed economic analysis is included in annex 4.

Paris Alignment

51. **The operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation.** The operation has a low material risk of having a negative impact on Côte d'Ivoire's low greenhouse gas emissions development pathways. Under Component 1, the operation will invest in small-scale community infrastructure and provide livelihood support, which meet the criteria to be considered universally aligned. Under Component 2, the operation will support rehabilitation and development of economic infrastructure, such as access to drinking water, value chains, and market connectivity. The project will manage mitigation risks by using energy-efficient diode lights, solar-powered water systems, and ensuring that rural road upgrades do not expand or promote expansion into areas of high carbon stocks or high biodiversity areas. The project also supports capacity building and institutional strengthening, all of which are considered universally aligned.

52. **Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks.** The Montagnes District is especially vulnerable to floods, droughts, and extreme heat. These climate and disaster risks could have substantial impacts on the project's physical investments, such as community infrastructure and livelihood activities. Non-physical investments, including capacity building of local stakeholders, policy dialogue, and knowledge and analytics, are at low risk to climate change impacts. The residual climate risk impact has been reduced to a low and acceptable level, through the following measures: (a) all

infrastructure investments will adopt rigorous climate-resilient design and maintenance standards to withstand relevant climate shocks, including flooding events and (b) communities and local authorities will follow a participatory diagnostics process to map and assess local climate risks and vulnerabilities. Investments that respond to these risks and build climate resilience will be prioritized. Capacity building and training will also be provided to local stakeholders to enhance understanding of climate change impact and promote the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods and conflict-sensitive natural resources management practices.

B. Fiduciary

Financial Management

53. **The proposed operation will leverage COSO North's fiduciary arrangements, including flow of funds to the RCs.** The COSO PIU has established satisfactory FM arrangements, including qualified staffing, FM manuals, and an operational accounting system that the COSO West operation will utilize. The RCs have demonstrated their capacity to manage funds responsibly. The overall FM residual risk for the project is rated Substantial, considering the addition of three new RCs. To ensure adequate use of the World Bank funds and mitigation of FM risks, the project will introduce the following key measures, with full details provided in the FM Action Plan (annex 3):

- **PIM.** Adopt and improve the PIM of COSO North, clarifying roles and responsibilities, implementation and oversight arrangements, and FM procedures for the RCs, including staffing, budgeting, accounting, reporting, funds flows, procurement, and disbursements, including institutional and management controls for investments.
- **FM staffing.** In addition to the senior FM specialist, strengthen capacity by recruiting an FM specialist experienced with World Bank or comparable donor FM procedures to support the senior FM, and by adding two regional accountants (complementing the four already in place) to cover the three RCs.
- **Use of country systems.** Maintain the assigned Financial Controller and Public Accountant from the Ministry of Finance and Budget in line with Decree No. 475 on donor-financed projects to manage project transactions within the COSO West PIU. Their operating costs, as well as other expenditures ineligible for IDA financing, will be covered by government counterpart funding.
- **Internal audit and assurance.** Confirm the General Finance Inspection (*Inspection Générale des Finances*, IGF) the internal auditor for the operation.
- **Systems and tools.** Configure COSO West's accounting software to meet project requirements, including tracking and reporting of RC transactions and components.

54. **Côte D'Ivoire is committed to using FundsChain, an innovative blockchain-based platform designed and provided by the WBG to provide end-to-end traceability of funds flow.** FundsChain supports real-time disbursement tracking, automated Statement of Expenditure reporting, and improved operational efficiency at no cost to the borrower. This financing will be onboarded to the platform. To support adoption, the PIU will receive appropriate training and capacity-building assistance. More details about the adoption of the FundsChain platform may be outlined in the PIM.

Procurement

55. **Procurement will be undertaken in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing (IPF) Borrowers** (September 2025), the Anti-Corruption Guidelines (July 1, 2016), and the Financing Agreement. The World Bank Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs) will be used for international market approaches, national procedures and documents may be used where permitted by the Regulations. Procurement and contract management arrangements will be detailed in the PIM, to be agreed with the World Bank three months after effectiveness. High-value and/or complex packages identified in the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) will receive enhanced attention from both the IA and the World Bank.

56. **A PPSD and an initial 18-month Procurement Plan, derived from the PPSD, were prepared and cleared by the World Bank.** The PPSD confirms that national and local markets have adequate capacity to support project implementation. The procurement strategy is built around two core choices: a predominant use of Request for Quotations to ensure speed and inclusiveness, given the large number of small-scale community sub-projects (US$25,000–US$64,000 each); and aggregation of contracts where feasible to improve efficiency and attract more qualified contractors. The IA will use the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) for planning, the World Bank review and clearances, contract award, and contract management; only activities approved in STEP will be implemented, and STEP will be kept current.

57. **Procurement capacity and risks were assessed using the Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System (PRAMS).** Key risks include delays in procurement and plan execution, weak coordination on technical specifications and evaluations, contract management weaknesses, limited market research and local capacity for community-level activities, and incomplete use of STEP. Mitigation measures include recruiting a qualified procurement specialist, targeted capacity-building and clear procedures in the PIM, strengthened planning and market analysis, improved contract management practices, and consistent use of STEP.

58. **The overall procurement risk is rated Substantial.** The World Bank will provide ongoing implementation support, including semiannual missions and periodic post-review (covering at least 10 percent of post-reviewed contracts), with risk ratings updated as needed through PRAMS. Procurement reporting will be included in the Project Implementation Reports and shared with the World Bank quarterly.

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

C. Environmental, Social and Legal Operational Policies

59. **The overall environmental and social risk is Substantial**, due to the sensitivity of the area and the nature of activities, including construction/rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure such as roads, markets, water facilities, schools, and health centers, as well as IGA. The project will not fund small-scale irrigation schemes using boreholes or inland wetlands for agricultural IGAs. The relevant standards are ESS1-ESS6, ESS8, and ESS10. Construction/rehabilitation, as well as upgrading may adversely affect the bio-physical environment through dust, noise, wastewater, accidental spills, waste handling, habitat disturbance, and transboundary effects. Occupational and community safety risks include traffic, unsafe worksites, and sanitation issues. Increased use of pesticides raises contamination concerns, but these impacts are expected to be site-specific and reversible with appropriate management measures and controls. Social risks stem from land requirements, potential economic displacement, labor oversight challenges, exclusion of vulnerable groups, and local tensions. Residual security issues require conflict-sensitive and adaptive management. No access restrictions to protected areas are planned. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risk is rated Moderate due to contextual vulnerabilities being limited by the project's scope and built-in mitigation measures.

60. **A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlining inclusive, gender- and vulnerability-sensitive engagement, disclosure, feedback loops, and GRM with an SEA/SH component, has been developed, consulted upon, and disclosed**

in-country and on the World Bank website on February 17, 2026.[37] The client will develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to establish screening procedures and exclusion criteria for high-risk activities and activities excluded from the project design. The ESMF will include provisions, screening procedures, and templates for site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). The ESMF will be approved and disclosed by April 30, 2026. Following the results of the Côte d'Ivoire environmental and social overview assessment conducted in 2024, the borrower framework will apply for labor and working conditions, apart from the identified gaps that will be mandated through the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The ESCP has been prepared, setting deliverables, timelines, staffing, training, and reporting requirements and disclosed in-country and on the World Bank Website on April 9, 2026.[38] The ESCP includes measures applicable to labor and working conditions for community workers and subcontractors. Security risks monitoring will be managed through training and operational protocols, to be detailed in the PIM. Site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and RAPs will be prepared when sites are known, prior to works, and will include pollution prevention, traffic and emergency plans, waste management, and chance-finds procedures. An SEA/SH action plan that includes accountability and response framework, GRM, and codes of conduct, will be prepared within three months of effectiveness and will be implemented, regularly monitored, and reported to the World Bank.

61. **Institutional arrangements will leverage the COSO North's moderately satisfactory environmental and social performance as described under section III.A.** The PIU will recruit an environmental specialist, a social specialist at the central level and an environmental and social specialist based in Man. To mitigate labor inspectorate monitoring gaps in remote areas, the PIU will operationalize a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Regional Labor Office of Man. No dedicated security specialist is required at appraisal; however, the environmental and social teams will receive training for security risk monitoring to maintain context tracking and escalation protocols to be integrated in the PIM.

Citizen Engagement

62. **Citizen engagement is embedded throughout the project cycle, from preparation to closure.** During preparation, community consultations informed the project's design and ensured that needs and priorities of different community groups—including women, youth, and other marginalized groups—were reflected in the CLD approach. During implementation, citizen engagement operates through multiple complementary mechanisms. The participatory diagnostic and CDV-led prioritization process (described under Subcomponent 1.1) provides structured channels for communities to identify needs and influence investment decisions. Regular CDV meetings, community monitoring activities, and CDV participation in CRAS sessions further ensure ongoing community voice throughout the project cycle. A GRM provides all beneficiaries with a formal, accessible channel to raise concerns, with feedback systematically reviewed and used to inform implementation adjustments. CDVs will communicate to communities how their feedback is used and grievances handled.

63. **Critically, the project goes beyond standard engagement mechanisms by embedding both a perception survey and a digital feedback tool into its monitoring design.** The perception survey draws on the baseline used at preparation —capturing community perceptions of participation in local decisions, fairness of conflict resolution mechanisms, and equitable access to services—and will be remeasured at midterm and closure to formally close the feedback loop and assess the project's contribution to more inclusive local governance. Complementing this, the project will explore the adoption of an e-CLD app enabling real-time community feedback on the inclusiveness of the CLD process, procurement transparency, and the quality and accessibility of completed infrastructure, with all grievances channeled directly into the GRM. Together, these tools create a layered feedback architecture—combining periodic structured measurement with continuous community-driven input.

Gender and Youth

[37] https://coso.ci/index.php/ressources/documentation?view=frontlist&catid%5b0%5d=
[38] https://coso.ci/index.php/ressources/documentation?view=frontlist&catid%5b0%5d=

64. **Relevant gender gaps.** Women in the Montagnes District face two distinct but interrelated gender gaps that the project directly targets: (a) gaps in leadership and participation in local decision-making and (b) gaps in access to economic opportunities.

65. **Leadership and participation in local decision-making.** Data from a household survey conducted to inform project design and preparation [39] reveal consistent and measurable gender gaps in community participation and agency. Men are significantly more likely than women to have participated in community activities in the past year (74 percent versus 63 percent) and to feel fully included in community development processes (48 percent versus 40 percent). The gap is particularly pronounced when it comes to leadership: Only 30 percent of women agreed that they could play a leadership role in their community, compared to 39 percent of men. Women also report weaker social cohesion, with lower levels of trust in other community members (37 percent versus 42 percent) and a weaker sense of belonging (41 percent versus 46 percent), indicating gendered barriers to bridging the social capital needed to access leadership and influence.

66. **Access to economic opportunities.** Gaps in ownership and use of economic assets curtail women's access to economic opportunities. A structural division of labor concentrates men in higher-return cash-crop production—primarily cacao and coffee—with 77 percent engaged in this sector compared to only 30 percent of women, who instead rely predominantly on low-yielding food crops (27 percent) and petty trade (26 percent), limiting their income generation and financial autonomy. Compounding this, land tenure insecurity disproportionately affects women—while only 44 percent of households cultivating land report having legal documentation for their plots, that figure is even lower for women, with only 37 percent of households reporting that women's names appear on land documents. This exclusion from formal land tenure weakens women's ability to invest in productive activities and their resilience to shocks. Indeed, when asked whether they could mobilize emergency funds when needed, over one-fourth of women reported they would be entirely unable to do so, compared to roughly one in five men. These findings are consistent with broader evidence from the district of pronounced gender gaps across areas such as ownership of smartphones, access to finance, land ownership, as well as high rates of child marriage and other forms of GBV, all of which further constrain women's ability to participate meaningfully in local decision-making structures (such as CDVs).[40]

67. **Young people in the Montagnes District face similar gaps in both participation and economic resilience and are specifically targeted by the project for that reason.** On participation, data from the survey reveal a pronounced generational disconnect: over half of the youth (ages 18–35) judge it unlikely that their opinions would be considered in local development consultations, compared to just over one-third of adults over 35, and only one-third expect that raising a complaint would result in any tangible change. Weaker institutional trust and a thinner sense of community belonging further constrain their ability to access leadership and influence local decisions. On economic resilience, youth face acute and compounding disadvantages. Nationally, young people ages 16–24 face an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent, nearly three times the national average and more than five times the rate for adults ages 35–44; almost all of those who are employed are confined to the informal sector.[41] At the district level, nearly two-thirds of youth report that mobilizing emergency funds would be very difficult, and while these rates are comparable to those of other respondents, the youth report weaker social networks to buffer these shocks.

Key Actions

68. **Leadership and participation.** The project addresses women's and youth's limited voice in local decision-making through the CLD approach described in detail under Subcomponent 1.1. The participatory diagnostic process explicitly maps the priority needs of women, youth, and other marginalized groups, and the CDV-led consolidation process requires that at least one of each community's top three investment priorities reflects the choice of these groups. Mandatory representation of women in CDV decision-making roles further ensures that gender-specific needs are integrated into

[39] All findings in this section are from the Innovations for Poverty Actions (IPA). 2025: *Côte d'Ivoire Montagnes District Migration & Resilience Survey*. Unless otherwise specified.
[40] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2021. Standard DHS Report Côte d'Ivoire.
[41] ANStat. (2021).

community plans and financed. Together, these mechanisms directly address the barriers to voice and participation identified above by creating structured, institutionalized pathways for women and youth to influence local investment decisions.

69. **Economic empowerment.** Subcomponent 1.2 provides targeted support to address the economic constraints faced by women and youth, with eligibility for IGA grants explicitly limited to these two groups. Recognizing the barriers women face to access financing and gaps in technical and soft skills, the project adopts a tailored targeting approach: through existing savings groups (AVEC) established under the PSSN. These groups serve as entry points, with the project supporting their graduation to productive activities; where no groups exist, new ones are facilitated. Women's groups receive assistance to formalize, develop viable business proposals, and access grants of up to US$15,000, with support packages tailored to their needs—including agricultural and trade assets, training, and market access support through technical implementing partners. Half of the grants are allocated to proposals supporting relevant value chain development, directly targeting the structural barriers that confine women to lower-return activities.

70. **Gender-related indicators.** Progress to close key gender gaps in leadership/participation and economic empowerment will be measured through the following indicators:

(a) **On participation in decision-making.** Number of climate-resilient investments prioritized by women/youth (Target: 300). Counts local investments explicitly prioritized by women, reflecting women's articulated needs through participatory planning processes. A similar indicator is included for youth.

(b) **On leadership.** Share of women in decision-making roles in the VDC (Target: 30 percent). Counts the women in decision-making roles in the VDC (President, VP, or Treasurer) as a share of the total available positions. CDVs will be established by the project, so the baseline share is zero.

(c) **On economic empowerment.** Beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities who report an increase of revenue - women/youth (Target: 12,000). Counts the percentage of IGA beneficiaries who report an increase in revenue from baseline, as a result of project activities.

D. Grievance Redress Services

71. **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. There will be an independent or external review tier for escalated grievances and ensuring the GRM is accessible to non-literate community members (e.g., oral complaint channels). Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit https://accountability.worldbank.org.

V. KEY RISKS

72. **The overall risk rating is Moderate** reflecting strengthened implementation arrangements, a lessons-based design drawing on COSO North, and readiness actions completed before appraisal that reduce residual risks (including robust stakeholder consultations). Two Systematic Operations Risk-Rating Tool (SORT) categories remain Substantial.

73. **Fiduciary risks remain Substantial,** predominantly due to the introduction of decentralized fund flows to new RCs. Detailed risks and mitigation measures are described under Section IV.B.

74. **Environment and Social risks remain Substantial,** predominantly due to the sensitivity of the area and the nature of activities, including the construction and upgrading of infrastructure and IGA. Detailed risks and mitigation measures are described under Section IV.C.

ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Program Development Objective Indicators

Program Development Objective(s)

To improve access to inclusive and resilient basic services and economic opportunities in Western Côte d'Ivoire.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Closing Period
To improve access to inclusive and resilient economic opportunities in Western Côte d'Ivoire.				
Beneficiaries of economic inclusion activities (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	7,780	22,780	29,780	45,780
➢Beneficiaries of economic inclusion activities - Female (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	3,000	7,000	12,500	15,000
➢Beneficiaries of economic inclusion activities - Youth (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	4,000	12,000	22,000	27,000
To improve access to inclusive and resilient basic services in Western Côte d'Ivoire.				
People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	270,000	720,000	1,170,000	1,800,000
➢People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Female (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	135,000	360,000	585,000	900,000
➢People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Youth (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	150,000	400,000	650,000	1,000,000

Intermediate Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Closing Period
Resilient and Inclusive Local Development at the Community Level				
Beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities who report at least a 20 percent increase of revenue over their baseline (Percentage)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				70
➢Beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities who report at least a 20 percent increase of revenue over their baseline - Female (Percentage)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				70
➢Beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities who report at least a 20 percent increase of revenue over their baseline - Youth (Percentage)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				70
Climate resilient sub-projects executed by communities (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	100	300	500	600
➢Climate Resilient investments prioritized by women (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2028			Sep/2030
0	150			300
➢Climate Resilient investments prioritized by youth (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2028			Sep/2030
0	90			180
➢Share of climate resilient sub-projects with an operational maintenance committee (Percentage)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				85
Socio-economic Development at the Regional Level				
People provided with at least basic water (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	54,000	144,000	234,000	360,000
➢People provided with at least basic water - Female (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	27,000	72,000	117,000	180,000
➢People provided with at least basic water - Youth (Number of people) CRI				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	32,400	86,400	140,400	216,000

Infrastructures developed to support value chains (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2028			Sep/2030
0	3			6
Knowledge Generation and Institutional Strengthening				
Share of women in decision-making roles in the VDC (Percentage)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2026	Dec/2027		Sep/2030
0	30	30		30
Village Development Committees operationalized (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2026			Dec/2027
0	300			600
Local government officials trained (Number)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2026			Dec/2027
0	100			300
Beneficiaries of social cohesion interventions (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
➢Beneficiaries of social cohesion interventions - Female (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000
➢Beneficiaries of social cohesion interventions - Youth (Number of people)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	400	1,400	2,200	2,400
Project beneficiaries sampled who express that they are able to fully participate in community decisions (Percentage)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2028			Sep/2030
30	50			80
Impact Evaluation Study completed (Yes/No)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				YES
Policy report on institutionalizing CLD validated by relevant government authorities (Yes/No)				
Dec/2025				Sep/2030
0				Yes
Project Management				
Grievances treated within three months of being recorded. (Percentage)				
Dec/2025	Dec/2027	Dec/2028	Dec/2029	Sep/2030
0	60	60	70	70

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Beneficiaries in project target areas provided with improved access to socio-economic services and infrastructure	
Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs (Number of people)	
Description	**[Scorecard Indicator – SI]: This is a standard SI. In line with the definition provided in the methodological note, it captures the number of number of people benefitting from economic inclusion programs.** **This indicator also contributes to the More and Better Jobs Scorecard indicator. The methodology and multipliers for the More and Better Jobs impact are defined in the economic analysis.** **Economic inclusion programs refer to IGA and job opportunities for community workers engaged in the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of community infrastructure.** **Economic inclusion refers to the project's targeting of disadvantaged groups of women and youth in these economic activities.** **IGA refers to women and youth economic groups supported with grants and technical assistance under Subcomponent 1.2** **Community workers refers to laborers employed in Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and other low-skilled public works under Components 1 and 2. Duration of employment is estimated at two months minimum.** **Youth is defined as individuals aged 18 to 35, in line with national standards.**
Frequency	**Annual**
Data source	**Project's IMS including gender and age disaggregated IGA beneficiary lists and community workers contracts and attendance lists.**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Sum of the beneficiaries of IGA and community infrastructure workers.**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people)	
Description	**Counts the total population in the 35 poorest SPs targeted by the project benefit from improved access to basic services through climate-resilient infrastructure (excluding an estimated 10 percent inhabitants in the urban centers that will not be directly targeted). These investments will be identified based on community needs and priorities in health, education, and water. To ensure a more granular tracking and reporting on the number of beneficiaries reached by climate-resilient infrastructure, the project's IMS will also track individual beneficiaries benefitting from climate resilient infrastructure disaggregated by sector, including but not limited to health, education, water, and value chains.** **[SI]: This is a standard SI. In line with the definition provided in the methodological note, it captures the number of people directly benefiting from improved climate resilience due to eligible investments. Standards for climate-resilient infrastructure will be defined for each sector in the PIM. All investments will undergo a basic screening to ensure they meet the minimum standard for climate-resilient infrastructure OR by the nature of the investment, improve the resilience of the community to climate risks.**
Frequency	**Annual**
Data source	**Population estimates from the most recent census data disaggregated by gender (50 percent women) and age (60 percent youth)**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Sum of the population of each of the SPs targeted by the project.**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Indicators

Resilient and inclusive local development at the community level
Beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities who report at least a 20 percent increase of revenue over their baseline (Number of people)

Description	Increase in revenue is considered as at least 20 percent increase from beneficiaries' self-reported baseline
Frequency	At baseline and closure
Data source	Beneficiary survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Beneficiary survey conducted at baseline and endline
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Climate resilient sub-projects executed by communities (Number)	
Description	Captures the priority subprojects selected by the community that are executed and maintained. Climate-resilient subprojects may include: community infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated or other types of local investments (reforestation, plant/seed nurseries, and so on). The definition and standards for climate-resilient infrastructure will be defined for each sector in the PIM. All investments will undergo a basic screening to ensure they meet the minimum standard for climate-resilient infrastructure OR by the nature of the investment, improve the resilience of the community to climate risks. This indicator is disaggregated by subprojects selected by women and youth and includes a sub-indicator on maintenance. Maintenance means a local infrastructure operational maintenance committee has been established and is functional.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project's IMS, including geo-localized data on infrastructure and on maintenance committees. Triangulated against community engagement documentation on women's and youth's priorities.
Methodology for Data Collection	Sum of local investments
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Socio-economic development at the regional level	
People provided with at least basic water (Number of people)	
Description	Total number of beneficiaries reached with water services [SI]: This is a standard SI indicator. In line with the methodological note, at least basic drinking water refers to water from an improved source, provided the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project's IMS, including gender- and age-disaggregated beneficiary lists and beneficiary surveys on water collection wait times.
Methodology for Data Collection	Sum of the beneficiaries of water services
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Infrastructures developed to support value chains (Number)	
Description	Infrastructures that support value chains may include markets, agricultural processing infrastructure, and so on. During implementation and once these value chain results are identified, more data on the results from those value chain interventions will be captured (for example, number of beneficiaries of these value chains).
Frequency	Twice at mid- and end-line
Data source	Project IMS, including geo-localized infrastructure, triangulated against the value chains study.
Methodology for Data Collection	Sum of infrastructure developed.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Knowledge Generation and Institutional Strengthening	
Share of women in decision-making roles in the VDC (Percentage)	

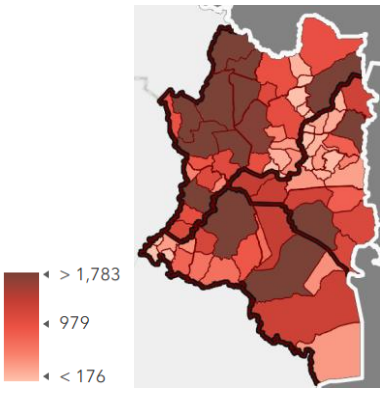
Description	**[SI]: This is a custom indicator contributing to SI People benefiting from actions to advance gender equality. It refers to the share of women in decision-making roles in the VDC as a share of the total available positions. Decision-making roles are President, VP, or Treasurer.**
Frequency	**Twice over the first two years of the project**
Data source	**Project IMS, including terms of reference, gender-disaggregated leadership lists, and other documentary evidence of committees' management roles.**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Share of women in leadership roles/Total number of leadership roles**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Village Development Committees operationalized (Number)	
Description	**Operational status means the committee has an established legal existence.**
Frequency	**Twice over the first two years of the project.**
Data source	**Project IMS, including terms of reference, gender- and age-disaggregated membership lists, and other documentary evidence of committees' existence and activity.**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Sum of the committees**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Local government officials trained (Number)	
Description	**Local authorities trained on CLD, fiduciary, and ESS principles and standards**
Frequency	**Annual**
Data source	**Project IMS, including gender- and age-disaggregated training attendees lists**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Sum of training attendees**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Beneficiaries of social cohesion interventions (Number of people)	
Description	**Social cohesion interventions are defined as conflict mediation, dialogue, and benefit-sharing practices.**
Frequency	**Annual**
Data source	**Project IMS, including gender- and age-disaggregated social cohesion beneficiaries lists**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Sum of beneficiaries**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Project beneficiaries sampled who express that they are able to fully participate in community decisions (Percentage)	
Description	**Share of sampled project beneficiaries who report being able to fully participate in community decisions, as compared to the baseline.**
Frequency	**Twice at mid- and end-line**
Data source	**Survey results updating findings from the IPA baseline**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Household perception survey**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Impact Evaluation Study completed (Yes/No)	
Description	**An Impact Evaluation is planned under the knowledge generation subcomponent. This impact study will center on results and impacts of value chain and economic opportunities support and of social cohesion interventions. A baseline evaluation is being collected by effectiveness.**
Frequency	**Once in the last year of the project**
Data source	**Study report**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Commissioned Impact Evaluation study validated by the World Bank**

Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Policy report on institutionalizing CLD validated by relevant government authorities (Yes/No)	
Description	**A policy report analysing the legal and institutional framework and providing recommendations for a pathway to institutionalizing CLD is published and disseminated among the Government and is endorsed/validated by the relevant authories. To track longer-term results of this report, the project's IMS will also track actions resulting from the publication of the report (for example, guidelines developed/implemented, operational procedures, and legal instruments adopted).**
Frequency	**Once at endline**
Data source	**Published report with endorsement from relevant authorities**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Verification of publication**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**
Component 4: Project Management	
Grievances treated within three months of being recorded (Percentage)	
Description	**Share of grievances recorded through the project's GRM that are closed with a documented treatment within 90 days of their registration date, expressed as a percentage of all grievances recorded in the period.**
Frequency	**Annual**
Data source	**Project GRM**
Methodology for Data Collection	**Number of grievances treated in a timely manner over total number of reported grievances**
Responsibility for Data Collection	**PIU**

ANNEX 2: Targeting Protocol

1. **The Montagnes District is one of the regions with the highest concentrations of people living in poverty; however, the distribution of poverty varies across its SP.** The district is characterized by both a high poverty rate and significant population density, resulting in a substantial number of individuals experiencing poverty within the region. These trends are highlighted through mapping the prevalence of multidimensional poverty, as reported by ANStat.

Figure 2.1. Number of Poor Distribution by SP



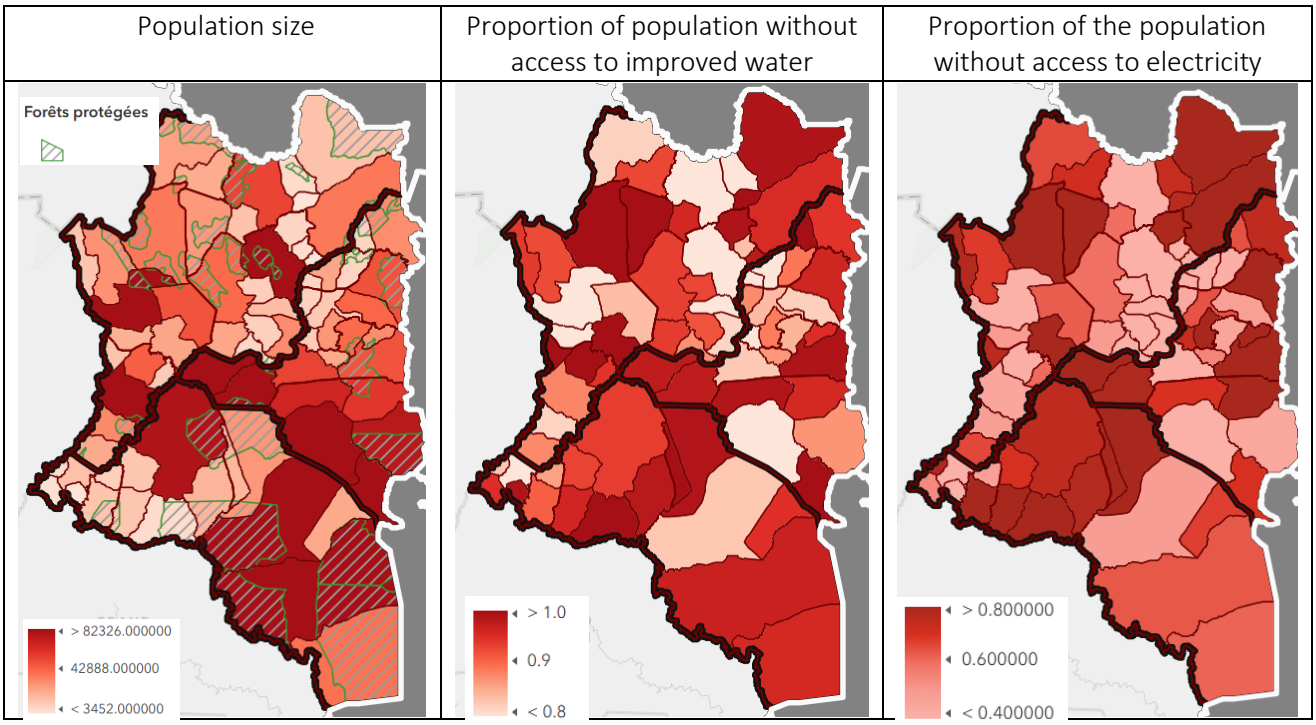
Source: World Bank calculation based on ANStat data shared in December 2025.

Note: The exact definition of the dimensions included, and the specific weights applied in the formula, are undergoing ANStat internal validation process, with World Bank technical assistance. Revisions of the variables and formula might occur as part of the validation process, which would imply a revision of the number of poor by SP.

2. **The variation in the number of poor people across SPs can largely be attributed to two main factors:**

- Population density differences—some SPs have more populated localities than others, partly because protected forest areas limit settlement.
- Differences in access to education, health care, living conditions, water supply, employment opportunities, and civil identification coverage. The protocol annex provides further details on how ANStat measures each of these factors based on data from the 2021 population census.

Figure 2.2. The Variation in the Number of Poor People Reflects Differences in Population Density and Access to Services



Source: World Bank calculation based on ANStat data shared in December 2025.

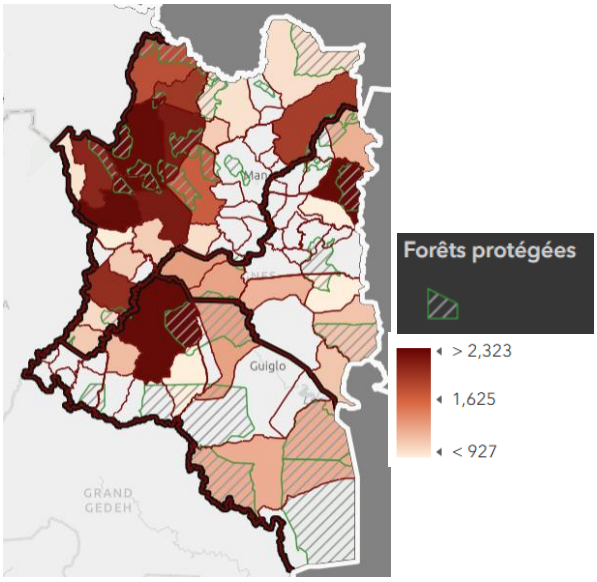
Note: The population estimates and exact definition of the dimensions are undergoing ANStat internal validation process, with World Bank technical assistance, revisions of these maps might occur.

Selection of SPs as Clusters for Project Intervention

3. **Available project resources enable the project to reach up to 35 SPs, chosen according to the number of people living in rural areas and experiencing multidimensional poverty.**[42] The district's poverty map reveals that rural poor populations reside in every SP. While the ideal scenario for COSO West would be to include all SPs, limited budget and time make prioritization necessary. Therefore, it is recommended to focus on those SPs with the highest numbers of rural poor, as identified by the ANStat multidimensional poverty map, and excluding urban centers, which do not align with a rural, CDD strategy. The accompanying map highlights the 35 SPs with the greatest need, representing all three regions within the district.

[42] Multidimensional poverty refers to deprivations that individuals or households face across several essential dimensions of well-being—such as education, health, living conditions, employment, and identification—captured jointly rather than through income alone. In Côte d'Ivoire, ANStat's national Multidimensional Poverty Index (*Indice de Pauvreté Multidimensionnel en Côte d'Ivoire,* IPM-CI) identifies a household as multidimensionally poor when the weighted share of its deprivations reaches or exceeds one-third (33 percent) across these five dimensions, following an adaptation of the Alkire–Foster methodology to national data and priorities.

Figure 2.3. The Montagnes Multidimensional Poverty Map Shows that the 35 SPs with the Highest Number of Rural Poor People Span All Three Regions



Source: World Bank calculation based on ANStat data shared in December 2025.

Note: The exact definition of the dimensions included, and the specific weights applied in the formula, are undergoing ANStat internal validation process, with World Bank technical assistance. Revisions of the variables and formula might occur as part of the validation process, which would imply a revision of the number of poor by SP.

Selection of Intervention Localities

4. ANStat has identified 983 localities within the Montagnes District, of which 973 are included on the official list. In addition, there are supplementary *campements*—some affiliated with recognized localities and others independent. These *campements* often accommodate significant populations and host essential community infrastructure, such as schools, thereby warranting support. The COSO West strategy adopts an inclusive approach to ensure that all localities and *campements* within the designated SPs receive assistance, except for the following:

- Areas already covered by the FIP and FIP2
- *Campements* in protected areas (individuals living in these areas will participate in the local development planning process, but no infrastructure will be rehabilitated or constructed within these areas)
- Urban centers such as *chef-lieux* not adapted to a rural CLD approach.

5. **The number of localities differs across regions because of variations in population density and how localities have been recorded.** For instance, Tonkpi contains a much higher proportion of localities compared to its share of the district's population. This is partly explained by protected areas found in the other two regions, as well as more comprehensive enumeration efforts in Tonkpi. As a result, regularly updating the lists of localities and *campements* remains crucial.

Table 2.1. Regional Distribution of the Population and Localities

	Cavally	Guemon	Tonkpi	Total
Rural poor population	81,654	119,624	238,805	440,083
Population	696,417	917,962	1,358,528	2,972,906
Number of localities	137	230	616	983

	Cavally	Guemon	Tonkpi	Total
Share of rural poor population (percent)	19	27	54	100
Share of population (percent)	23	31	46	100
Share of localities (percent)	14	23	63	100

6. **The variation in the number of localities and poor people across regions is reflected in the selection of the 35 poorest SPs.** In total, selecting the 35 poorest SPs will cover more than 360,000 rural poor people (over 80 percent of the district's poor population) across 620 localities.

Table 2.2. Project Intervention Areas: Regional Distribution of the Population and of Localities (35 SPs with the highest number of rural poor)

	Cavally	Guemon	Tonkpi	Total
Rural poor population	52,075	97,878	210,466	360,419
Population	385,143	669,405	949,577	2,004,125
Number of localities	48	111	462	621
Share of poor population (percent)	14	27	58	100
Share of population (percent)	19	33	47	100
Share of localities (percent)	8	18	74	100

Field Testing: Target SP Selection

7. **Step 1.** Confirm the roster of selected SPs with district authorities, including the governor-minister and prefects, while excluding the three regional capitals. This process should be informed by ANStat mapping from the 2021 population census. An additional selection criterion might include the one poorest SP in each department.

8. **Step 2.** For the identified 35 SPs, update the inventory of localities and *campements* to ensure comprehensive coverage by

- Consulting sub-prefects and community leaders and
- Identifying substantial *campements*.

9. **Step 3.** Include all localities and *campements* determined in Step 2 as eligible for project activities, except for those already covered by FIP and FIP-2, and *chefs-lieux*.[43]

10. Additionally, geographic coordinates and essential information for each locality should be collected as part of the project's M&E activities.

Definition of Multidimensional Poverty Indicators (dimensions and weights)[44]

EDUCATION

- **School attendance.** Household has a child age 6–16 who is not currently attending school (weight: 0.07)
- **Years of schooling.** No household member age 17–95 has completed 10 years of schooling (weight: 0.07)
- **Literacy.** A member age 17–49 cannot read or write French (weight: 0.07)

[43] Chef-lieu is the principal town (urban center) of the region.
[44] The exact definition of the dimensions included, and the specific weights applied in the formula, are undergoing ANStat internal validation process, with World Bank technical assistance. Revisions of the variables and formulae might occur as part of the validation process, which would imply a revision of the list of 35 SPs targeted.

HEALTH

- **Child mortality.** At least one child under 18 years died in the 12 months preceding the survey or census (weight: 0.20).

LIVING CONDITIONS

- **Electricity.** Lighting source is not electricity, generator, or solar (weight: 0.03).
- **Housing materials.** Roof, wall, or floor materials are inadequate (weight: 0.03).
- **Drinking water.** Household lacks access to drinking water (weight: 0.03).
- **Cooking energy.** Household does not use clean cooking energy (electricity or gas) (weight: 0.03).
- **Sanitation.** Household does not have improved private toilets (weight: 0.03).
- **Assets.** Household owns at most one of: fan, AC, TV, radio, phone, computer, refrigerator/freezer, bicycle, motorcycle, internet—AND does not own a car (weight: 0.03).

EMPLOYMENT

- **Unemployment.** Household is deprived if any member age 17–40 is unemployed (weight: 0.20).

IDENTIFICATION COVERAGE

A. **Birth registration.** Household is deprived if a member age 5–15 has no birth certificate, court judgment, or registration (weight: 0.20).

ANNEX 3: Fiduciary Management and Disbursement

A. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. **An FM assessment of the COSO North PIU was conducted during preparation to assess whether the processes and procedures of this entity could be leveraged to manage the proposed project**. The COSO North PIU will be responsible for the overall implementation of the proposed IPF. The objectives of the assessment were to (a) determine whether the implementing entity has adequate FM arrangements in place to ensure that the funds will be used efficiently and economically for the intended purposes and that the entity is capable of correctly and completely recording all transactions and balances related to the project; (b) the project's financial reports will be prepared in an accurate, reliable, and timely manner; (c) the entity's assets will be safely guarded; and (d) the project will be subjected to auditing arrangements acceptable to the World Bank. The assessment complied with the World Bank Directive Financial Management Manual for World Bank IPF operation, effective March 1, 2010, and as last revised on March 10, 2023.

2. **This entity has demonstrated satisfactory FM of IPF operations and is familiar with the management of the World Bank-funded project and is currently managing COSO North.** The PIU has adequate FM arrangements in place, with appropriate staffing and tools, including the use of Tom2Pro accounting software and comprehensive FM manuals, to support effective FM. The FM team, consisting of a senior FM specialist, a Chief Accountant, an accountant and four regional accountants, is experienced and well-versed in World Bank FM requirements. The most recent FM performance rating (December 2025) is satisfactory, with FM risk assessed as moderate. The IGF has been appointed as the internal auditor. The last external audit report (2024 financial statements) was unqualified.

Financial Management Action Plan

3. The action plan in table 3.1 indicates the actions to be taken for the project to strengthen its FM system.

Table 3.1. FM Action Plan

Issue/Topic	Remedial Action Recommended	Responsible Body	Completion Date	Effectiveness Conditions
Staffing	Recruit an FM specialist under the responsibility of the senior FM specialist, preferably familiar with the World Bank or other development partner FM procedures.	COSO PIU	Three months after effectiveness	No
	Recruit two regional accountants.	COSO PIU		No
Information system accounting software	Customize COSO's accounting software project to handle the requirements for this new project.	COSO PIU		
Internal control	Elaborate the PIM, including financial, administrative, and accounting procedures	COSO PIU		No
	Appoint a financial controller and an accountant.	Ministry of Finance	Three months after effectiveness	No
	Appoint IGF as internal auditor.	COSO PIU/IGF	Six months after effectiveness	No
External auditing	Recruit the external auditor.	COSO PIU	Six months after effectiveness	No

Issue/Topic	Remedial Action Recommended	Responsible Body	Completion Date	Effectiveness Conditions
Governance Anticorruption Measures	In the internal auditor's work plan (IGF), integrate an anti-fraud and anti-corruption component on all project components (identify beneficiaries, update payment information, and so on).	IGF	Six months after effectiveness	No
	Conduct an annual verification mission on fraud and corruption. This mission will cover the GRM, the complaints received and the treatment of these allegations.	IGF	Six months after effectiveness	No

4. **Planning and budgeting arrangements.** The Organic Budget Law introduced a performance-based budgeting system, where missions, goals, and objectives are used to clearly explain how funds are allocated. According to the Organic Public Financial Management (PFM) Law No. 2014-336 dated June 5, 2014, budgets must be prepared in accordance with these guidelines. Each year, the COSO PIU is committed to fulfilling this requirement. Its budget is planned through its ministry budget. For this project, considering the components, the PIU will coordinate the preparation of a consolidated AWPB to implement project activities. The work plan and budgets will identify the activities to be undertaken, and the roles of the respective parties involved in the implementation, including all the implementing entities. The AWPB will provide detailed information on the amount allocated to each implementing entity per activity, showing unit costs and quantities. AWPBs will be consolidated into a single document by the PIU. The AWPB will be submitted for approval to the NSC, and thereafter to the World Bank, no later than November 30 of the year preceding the work plan.

5. **Accounting policies and accounting software.** An integrated financial and accounting system is in place and used by the FM unit of the PIU. The SYSCEBNL accounting system is in use. The COSO PIU uses Tom2Pro accounting software for the ongoing project, and the chart of accounts is sufficient for accurate recording of financial transactions. The project code and chart of accounts will be developed to meet specific project needs and documented in the manual of procedures being drafted. The accounting systems, policies, and financial procedures used by the project will be documented in the project's administrative, accounting, and financial manual. COSO North's accounting software will be customized to handle requirements for this new project.

6. **Financial reports.** Financial reports will be designed to provide quality and timely information on project performance to project management, the World Bank, and other relevant stakeholders. The unaudited IFRs will be prepared every semester and submitted to the World Bank regularly (for example, 45 days after the end of each semester) and on time. The frequency of IFR preparation as well as the format and content of the report will remain unchanged. The consolidated quarterly IFR for the project includes the following financial statements: (a) Statement of Sources of Funds and Project Revenues and Uses of funds; (b) Statement of Expenditure classified by project component and/or disbursement category showing comparisons with budgets for the reporting quarter, the year, and cumulatively for the project life; (c) cash forecast; (d) explanatory notes; and (e) DA activity statements. Formats of the financial reports were developed and agreed.

7. **Internal control and internal auditing.** The internal control system is intended to ensure (a) the effectiveness and efficiency of operations; (b) reliability of financial reporting; and (c) compliance with applicable laws and regulations. For this project, the accounting, financial, and administrative procedures manual to be developed will document, explain, and describe work processes, information flow, authorization and delegation of authority, timing, job segregation, automatic and sequential controls, compliance with project objectives, and micro and macro rules and regulations. Applying the procedures described in the manual will be mandatory for all staff at all levels.

8. **In addition, the IGF serves as the internal auditor for COSO North and will also be the internal auditor of this project.** All deficiencies or circumvented practices identified will be communicated by the coordinator, for immediate

corrective action as appropriate. Disbursements under the project will be carried out by the provisions of the Disbursement Guidelines for IPF dated May 2017, the DFIL, and the Financing Agreement.

9. A financial controller and accountant (*agent comptable*) will be appointed.

10. **Disbursements and funds flow.** A DA will be opened for disbursement purposes at the Central Bank of West African States (*Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*, BCEAO). A DA managed by the General Directorate of Treasury and Public Accountability (*Direction Générale du Trésor et de la Comptabilité Publique,* DGTCP) will be opened at the BCEAO. A Project Account, managed by the public accountant assigned to the COSO PIU, opened at the *Banque des depots du Tresor Public* under conditions acceptable to the World Bank, will be used to pay expenditures. The Operational Account (project account) will be managed by COSO PIU. Cash withdrawal transactions from the Operational Account will be authorized respectively by the Project Coordinator and the project's FM specialist. RC accounts will also be opened at the *Banque des depots du Tresor Public* and will be funded by the COSO PIU. The conditions of utilization will be outlined in the PIM.

11. **Auditing arrangements.** The annual audited financial statements together with the auditor's report and Management Letter covering identified internal control weaknesses, will be submitted to the World Bank no later than six months after the end of each fiscal year. A single audit opinion will be issued that covers project income and expenditures, DAs, and the IFR. The report will also include specific controls, such as compliance with procurement procedures and financial reporting requirements and consistency, among financial statements, management reports, and field visits (such as physical control). The audit report will thus refer to any incidence of noncompliance, ineligible expenditures, and misuse identified during the audit mission.

12. **Governance anticorruption measures.** The risk of irregularities and corruption within the project activities is substantial given the project implementation approach. A strong fiduciary arrangement has been designed and put in place to mitigate these risks. The internal auditor's work plan IGF) will specifically integrate an anti-fraud and anti-corruption component on all project components (beneficiaries' identification, update payment information, and so on). In addition, IGF will conduct an annual verification mission on fraud and corruption. This mission will cover the GRM, the complaints received, and the treatment of these allegations.

13. The Borrower will (a) take all appropriate measures to ensure that the Program is carried out in accordance with the World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines; (b) take all appropriate measures to prevent fraud and corruption under the project; (c) inform the World Bank, without delay, of all credible and material allegations or other indications of fraud and corruption brought to its attention, in connection with the project; (d) unless otherwise agreed with the World Bank in relation to a particular case, take appropriate steps to investigate such allegations and indications and report to the World Bank on the measures taken in its investigations at intervals; (e) transmit its findings to the World Bank without delay, once the investigation has been completed; (f) if the Borrower or the World Bank determines that any person or entity is engaged in fraudulent or corrupt activities in connection with the Program, take timely and appropriate measures, satisfactory to the World Bank, to remedy or otherwise resolve the situation and prevent its reoccurrence; and (g) ensure that any person or entity excluded or suspended by the World Bank does not obtain a contract or is not otherwise authorized to participate in the Program for the duration of such exclusion or suspension.

14. It is believed that the FM will satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements once mitigation measures have been implemented.

B. PROCUREMENT: Summary of the PPSD

15. Procurement activities planned for the first 18 months are estimated at US$27.88 million, representing a significant share of early project implementation and requiring efficient planning and execution arrangements.

16. **Goods procurement** is estimated at US$1.09 million (approximately 1.1 percent of total project financing). These expenditures mainly relate to standard, off-the-shelf items such as IT equipment, office supplies, furniture, and light operational logistics. Given the nature of these goods:

- The local market is well developed and competitive, ensuring adequate supply and reasonable pricing.
- Procurement methods will primarily rely on Request for Quotations and national competitive approaches, ensuring efficiency and value for money.
- Risks related to supply are considered low, but attention will be paid to quality assurance and after-sales service, particularly for IT equipment.

17. **Consulting services** are estimated at US$2.76 million (about 2.76 percent of total financing). These services will mainly support the following:

- Technical studies and feasibility assessments
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Project implementation support, including PIU staffing.

18. While a portion of consulting services can be sourced locally, certain specialized expertise may require international competition to ensure quality and innovation. Procurement approaches will include the following:

- Quality- and Cost-Based Selection for complex assignments
- Selection Based on Consultants' Qualification for smaller, well-defined assignments
- Individual Consultants (ICs) for targeted expertise.

19. **Key risks include** (a) limited availability of highly specialized expertise locally and (b) potential delays in recruitment processes.

20. **Mitigation measures include** (a) early preparation of terms of reference; (b) use of SPDs; and (c) close monitoring of selection timelines.

21. **Non-consulting services.** Non-consulting services are estimated at US$364,204, representing a marginal share of project financing. These include

- Insurance services
- Maintenance contracts
- Logistics and other operational services

22. These services will be primarily sourced from the domestic market, which is generally capable of delivering such services efficiently. Procurement methods will emphasize

- Simplified and streamlined procedures
- Framework agreements where appropriate
- Strong focus on contract management performance

23. **Works.** Works constitute the largest share of procurement during the initial phase, estimated at US$17.75 million (approximately 17.75 percent of total financing). The project includes approximately 1,240 small-scale community infrastructure subprojects, with individual contract values ranging from US$25,000 to US$64,000.

24. **Key characteristics:**

- Strong CLD approach
- High number of small, geographically dispersed contracts
- Significant reliance on local contractors and SMEs

25. **Procurement strategy:**

- Predominantly Request for Quotations to ensure speed and inclusiveness

- Aggregation of contracts, where feasible, to improve efficiency and attract more qualified contractors
- Development of a Community Procurement Manual to
  - Clarify roles and responsibilities
  - Standardize procedures
  - Strengthen fiduciary controls at the local level

26. **Key risks:**

- Capacity constraints at the community and PIU levels
- Fragmentation of contracts leading to inefficiencies
- Weak contract management at the decentralized level

27. **Mitigation measures:**

- Targeted capacity building for communities and PIU staff
- Use of standardized templates and simplified procedures
- Enhanced supervision and technical oversight mechanisms

28. **Procurement arrangements and risk assessment**. All procurement activities will follow the World Bank Procurement Regulations, using SPDs to ensure compliance, transparency, and consistency. A strong emphasis will be placed on

- Contract management, including clear delivery schedules and performance monitoring
- Procurement planning realism, aligned with implementation capacity
- Market engagement, especially for work and consulting services

Based on

- Market conditions
- Project complexity (high number of small contracts)
- Institutional capacity of the PIU

29. **The overall procurement risk is assessed as Substantial.**

30. **Key risk mitigation measures.** To address the identified risks, the following measures will be implemented:

- Strengthening of PIU procurement capacity, including staffing and training
- Development and dissemination of a community procurement manual
- Use of STEP for procurement tracking and monitoring
- Regular post-reviews and supervision missions
- Enhanced contract management tools and reporting mechanisms
- Gradual introduction of aggregation strategies and framework approaches where feasible.

ANNEX 4: Detailed Economic Analysis

1. This annex presents the economic analysis of Components 1 and 2 of the operation, using a four-year implementation period at a 6 percent social discount rate over a 20-year horizon. The analysis follows a social cost-benefit framework consistent with World Bank guidance and is aligned with the Corporate Scorecard MBJ methodology. It yields an NPV of US$145.1 million and an EIRR of 28.3 percent for Components 1 and 2 taken together.

2. The analysis combines (a) typology-level cost–benefit analysis for representative subprojects and (b) aggregate project-level analysis that consolidates all quantified benefit streams and costs across Components 1 and 2. Typology-level results are illustrative; actual investment choices and facility mixes will be determined through the CDD process during implementation and updated at project completion.

B. Subproject-Level Economic Analysis

3. Given the CDD design, the analysis first assesses a set of representative individual subproject types corresponding to the main infrastructure categories under Subcomponent 1.1 and Component 2, then aggregates returns across all 600 subprojects under Subcomponent 1.1 and the 825+ units under Component 2. For each typology, a separate 20-year cost–benefit analysis at a 6 percent discount rate is used to derive indicative NPV and EIRR.

Table 4.1. Illustrative Economic Returns for Representative Subprojects (20-year Horizon, 6% Discount)

Subproject Type	Unit Cost (US$)	NPV (US$)	EIRR (%)	Component
Primary school (3–4 classrooms + office + latrines + teacher housing + equipment)	63,994	125,563	26.1	Subcomponent 1.1
Rural health center (dispensary/maternity/integrated center with housing + equipment)	166,315	645,077	63.2	Subcomponent 1.1
Water/sanitation system (solar-equipped mini borehole for school/health facility)	41,577	95,000	28.5	Subcomponent 1.1
Childcare facility/social infrastructure	12,000	18,500	22.0	Subcomponent 1.1
Solar-powered borehole + tap stands	41,577	98,000	29.2	Component 2
Rural market rehabilitation	200,000	285,000	19.5	Component 2
Feeder road rehabilitation (per km)	40,000	49,800	17.2	Component 2
Aggregation/storage facility	100,000	142,000	18.8	Component 2

Note: For each typology, the NPV is the present value of a 20-year stream of annual net economic benefits (gross benefits minus O&M), discounted at 6 percent. Annual benefits are derived from conservative assumptions on the number of users and per-user gains in earnings, health, time savings, and productivity; multiplier (MBJ Level 3) effects are not included here but are accounted for separately.

C. Detailed Assumptions for Typology-Level Benefits

4. The typology-level NPVs in table 4.1 rely on simple, conservative parameter assumptions. Table 4.2 summarizes the core assumptions for each subproject type.

Table 4.2. Key Economic Assumptions for Representative Subprojects (per facility)

Typology	Main Benefit Channel(s)	Core Assumptions
Primary school	Earnings gains	~300 students enrolled; ~0.75 additional effective years of schooling per beneficiary due to improved access/quality; private return to schooling ≈ 10 percent of baseline annual earnings (US$600); 70—80 percent of students reach the labor market; annual net benefit (after 3.5 percent O&M) consistent with implied ≈ US$10,900/year from NPV.
Rural health center	Health & productivity	Catchment ≈ 10,000 people; ≈4,000 outpatient visits and 350 births/year; ≈1 maternal and 1–2 child deaths averted annually; reduced morbidity (≈250 adult cases with 2–3 fewer sick days); mortality valued as a conservative share of lifetime earnings/value of

Typology	Main Benefit Channel(s)	Core Assumptions
		statistical life; morbidity valued at rural wage; net of 5 percent O&M, annual benefits ≈ US$55,000—60,000.
Water/sanitation system (Component 1.1)	Time savings, health	≈1,200 users, 500 women; 0.5–0.75 hours/day saved on water collection on ≈300 days/year; time valued at US$0.56/hour with 50 percent of saved time monetized; modest reduction in diarrhea episodes valued via avoided costs; net of 6 percent O&M, annual net benefit ≈ US$8,000—10,000.
Childcare/social facility	Time savings, early childhood development	≈80–100 children and 60–80 caregivers; ~1 hour/day of caregiver time freed on ≈210 days/year; 50 percent of time valued at rural wage; small additional earnings premium from improved early childhood development; net of O&M, annual benefit ≈ US$1,500–2000.
Solar powered borehole + tap stands (Component 2)	Time savings, health, productivity	≈2,500–3,000 users, 1,000+ women; 1.0–1.2 hours/day saved; 50 percent of time valued at rural wage; health gains similar to Subcomponent 1.1 systems; some freed time assumed to be used for farm and non-farm work; net annual benefit ≈ US$8,000-9,000.
Rural market rehabilitation	Productivity and prices	Catchment ≈ 10,000–15,000 producers; baseline marketed surplus ≈ US$300/farmer; 5–10 percent increase in farmgate prices/volumes (central ≈7 percent); incremental income ≈ US$20–25/farmer/year; net of 4 percent O&M, annual benefit ≈ US$20,000–25,000.
Feeder road rehabilitation (per km)	Productivity and access	≈1,500–2,000 people served; 10—20 percent reduction in transport costs/time; effective 5—8 percent increase in agricultural income over a ≈US$35,000 catchment; plus time savings for access to services; net of 4 percent O&M, annual benefit ≈ US$4,300.
Aggregation/storage facility	Reduced losses and prices	≈500–700 farmers; baseline post-harvest losses ≈ 15—20 percent; reduction of ≈8–12 percentage points; combined with small price gains yields ≈US$40 extra marketed value/farmer/year; net of 4 percent O&M, annual benefit ≈ US$12,000—15,000.

Note: These assumptions are indicative and chosen conservatively, drawing on sectoral evidence and the MBJ methodology note. They will be refined during implementation and at the Implementation Completion Report when actual facility mix, utilization, and impact data are available.

D. Methodology and Assumptions (project level)

5. The project-level analysis covers Components 1 and 2, which finance CLD investments, but excludes Components 3 and 4, which support knowledge generation, institutional strengthening, and project management. A social cost-benefit approach is used over a 20-year period from 2026 to 2045, corresponding broadly to the expected useful life of the core infrastructure assets created or rehabilitated under the project. A constant social discount rate of 6 percent is applied, in line with World Bank Guidelines for Côte d'Ivoire.

6. Key parameters are the following:

- Implementation period: 4 years (2026–2029)
- Analysis horizon: 20 years (2026–2045)
- Social discount rate: 6 percent
- Number of community subprojects (Subcomponent 1.1): 600
- Total Components 1 and 2 cost: US$74 million.

7. O&M costs are assumed at 3.5 percent of capital cost for schools, 5 percent for health facilities, 6 percent for water systems, and 4 percent for markets and roads, yielding a weighted average of 4.85 percent of capital costs per year and a present value of US$41.2 million over the analysis horizon. O&M costs begin in Year 1 as infrastructure becomes operational.

E. Without-Project Scenario

8. The without-project scenario assumes a continuation of current conditions in which basic service gaps in health, education, and water persist, youth and women remain largely confined to low-productivity informal activities, and rural areas continue to face weak market access and low agricultural productivity. Baseline rural poverty rates in the three regions of the Montagnes District are between about 61 and 65 percent, significantly above the national average of around 38 percent, and average per capita incomes are low, at roughly US$180 per year. The analysis assumes an average adult baseline labor income of about US$600 per year for intended livelihood beneficiaries, consistent with these poverty and income profiles.

F. Costs and Disbursement Profile

9. Component 1 (Resilient and Inclusive Local Development, US$53 million) and Component 2 (Socio-Economic Development at Communal/Sub-Prefectural Level, US$21 million) finance community-level and intervillage infrastructure, as well as IGAs. Illustrative infrastructure mixes for Subcomponent 1.1 and Component 2 are presented in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 and are used to derive representative unit costs and aggregate benefits, while final facility choices will be determined through the CDD process.

Table 4.3. Subcomponent 1.1 Infrastructure Breakdown (illustrative)

Infrastructure Type	Unit Cost (US$)	Number of Facilities	Subtotal (US$, millions)
Primary schools (3–4 classrooms + office + latrines + teacher housing + equipment)	63,994	150 schools	9.6
Rural dispensaries/maternities/integrated health centers (with housing + equipment)	166,315	110 health facilities	18.3
Water/sanitation systems (mini-boreholes solar-equipped for schools/health facilities)	41,577	150 water systems	6.2
Childcare facilities and other social infrastructure	Varies	190 facilities	2.1
Subtotal physical works		600 subprojects	36.2
Indirect costs (contingencies, design)			1.9
Total Subcomponent 1.1			38.1

10. Subcomponent 1.2 (US$9.9 million) supports IGAs for 24,000 direct beneficiaries (12,000 women, 12,000 youth), organized in approximately 800 groups with sequenced grants (approximately US$15,000 per group over two cycles). Additional operating costs for Component 1 total US$5.0 million.

Table 4.4. Component 2 Infrastructure Breakdown

Infrastructure Type	Unit Cost (US$)	Number of Units	Subtotal (US$, millions)
Water supply systems (400 localities)			
• Diagnostic/hydrogeological survey	4,500	400 surveys	1.8
• Solar-powered boreholes + tap stands	41,577	250 boreholes	10.4
• Borehole repairs/rehabilitations	10,172	100 rehabilitations	1.0
• School/health connections	3,500	50 connections	0.2
Water supply subtotal			13.4
Economic infrastructure (3 regions)			
• Rural market rehabilitation	200,000	15 markets	3.0
• Feeder road rehabilitation	40,000 per km	100 km	4.0
• Aggregation/storage facilities	100,000	20 facilities	2.0
• Connectivity diagnostics/studies	Various		0.5

Infrastructure Type	Unit Cost (US$)	Number of Units	Subtotal (US$, millions)
Economic infrastructure subtotal			9.5
Indirect costs (contingencies, design)			1.1
Total Component 2		825+ units	21.0

11. Water systems target 1 million people (630,000 women) at approximately US$25,000 per locality. Economic infrastructure allocates approximately US$3.5 million per region based on value-chain diagnostics.

12. The analysis assumes a four-year implementation period from 2026 to 2029, with disbursements backloaded to reflect the time required for community mobilization, participatory planning, and procurement. The disbursement profile is:

- Year 0 (2026): US$7.4 million (10 percent)
- Year 1 (2027): US$18.5 million (25 percent)
- Year 2 (2028): US$25.9 million (35 percent)
- Year 3 (2029): US$18.5 million (25 percent)
- Year 4 (2030): US$3.7 million (5 percent)

Total: US$74.0 million.

G. Benefit Framework and Alignment with MBJ Methodology

13. To align with the Corporate Scorecard MBJ approach, the economic analysis distinguishes and quantifies three levels of jobs-related impacts:

- MBJ Level 1: Jobs created within project implementation.
- MBJ Level 2: Indirect jobs created through project implementation
- MBJ Level 3: Indirect economic gains.

14. All benefit streams are mapped into these three MBJ levels, as summarized in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Benefit Framework by MBJ Level

MBJ Level	Benefit Stream (Examples)	Present Value (US$, millions)	% of Total Benefits
1	Direct MBJ for project beneficiaries, including (a) income gains from IGAs; (b) lifetime earnings gains from improved education and health; (c) monetized time savings and productivity effects from improved water access and childcare/social infrastructure; and (d) social cohesion, women's empowerment, youth inclusion, and community resilience effects valued through their impact on beneficiaries' income and productivity	172.5	69.2
2	Jobs created within project implementation (labor-intensive community public works and construction jobs across Components 1 and 2)	13.8	5.5
3	Indirect MBJ for nonbeneficiaries via (a) consumption multipliers stemming from grants and transfers and (b) industry and value-chain linkages from construction spending and improved markets, roads, and storage	63.0	25.3
Total benefits (PV)		**249.3**	**100.0**

Note: The total present value of benefits (US$249.3 million) minus the present value of costs (US$104.2 million, including US$74.0 million in capital and US$35.9 million in O&M) yields the base case NPV of US$145.1 million and an EIRR of 28.3 percent.

MBJ Level 1: Direct jobs, employment and economic gains created for project beneficiaries (US$172.5 million)

15. MBJ Level 1 captures all direct increases in employment and earnings for project beneficiaries. For this project, MBJ Level 2 includes four main channels:

- IGAs. For 24,000 beneficiaries (12,000 women and 12,000 youth) under Subcomponent 1.2, a 12 percent increase in labor income over a baseline of US$600 per year is assumed, consistent with evidence from graduation and economic inclusion programs in similar contexts.[45]
- Education. Lifetime earnings gains for approximately 137,000 students benefiting from improved access to and quality of primary education, valued using standard private returns to schooling.
- Health. Productivity and survival gains from upgraded health centers, including maternal and child deaths averted and reduced morbidity in adult patients.
- Water, childcare, and other social infrastructure. Time savings and related productivity gains for an estimated 630,000 women benefiting from improved water access, and for caregivers using childcare and social facilities, with part of the freed time monetized at rural wage rates and combined with associated health and early childhood development benefits.

16. These streams together yield a present value of US$172.5 million and represent direct MBJ impacts for beneficiaries through higher current earnings, increased future earnings, or more productive use of time.

MBJ Level 2: Indirect jobs created through project implementation (US$13.8million)

17. MBJ Level 2 captures jobs created directly by the project during implementation, primarily through labor-intensive community public works and construction activities under Components 1 and 2. The calculation follows the MBJ methodology using the standard formula "job impact = (percent change in labor income) × (baseline employment)," expressed in MBJ-equivalent terms.

- Baseline employment: approximately 20,150 people engaged in community public works and construction across the roughly 1,325 infrastructure subprojects, with an average job duration of 4.5 months (0.375 years).
- Percent change in labor income: a conservative 35 percent increase in labor income during the employment period compared to baseline informal agricultural or casual labor, based on evidence from Côte d'Ivoire's Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (*Projet Emploi Jeune et Développement des Compétences*, PEJEDEC) and similar public works operations in Sub-Saharan Africa.[46]

18. This yields an employment impact of about 7,053 MBJ-equivalent jobs. Converting these labor-income gains into present value terms using a baseline annual income of US$1,215 (rural construction wage) over the implementation period results in Level 1 benefits of US$13.8 million.

MBJ Level 3: Indirect MBJ for non-beneficiaries (US$70.3 million)

19. MBJ Level 3 captures indirect jobs generated for non-beneficiaries via broader economic spillovers from the project. Two main channels are considered:

- **Consumption spillovers.** Application of a conservative net consumption multiplier to transfers and grants under Subcomponent 1.2 (US$9.9 million), using a net multiplier of 0.8 to avoid double-counting direct Level 2 income gains already captured for beneficiaries.
- **Industry and value-chain links.** Productivity gains associated with construction spending (approximately US$57 million) and with improved markets, roads, and storage, including an assumed 5 percent agricultural productivity increase in the target area.

[45] Graduation programs across six low- and middle-income countries show 10–17 percent increases in consumption and self-employment income, with effects sustained over 3+ years. Economic inclusion programs in West Africa demonstrate 12–15 percent increases in business revenues and labor income 18 months post-intervention. Similar IGA interventions in rural Côte d'Ivoire and neighboring countries show income gains ranging from 9–17 percent, with multi-faceted packages (grants + training + assets) achieving stronger impact

[46] The Côte d'Ivoire PEJEDEC public works program, which showed a 45 percent increase in monthly earnings for participants. Labor-intensive public works programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, which demonstrate wage increases averaging 30–50 percent during participation.

20. These spillovers are converted to MBJ-equivalent terms using the MBJ methodology (linking incremental value added to employment via national SAM-based multipliers and labor force statistics), resulting in a present value of US$63.0 million for MBJ Level 3 impacts.

H. Economic Returns and Robustness

21. Aggregating MBJ Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 benefit streams yields a total present value of benefits of US$249.3 million. The present value of costs is US$104.2 million, comprising US$74.0 million in up-front capital expenditures and US$35.9 million in O&M costs over the 20-year horizon. The resulting base case NPV is US$145.1 million and the EIRR is 28.3 percent.

Table 4.6. Sensitivity Analysis of Economic Returns

Scenario	NPV @ 6% (US$, millions)	EIRR (%)
Base case	145.0	28.3
Costs increase by 10%	135.0	25.1
Benefits decrease by 10%	120.0	24.6
2-year benefit lag	102.0	17.3

22. In all scenarios, NPV remains positive, and EIRR stays well above the 6 percent social discount rate, indicating that the project remains economically justified even under adverse assumptions regarding costs, benefits, or timing.

Conclusion

23. The economic analysis demonstrates that Components 1 and 2 represent a sound investment in the Montagnes District, with substantial net economic benefits and strong job-related impacts across all three MBJ levels. The analysis is consistent with the Corporate Scorecard MBJ methodology and explicitly traces project effects through jobs created during implementation, direct income and productivity gains for beneficiaries, and wider indirect spillovers, supporting the project's contribution to poverty reduction, shared prosperity, and more and better-paid jobs in Western Côte d'Ivoire.

ANNEX 5: Mapping of Select World Bank and Partner Projects

Table 5.1. Select Ongoing World Bank-financed Projects in Côte d'Ivoire

P-code	Name of Project	Time Frames	Net Commitment (US$, millions)	PDO	Alignment with COSO West
P177800	Côte d'Ivoire Strengthening Basic Education System Operation (PRSEB)	2023–2028	364.70	To improve: (a) equitable access to education and school health services in basic education, (b) learning outcomes, and (c) performance-based management along the education service delivery chain.	COSO West to work closely with TT to ensure national norms and standards are followed.
P179338	Côte d'Ivoire Rural Land Tenure Management Strengthening Program (PRESFOR)	2024–2029	240.00	To digitize and increase coverage of customary rural land administration systems and increase customary land registration efficiency and inclusivity.	Localities will overlap; COSO West will refer land titling disputes to PRESFOR
P177062	Sustainable and Inclusive Secondary Cities Project	2023–2029	300.00	To (a) improve access to green and climate resilient urban infrastructure and basic services, and (b) strengthen CT capacity for participatory and climate risk-informed urban and economic planning in selected secondary cities	Is limited to Man (urban); COSO West targets rural areas only.
P175982	Forrest Investment Project, phase 2 (FIP2)	2022–2029	150.50	To conserve and increase the forest stock and improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target zones.	COSO West will not cover FIP and FIP2 localities.
P175594	Côte d'Ivoire Productive Social Safety Nets System Strengthening Program	2022–2026	766.00	To increase access of poor and vulnerable households to safety nets programs and improve the performance of delivery systems.	Localities will overlap; COSO West will build on AVEC where they exist and encourage creation of AVECs where they do not yet exist.
P172800	Côte d'Ivoire Youth Employment and Skills Development Project - Phase 3 (PJEDEC)	2022–2026	150.00	To enhance labor market outcomes for all Project beneficiaries and strengthen the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector.	COSO West will finance IGA primarily in agricultural sector; no TVET.
P171613	Côte d'Ivoire Agri-Food Sector Development Project	2021–2028	267.13	To support the development of inclusive, resilient and competitive agri-food value chains benefiting their actors in Project areas.	
P177118	Côte d'Ivoire Water Security and Sanitation	2024–2030	250.00	To strengthen the management of water resources and increase	Currently covering the North; COSO West will

P-code	Name of Project	Time Frames	Net Commitment (US$, millions)	PDO	Alignment with COSO West
	Support Program (PASEA)			access to improved drinking water and sanitation services in selected regions of Côte d'Ivoire.	work closely with MINHAS and TT for all water-related interventions.
P176776	Côte d'Ivoire National Electricity Digitalization and Access operation (NEDA)	2023–2028	300.00	To (a) increase access to electricity and (b) improve the quality of electricity service, in the lagging regions of Côte d'Ivoire; and (c) enhance institutional capacity to support the electrification programs in the country.	COSO West will work with TT to ensure community infra is connected to the grid.

Table 5.2. Similar CLD Projects of Development Partners in Côte d'Ivoire

#	Donor	Name	Time Frame	Implementer	Geographic Coverage	Financing Envelope
1	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Côte d'Ivoire - Government Social Program Support Project (PA-PSGouv)	2019–2026	*Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances*	National incl. Montagnes	EUR 28 million
2	European Union (EU)	*Appui à la lutte contre toutes les formes de discrimination et de violence basée sur le genre en Côte d'Ivoire. « Mousso Djidji »*	2024–2027	AVSI Côte d'Ivoire	Tonkpi	EUR 1.6 million
3	EU	PASCI Projet d'appui à la Société Civile en Côte d'Ivoire	2024–2026	Save the Children /CERAP/Social Justice	Tonpki	EUR 4 million
4	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	*Projet d'Appui au Système Éducatif et à la Pérennisation des Cantines Scolaires* (MGD2) Target: 33 schools with 7,144 primary school students 4 production groups composed of 228 members	2021–2026	World Food Programme (WFP)	Cavally	US$1.8 million
5	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	SCOLUR-CI (Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration / Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire)	2024–2027	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Cavally and Guémon	US$5.35 million
6	Italian MoI	Border Management infrastructures and capacity building, social cohesion	2022–2026	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tonkpi	US$3.2 million
7	Private Sector	*Projet intégré d'appui aux cantines scolaires et de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones cacaoyères de Côte*	2025–2027	WFP	Guémon	US$4 million

#	Donor	Name	Time Frame	Implementer	Geographic Coverage	Financing Envelope
		d'Ivoire à travers l'autonomisation socioéconomique des femmes et des jeunes Target: 88 schools with 23,475 primary school students 67 production groups composed of 2,117 members				
Recently Closed Projects						
8	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Credit and Financial Services: Agricultural Emergency Support Project	2021–2025	Government of Côte d'Ivoire	National incl Montagnes	US$51 million
9	French Development Agency (*Agence Française de Développement,* AFD)	ECOTER Appui au développement économique et écologique des territoires ruraux en Côte d'Ivoire	2019–2024	CTs, ONG International Friendship service (IFS), ONG COSTO	Cavally, Guémon, Tonkpi	US$38 million
10	EU	*Programme d'Appui au Développement des Filières Manioc et Maraîchers en Côte d'Ivoire*-PRO2M	2017–2025	FIRCA	Tonkpi	EUR 17 million
11	US Agency for International Development (USAID)	ILAW (Améliorer l'accès foncier des femmes)	2021–2025	*TetraTech Ard ; Initiative de Dialogue et de Recherche-Action pour la Paix ; Conseil d'Aide humanitaire et au développement* (CAHD) ; *Association des Femmes Juristes* (AFJCI)	Cavally Guémon Tonkpi	US$5.25 million
12	WFP Innovation Accelerator (INKA)	Projet Pilote Cacao Target: 5,111 smallholder farmers	2023–2025	WFP	Tonkpi Cavally	US$180,000