



THE WORLD BANK



West Africa Coastal Areas  
Management Program



WORLD BANK GROUP

## STAKEHOLDER AND POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE SPEA REPORT**

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**Client:** The World Bank  
**Prepared by:** Aninver InfraPPP Partners S.L.

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**ACRONYMS**

AC	Abidjan Convention
AIP	Aninver InfraPPP Partners S.L. / the consultants
ANADER	National Agency for Rural Development Support
ANDE	National Environment Agency
APD	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate
APE	African Petroleum
CFACE	Committee for the Fight Against Coastal Erosion
CIAPOL	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre
CIRES	Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research
CRE	Ecology Research Center
CRO	Ocean Research Center
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CURAT	University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing
FEREAD	Federation of NGO Networks and Associations of the Environment
FPI	Front Populaire Ivoirien
FRCI	Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GL&GB	Sub-prefectures of Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam
GCEC	General Confederation of Enterprises in Cote d'Ivoire
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Counties
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
IGT	Institute of Tropical Geography
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MCU	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MESRS	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MIM	Ministry of Industry and Mines
MINESUDD	Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MPE	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
MT	Ministry of Tourism
MRAH	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OIPR	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves
ONAD	National Office of Sanitation and Drainage
ONPC	National Civil Protection Office
PAA	Autonomous Port of Abidjan
PASP	Autonomous Port of San Pedro
PDCI	Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PETROCI	National Society of Petroleum Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
PGG	Publicly-guaranteed government
PNCC	Programme National Changement Climatique
RDR	Rassemblement des Républicains
SPEA	Stakeholder and Political Economy Analysis
SODEFOR	Forest Development Corporation

UN	United Nations
UFHB	University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNOCI	United Nations peacekeeping mission
UASID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	American dollars
WACA	West Africa Coastal Areas Project
WB	World Bank
XOF	West African CFA franc

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## 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The World Bank awarded the contract to perform the “Stakeholders and Political Economy Analysis for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin”, to Aninver InfraPPP Partners S.L. The contract was signed on June 10, 2016 and the start date set for that same day.
- 1.2. The study covers three main issues: (i) Stakeholders' identification: main stakeholders related to coastal erosion and flooding in each country (distinguishing actors within the private sector, public sector, civil society, research and education, and technical and financial partners, who are the key stakeholders and map them to have a better understanding of the “playing field” in each country; (ii) Political economy analysis: understand which are the main challenges related to the problem in each country, the barriers to coordination, the agents of change and potential actions needed; and (iii) potential investments associated to coastal protection for each country. This document is the Final Report summarizing the main findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study and was improved and completed based on the feedback from the different participants in the study (a national workshop was held at Abidjan to consult on these findings, conclusions and recommendations – see Appendix 2).
- 1.3. Côte d'Ivoire's macroeconomic situation is improving fast, the country's economy has grown close to two digits for the last three years and the country is profiting from good dynamic exports. The country along with the support of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative has entered on the Eurobond market. The government established after the 2010 presidential elections focused on economic reforms (promotion of private investment and reorganization of key sectors) and social policies (education system and basic health services). The country has more than 50 different ethnic groups. French military forces and the United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNOCI) remain in the country. Côte d'Ivoire has a strategy including an action plan to protect the coastal line called “Stratégie de gestion de l'environnement côtier en Côte d'Ivoire et plan d'action national” and the Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development is working on a draft law on management of the coastal areas. CSOs are still in a weaker position than in more stable neighbor countries. Sand mining and marine pollution are also present in the country's coastal areas, with room to improve the levels of applicable regulation and enforcement.
- 1.4. This study identifies, based on a series of interviews and field visits, the stakeholders related to the problem of coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire. The key stakeholders are then identified according to their levels of legitimacy, resources and interconnections, and all the actors are mapped in a visual graph, marking those with higher influence in relation to the issue at stake. The main agents of change<sup>1</sup> (people leading the key stakeholders) were also identified. The key stakeholders are:
  - 1.4.1. Government: Committee for the Fight Against Coastal Erosion, Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD), Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCU), Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE), Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS), National Environmental Agency (ANDE), Autonomous Port of Abidjan (PAA), Autonomous Port of San Pedro (PASP) and Sub-prefectures of Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam
  - 1.4.2. Private sector: BeDevelopment (BD) and African Petroleum (APE)
  - 1.4.3. Civil Society: Federation of NGO Networks and Associations of the Environment (FEREAD)
  - 1.4.4. Research and education: Ocean Research Center (CRO), University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny (UFHB) and University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing (CURAT).
  - 1.4.5. Technical and Financial Partners: United Nations Development System (UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO...), World Bank Group (WB) and Abidjan Convention.
- 1.5. The main challenges that the country faces related to coastal protection are: (i) lack of resources for the development of protection measures along the coastal areas; (ii) weak regulation of the construction sector; (iii) need to rehabilitate and maintain the most affected areas; (iv) absence of technical support and lack of research activities and (v) lack of knowledge and information of local residents.
- 1.6. The main barriers to carry out efficient and integrated coastal management measures in Côte d'Ivoire are the following: (i) lack of coordination and communication between government departments in the planning

<sup>1</sup> Agents of change defined as the leaders of the key stakeholders. This identification is based on the data from the interviews.

exercises and actions performed; (ii) lack of integrated information across the country on coastal erosion; (iii) financial barriers, such as budgetary constraints to carry out environmental studies and implement measures, slow mobilization of funding in local governments and the absence of a map of financial resources and (iv) lack of integrated coastal management policies and practices.

1.7. Considering the list of main actions needed and the potential investments to combat coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire, the study concludes on the following recommendations:

- 1.7.1. Improve coordination mechanisms to foster collaboration and interaction in the decision-making process at national and local levels for coastal erosion issues and support the central government in capacity building programs.
- 1.7.2. Carry out protect measures including hard engineering projects in the top priority areas along the 566 km of the country's coastal line (especially in the coastal areas around the cities of San Pedro, Grand-Lahou, Port-Bouet, Grand-Bassam and Assini), coordinated at national level and soft engineering projects in specific areas developed in close relationship with local communities and NGOs. Include public awareness and sensitization campaigns as part of these investments.
- 1.7.3. Strengthen the capabilities of the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Center (CIAPOL; with broadened functions regarding coastal erosion), the Ocean Research Center (CRO) and the University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing (CURAT) to provide scientific information to decision makers, to carry out research activities (standardization of data and information sharing) and to develop new technical studies on coastal erosion.
- 1.7.4. Support the development of new policies and a stronger regulatory framework to protect the coast including better regulation of the construction sector and local urban planning processes, with specific measures against the extraction of sand in beaches.
- 1.7.5. Provide support to the fishing and tourism industries. providing new income generating activities for coastal communities. Collaborate with NGOs for these actions.

## 2. Introduction

2.1. The World Bank awarded the contract to perform the "Stakeholders and Political Economy Analysis for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin", to Aninver InfraPPP Partners S.L. The contract was signed on June 10, 2016 and the start date set for that same day. During the last weeks, the consultants did some field trips, performed interviews to key stakeholders, compiled data and examined the existing literature related to both Political Economy Analysis and coastal issues in Western Africa. This report is part of the second set of deliverables of the study (SPEA reports for Ghana, Togo, Benin and Côte d'Ivoire).

### Methodological aspects

2.2. The methodology for the four SPEA reports was defined in the Inception Report of the assignment. Basically, the report covers three main issues:

- Stakeholders' identification: main stakeholders related to coastal erosion and flooding in each country, distinguishing actors within the private sector, public sector, civil society, research and education, and technical and financial partners; who are the key stakeholders; and map them to have a better understanding of the "playing field" in each country.
- Political economy analysis: understand which are the main challenges related to the problem in each country, the barriers to coordination, the agents of change and potential actions needed.
- Additionally, the reports will cover potential investments associated to coastal protection for each country.

2.3. In order to ensure that knowledge and experience is leveraged at national level, the consultants travelled to Côte d'Ivoire in May 2016 and attended a workshop on Coastal Erosion in Grand Lahou. After that workshop the team contacted some of the stakeholders and collected their views and opinions with a standard questionnaire after the mission (through an online version or via email).

2.4. The team completed and validated the main findings and conclusions of this report, in a second national workshop held in Abidjan on October 18th 2016. 23 participants attended this workshop that was very useful to collect new views, refine the findings and preliminary conclusions and overall complete the consultants' work. With



this feedback and the client's comments, the consultants prepared this final version of the report in English and French. After finishing the four SPEA reports, the consultants prepared a regional report for Western Africa aggregating the findings and extracting conclusions and recommendations at that regional level.

2.5. The final edition of all the reports of the assignment has been prepared in June 2017, after receiving the final comments from the different stakeholders. Since all the field work took place during 2016, there could have happened changes, appointments or the creation of new governmental bodies that are not completely reflected in the final version of the reports.

### 3. Côte d'Ivoire: macroeconomics

3.1. The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is a presidential democracy located in West Africa, with a population of 20.6 million<sup>2</sup>. Côte d'Ivoire's neighbors include: Guinea and Liberia in the West, Burkina Faso and Mali in the North, and Ghana in the east. West African CFA franc (XOF) is the official currency and French the official language.

3.2. Côte d'Ivoire's economy has been maintaining its strong growth lately: GDP growth<sup>3</sup> was 9.2% in 2013, 8.5% in 2014 and 8.4% in 2015. During the last years, the country has been subject to the falling prices of its agricultural key products: coffee and cocoa.

3.3. The inflation rate in Côte d'Ivoire averaged 2.6%<sup>4</sup> during the 2000 - 2016 period, reaching a maximum of 9.6 percent in September of 2008 and a minimum of -3.8 percent in April of 2012. The annual inflation rate in Côte d'Ivoire slowed to 0.9 percent in June this year, from 2.3 percent in May. These data do not represent a threat for the country's economy.

3.4. Côte d'Ivoire is profiting from good dynamic exports: in 2014 the country exported USD 14.3 billion and imported USD 11.4 billion, resulting in a positive trade balance of USD 2.9 billion. In 2015 the current account deficit amounted 2.2%, which is far below the 9% average for Sub-Saharan African countries.

3.5. The top exports in Côte d'Ivoire are: cocoa beans, refined petroleum, cocoa paste, rubber, coconuts, nuts, and cashews. The top export destinations of Cote d'Ivoire are: United States, Netherlands, France, Germany and South Africa. On the other hand, the top import origins are: Nigeria, France, China, Bahamas and India.

3.6. GDP is expected to grow at 8.5% in 2016. In 2015, agricultural production increased in several crops, as an example, production of cocoa increased by 36%, coffee by 16%, cashew nuts by 18% and sugar by 12%. In the industrial sector, the manufacturing and construction sub-sector production indices raised by 10% and 23% respectively in 2015. In services, it must be emphasized that during 2015 the index of turnover (a business cycle indicator which measures the development of turnover) in the retail sector increased by 7% and the telecom subscribers increased by 14%.

3.7. Since 2012 Côte d'Ivoire's Government has used the borrowing space created by the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to raise project financing to carry out its investment plans, which are mainly focused on the energy and infrastructure sectors. Additionally, the country's government has recently adopted a new National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020, which is expected to boost structural reforms to improve the role of the private sector in the economy.

3.8. The support from the HIPC Initiative has helped the country to enter on the Eurobond market. The country raised USD 750 million in 2014, that year Moody's and Fitch assigned the country sovereign bond risk ratings of B1 (positive outlook) and B (positive outlook) respectively. In 2015 the country raised USD 1 billion and Moody's upgraded Côte d'Ivoire's risk rating to Ba3 (stable outlook).

3.9. As a result of all these actions, the public and publicly guaranteed external debt has increased from USD 4.7 billion in 2012 to USD 5.9 billion in 2014. Commercial creditors accounted for a total of 55.5% of PPG external debt<sup>5</sup>, multilateral creditors 25.5% and official bilateral creditors 19% at the end of 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Côte d'Ivoire BBC country profile.

<sup>3</sup> Source for GDP (historical and projections) and exports data: [www.data.worldbank.org](http://www.data.worldbank.org) and Côte d'Ivoire country profile – World Bank.

<sup>4</sup> Trading Economics: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ivory-coast/inflation-cpi>.

<sup>5</sup> International Monetary Fund (IMF), Eight review under the extend credit facility arrangement – debt sustainability, November 2015.

## 4. Political situation

4.1. Côte d'Ivoire gained full independence from France in 1960 and since then, the country has gone through some periods of instability and conflicts between different ethnic groups. The country recovered stability in 2011 after its second civil war.

4.2. After Independence, the country's first president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, dominated political life during the 1960s and 1970s, leading the country through a period of growth and stability mainly due to the exports of cocoa and coffee. In the 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire faced economic and social problems and a multiparty rule was introduced at the beginning of the 1990s. Mr. Alassane Ouattara, Prime Minister at the time, tried to implement a program of economic reforms in the face of significant resistance from within the ruling party, the "Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire" (PDCI), especially from the President of the National Assembly, Mr. Henri Konan Bedié.

4.3. After Houphouët-Boigny's death in 1993, Mr. Bedié became president by invoking a constitutional provision transferring interim power to the president of parliament in the event of the president's death and sidelining those sympathetic to Mr. Ouattara. A pro-Ouattara party, the "Rassemblement des Républicains" (RDR), broke away then from the PDCI.

4.4. The 1995 elections saw the victory of Mr. Bedié with the RDR and the "Front Populaire Ivoirien" (FPI), the other traditional opposition party, boycotting the decision of excluding Mr. Ouattara from the elections. Mr. Bedié lost power in a bloodless coup in 1999. Coup leader General Robert Guei stood in the 2000 elections and opposition party FPI joined the PDCI in a nationalist policy stance, leading again to the exclusion of Mr. Ouattara. A popular uprising conditioned the elections and General Guei lost the support of the army. FPI activist Laurent Gbagbo was declared the winner.

4.5. The first Ivorian civil war began in 2002. Although most of the fighting ended by late 2004, the country remained split in two, with a rebel-held Muslim North and a government-held Christian South. The main parties and rebel groups reached a first political agreement in Marcoussis (France) in 2003, but implementation of the terms of the peace accord did not take place. A new peace agreement allowed for a power-sharing government with rebel leader Mr. Guillaume Soro as Prime Minister in 2007.

4.6. New presidential elections were held in 2010. Both Mr. Gbagbo and Mr. Ouattara declared themselves to be the winner, which was solved by the military victory of the "Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire" (FRCI), composed mainly of rebel forces, in conjunction with international troops over loyalist forces. Mr. Ouattara finally took effective power in May 2011. Ouattara's government have strived for normalization and the extension of state authority throughout the territory, which was largely completed in 2013. Presidential elections were held in Ivory Coast in October 2015. Mr. Alassane Ouattara won a second term in a victory over his rival Mr. Pascal Affi N'Guessan (FPI). Local and regional elections took place in 2013.

4.7. The Ouattara's government has concentrated on economic reforms (promotion of private investment and reorganization of key sectors) and social policies (education system and basic health services). The government also tackled two long standing problems that caused political polarization and violent conflict (citizenship and land) through two laws that were drafted and approved in 2013. Other reforms, more structurally-oriented, related to the security apparatus, judicial reform and decentralization have been much less thoroughly implemented. Reconciliation at the national level is a standing problem. While many FPI cadres have been prosecuted for war crimes, not a single former rebel leader has faced legal sanction.

4.8. Nowadays, the strongest veto players to allow effective power to govern come from within the security apparatus, where former rebel commanders and militia members have resisted demobilization and civilian control over the military. President Ouattara has tried to marginalize part of the rebel commanders in the military but with no much success so far.

4.9. The separation of religion and state is guaranteed by the secular constitution, and religious extremists have little political influence. There are more than 50 different ethnic groups<sup>6</sup> in Côte d'Ivoire. President Houphouët-Boigny promoted migrant work by citizens of neighboring countries, however, successor governments have exploited ethnic resentments to their political advantage.

<sup>6</sup> Bertelsmann Stiftung. Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI), Cote D'Ivoire Country Report, 2016

4.10. Traditions of civil society hardly exist in Côte d'Ivoire, and have weakened further during the civil conflict. The climate of intimidation and the militarization of public life in the last decades crushed the potential for civic participation in public life.

4.11. Côte d'Ivoire's politics remain internationalized, although the violent conflict has come to an end, French military forces and the United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNOCI) remain in the country. Relations with donors which had been strained since the late 1990s, improved with Ouattara's election in 2010/2011. International funding contributes toward reaching the objectives of the National Development Strategy Plan. Overall, donors support the government's agenda.

## 5. Stakeholders analysis

5.1. Throughout our research, we identified the different stakeholders related to coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire. This list was completed in a national workshop where different experts were consulted on the issues of this report (see Appendix 2). The stakeholders are grouped as: public sector, private sector, civil society, research and education, and technical and financial partners. Over this list, the study signals the key stakeholders, and finally map them in a more visual scheme. Local population, not being considered as a stakeholder in itself (apart from CSOs representing local communities), are the true victims of coastal erosion and must occupy a very relevant position in any further plan or action. They need to be taken into account for any initiative that will be carried out in relation to coastal protection.

### Public sector

5.2. The public sector stakeholders identified are the following:

5.2.1. **Committee for the Fight Against Coastal Erosion (CFACE)**: it is an inter-ministerial working group that works along with the government of Côte d'Ivoire and the World Bank. The working group coordinates several public actions related to fight against the coastal erosion issue in the country. Additionally, CFACE is the official counterpart for WACA (the Ministry of Environment acts for the comity in its capacity as head of the Secretariat) and the legitimate institutional entity at the national level for coastal erosion issues.

5.2.2. **Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development (“Ministère de de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable” - MINSEDD)** is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the government's environmental policy, urban healthiness, improvement of living conditions and sustainable development. The Minister of Environment is Mrs. Anne Desirée Ouloto. The Ministry's missions are, among others:

- Planning and control of environmental policy
- Implementation of the Environmental Code and the law on Protection of Nature and Environment
- Management and monitoring of projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

MINSEDD, along with the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) of the World Bank, organized the country's national coastal areas and climate change workshop in Grand-Lahou in 2016. The workshop was focused on the coastal erosion problem, especially in the Grand-Lahou area.

5.2.3. **Ministry of Construction, Housing, Urban Sanitation and Urban Development (“Ministère de la Construction, du Logement, de l'Assainissement et de l'Urbanisme - MCLAU)** is responsible for the implementation of the government's urban planning policy. The ministry of construction and urban development is Mr. Claude Isaac De. The ministry includes the “Service du Guichet Unique du Foncier et de l'Habitat (SGUFH)”, which has been established to solve urban planning problems and acts related to the urban land. SGUFHt is the link between the ministry and the civil society. As in other neighboring countries the number of people living on the coast is increasing, the ministry responsible for urban development is essential to help prevent damages in these areas and to carry out specific measures to help affected population.

- 5.2.4. **Ministry of Industry and Mines (“Ministère de l'Industrie et des Mines” – MIM)** is responsible for, among others, the development of national industrialization policy, implementation of new instruments for industrial development, monitoring and evaluation of the technology transfer process, promotion, coordination and monitoring of industrial activities, promoting and mining development, implementation of sustainable development strategies in the mineral resources industry and enforcement of legislation and regulation of mines. The minister of industry and mines is Mr. Jean-Claude Brou. This ministry is currently working to improve a framework to control sand mining activities in the coastal areas.
- 5.2.5. **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (“Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural” – MADR)** was established in 1960. The minister of agriculture and rural development is Mr. Mamadou Sangafowa. The ministry, which is responsible for implementing land policy in rural areas, is currently working to develop a rural land agency. The ministry has been identified as one stakeholder due to the country's coastline has large plantations of oil palm, pineapple, banana, rubber and coconuts. It was mentioned as stakeholder during the second workshop in relation to the problem of finding and maintaining income generating activities for local population.
- 5.2.6. **Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (“Ministre du Pétrole et de l'Energie” – MPE)** has the responsibility of implementing and monitoring of the government's policy on petroleum and energy. Its mission includes: promotion, guidance, regulation, control and coordination, extraction and production of, crude oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons, promote and support a rational and sustainable use of energy and natural resources, and establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the development of the mining, oil and energy industry. The minister of petroleum and energy is Mr. Thierry Tanoh. The country's production of gas and oil is located off the coastal line. At the moment, there are three oil fields and two gas fields being exploited. Additionally, another field has been discovered in San Pedro's coast. It was mentioned as stakeholder during the second workshop in relation to the natural resources management.
- 5.2.7. **Ministry of Planning and Development (“Ministère du Plan et du Développement” – MPD)** was established under the Decree No. 2007-458 of 20 April 2007. It is responsible for implementing and monitoring the country's policy on planning and development. Its mission includes: planning, programming and implementation of regional development (particularly through the fund to support regional planning), monitoring the implementation of the economic, financial, social, and cultural development programme and develop studies on the economic and financial impacts of investment projects. The minister of planning and development is Mrs. Nialé KABA. A representative from the minister, who chaired the second workshop, mentioned, among others, that there is currently an interministerial organization to coordinate the coastal erosion issues.
- 5.2.8. **Ministry of Tourism (“Ministère du Tourisme” – MT)** has the objective of supporting the country's tourism sector. According to the ministry of tourism, the objective was moving from 300,000 tourists in 2012 to 1 million tourists in 2020. The ministry is working to attract international companies to invest into the country. The tourism industry is able to develop income generating activities for the population in coastal areas. Furthermore, most of the country's tourism activities (cultural, environmental and sports) are located on the coastal areas. The minister of Tourism is Mr. Siandou Fofana.
- 5.2.9. **Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery (“Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques” – MRAH).** Under the Decree No. 2007-458 of 20 April 2007, the ministry is responsible for: the promotion and development of animal production, aquaculture and fisheries; improving and monitoring animal health; control of medicines, veterinary products and other related equipment; control food safety; and control the production, processing and distribution of animal products. The minister of animal resources and fishery is Mr. Kobenan Kouassi Adjoumani. To date, fishing is still one of the most important activities of the country coast areas.
- 5.2.10. **Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (“Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique” – MESRS).** Established under the decree n° 2011-396 of 16 November 2011, the ministry is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the education and training

policy, management of the University system, the implementation and monitoring of the research policy and monitoring the research centers, including the “Centre de Recherche Océanologiques (CRO)”. The minister of Higher education and scientific research is Mrs. Ramata Ly-Bakayoko.

- 5.2.11. **Ministry of Economy and Finance (“Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances” – MEF).** Under the decree n°. 2016-21 of 27 January 2016 the ministry is responsible for the implementation of the government's economic, financial and monetary policy. The ministry of economic and finance is Mr. Adama Kone.
- 5.2.12. **Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre (“Le Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution” - CIAPOL)** was created under the decree N° 91-662 DU of October 9, 1991<sup>7</sup>, which defined its original mission. Its General Director is Mr. Dibi Niagne Martin. The Centre comes under the jurisdiction of the MINESUDD. The article 4 of the decree N° 91-662 DU of October 9, 1991 establishes that CIAPOL is responsible for the following: the systematic analysis of natural water (sea, lagoon, river, groundwater and meteoric), waste (solid, liquid and gaseous) and residues, continuous monitoring of the marine environment and lagoon and coastal areas through regular patrols and the fight against pollution of the environment. CIAPOL is also responsible for the implementation of the Plan POLLUMAR, the national contingency plan on oil spills. Furthermore, CIAPOL has been assigned important responsibilities to fight against the coastal erosion issue.
- 5.2.13. **National Environment Agency (“L'Agence Nationale de l'Environnement” - ANDE)** is a National Public Establishment created by Decree No. 97-393 of July 9, 1997. Its mission is the execution of environmental projects and programs in the country and its director is Mr. Kouadio Georges. To be more specific, ANDE's mission is to coordinate the implementation of environment-related development projects, track and conduct the evaluation of projects included in the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), build and manage a portfolio of environmental investments.
- 5.2.14. **Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (“L'Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves” - OIPR)** was created by Decree No 2002-359 of 24 July 2002 and its General Director is. Mr. Adama Tondossama. OIPR aims to preserve and enhance a representative sample of the national biodiversity and maintain ecological processes. This goal stems from the “Programme Cadre de Gestion des Aires protégées (POGAP)” established in 1996 following a diagnostic assessment of the National Parks and Natural Reserves sector Cote d'Ivoire. OIPR's mission is the reserves wealth management, the exercise of administrative policy, the exercise of the judicial police and the implementation of a sustainable management policy of parks, reserves and their surrounding area.
- 5.2.15. **Forest Development Corporation (“Société de Développement des Forêts” - SODEFOR), originally Development Company of Forest Plantations,** was established on September 15, 1966 by Decree No. 66-422 to study and propose to the government all measures to ensure implementation of forest production development plans and related industries (either by direct action or by coordinating) and to control the activities of several government agencies and private organizations. Following the audit of the forestry sector management, the company change its name by decree No. 93-206 on February 03, 1993 and becomes a Crown Corporation<sup>8</sup>. The organization is under the technical and administrative supervision of the Ministry of Water and Forests and under the economic and financial supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The General Director is Mr. Mamadou Sangaré. SODEFOR is the main instrument of establishment of forest policy of the Ivorian government and it is the sole manager of the 231 classified forests in Côte d'Ivoire.
- 5.2.16. **National Agency for Rural Development Support (“Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural” - ANADER)** is a 35% state owned entity that was created as a mixed company after the merger of SATMACI, which provided technical support to modernize the agricultural sector, SODEPRS, which was responsible to boost the agricultural development and CIDV, responsible for the country's food and

<sup>7</sup> MINESUDD <http://www.environnement.gouv.ci/structureb.php>

<sup>8</sup> State-owned enterprise (SOE)



horticultural crops. Mr. Sidiki Cisse is its General Manager. ANADER's mission is to improve the living conditions of the rural sector by, among others: encourage professionalism, increase quality, productivity and income of the agricultural sector, carry out agricultural projects, programs and studies and advise the government on issues related to the promotion of rural areas.

5.2.17. **Autonomous Port of Abidjan (“Port Autonome d’Abidjan” - PAA)** is a state-owned enterprise. The port covers an area of 1,000 ha on the Ebrié lagoon and 800 ha on land, and started operating in 1951 after the development of the Vridi Canal, an artificial connection between the Ebrié lagoon and the sea. With a length of 2,700 m, width of 370 m and depth of 13.5 m the canal enables deep-sea ships to use the port. The PAA operates a total of 3 quays<sup>9</sup>:

- The North Quay, which has 5 mooring posts (with a total length of 775 m) and 5 storage facilities with an area of 28,800 m<sup>2</sup>.
- The West Quay, which has 10 landing posts (with a total length of 1,525 m) and 10 storage buildings with an area of 55,200 m<sup>2</sup>.
- The South Quay, which has 5 landing posts (with a total length of 800 m) and 4 storage buildings with an area of 26,400 m<sup>2</sup>.
- Several specialized terminals including a container terminal, a fruit terminal, and wood terminal, offshore landing post for petrol and a fishing port.

Key companies operating at the port are SDV-SAGA (which employs over 4,000 people), SETV Terminal Operating Company Vridi, Sitarail and SIMAT. PAA's General Director is Mr. Hien Sie. PPA is responsible for: planning, coordination and administrative regulation of activities; safety and security of people and assets within the port administrative zone; equipment procurement and building of infrastructures. Projects to enlarge the Vridi Canal, to deepen the port, and to add a second container terminal were undertaken in 2010. The port has become a major industrial and manufacturing center and it is also an important fishing port, which provides approximately 400,000 tone of fish per year.

5.2.18. **Autonomous Port of San Pedro (“Port Autonome de San Pedro” - PASP)** was set up in 1971. The Port of is one of the key economic infrastructure built after the independence of the Côte d'Ivoire. The construction of the port was part of the integrated development program initiated in the 60s by the government. The port development is driven by Decree No. 69-456 of December 22, 1969 setting the framework for development of the region. The port began operations in May 1971. PASP is in charge of all port functions including operating, vessels service, maintenance, renewal and expansion of port infrastructure in San Pedro. However, most of the operations and functions of control and vessel towing operations are carried out by the private sector. Mr. Marcel Hilaire Lamizana is the General Manager of PASP. In 2012, the Directorate General of the Autonomous Port carried out a diagnosis analysis of the port operation. The analysis refined the port's mission as being “to become a modern port, a developing tool for Ivory Coast and a regional integration driving force

5.2.19. **National Civil Protection Office (“l'Office national de la protection civile” - ONPC).** Was established under the decree n°. 2008-60 of 28 February 2008, which transformed ONPC in a general direction. The organization is responsible for, among others: implementation of the civil protection policy; the application of the rules on civil protection, the organization and coordination of emergency relief activities in case of accidents and natural disasters, the development and implementation of emergency plans and the organization and coordination of relief operations as part of humanitarian action. The organization's general director is Mr. Fiacre Kili Fagnidi

5.2.20. **National Office of Sanitation and Drainage (“Office National de l'Assainissement et du Drainage” – ONAD)** has the following missions:

- ensure a unifying role of public actors in capacity building, legislation, regulation and management of assets and contracts,

<sup>9</sup> UNEP, Evaluation Report Assessment of the Port of Abidjan

- conduct studies, manage contracts and monitor the achievements on behalf of the state and
- ensure openness of operating contracts.

Onad's general director is Mr. Amara Sanogo. ONAD is in charge of the development of rainwater collection infrastructure for flood prevention and for the disposal of wastewater and the installation of sanitation equipment

- 5.2.21. **Sub-prefectures of Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam (GL&GB)** Grand-Lahou is located in Southern Ivory Coast, it is the seat of Grand-Lahou Department and it is also a commune. The mayor of Grand-Lahou is Mr. Jean Djaya. Grand-Bassam is located in South-Eastern Ivory Coast, it is the seat of Grand-Bassam Department and it is also a commune. The mayor of Grand-Bassam is Mr. Georges Philippe Ezaley. The coast line in the Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam areas is continuously retreating, the areas have been studied and several reports have been developed. During the second workshop at Abidjan, Mr. Ochou explained that there are identified projects and measures that need financing to be developed in both, Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam.

### Private sector

5.3. The private sector stakeholders identified are the following:

- 5.3.1. **Norda Stelo (formerly Roche)** was founded in Quebec in 1963. It is an independent firm specialized in consulting projects including planning, design, implementation and operation. In 2013 the firm opened a new Ivory Coast business office as part of its foreign expansion efforts and to reinforce its continuous presence in the African continent over more than 30 years. The company has developed several coastal protection projects. As an example, the firm has recently developed a 7.5 km barrier in Benin from Sifato breakwater to Eastern Cotonou.
- 5.3.2. **BeDevelopment** is a firm founded by Mr. Cédric A. Lombardo in 2007, who has both French and Ivorian nationalities. Mr. Lombardo is an environmental expert based in Abidjan who was appointed as special advisor to the Presidency of the Ivory Coast in 2008. In 2012, Mr. Lombardo came back to the firm as Associate Director, where he is working with private operators, West African governments and international organizations on the implementation of strategies and programs. Mr. Lombardo has been involved in projects related to the Grand-Bassam erosion problem. According to Mr. Lombardo, the closure of the Comoé River's natural mouth by accumulating sediment has had serious consequences. The blocked mouth works as a barrier preventing sediments to reach coastal areas to create and reinforce natural barriers protecting the coast from erosion. Mr. Lombardo has suggested several solutions to solve this problem, one of them is the development of a USD 30 million project to create an access from the Comoé River to the lagoon to allow the sediments move from the river mouth to the lagoon and then to the coastal area. Other solution would be the development of a channel to allow the sediments transported by the Comoé River continue directly to the coastal area. Both solutions will increase the accumulation of material in the coast preventing erosion.
- 5.3.3. **General Confederation of Enterprises in Cote d'Ivoire (GCECI)** is a union between the professional groups, trade unions and associations of industry, trade, services and agriculture, governed by the Labour Code. Its General Director is Mr. Lakoun Ouattara. The union aims to, among others, represent and defend its members and strengthen social dialogue with the social partners, the state and the development partners. In 2012 CGECI established the annual forum of the CGECI Academy, which has provided a platform to raise awareness among African entrepreneurs about existing sources of capital and investors. The forum aims to change the paradigm of access to finance in Côte d'Ivoire.
- 5.3.4. **National Society of Petroleum Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (Petroci)**. The state-owned company was founded in 1975 and it was restructured in 1998 into a holding company, Petroci Holding, which operated through three subsidiaries: Petroci Exploration-Production (upstream gas and oil activities); Petroci Gaz (natural gas sector); and Petroci Industries-Services (other related services). Petroci Holding manages

the three subsidiaries as well as the country's holdings in the gas and oil sectors. The firm has its head office in Abidjan (Immeuble les Hévées - 14 boulevard Cadre - Plateau BP V 194).

- 5.3.5. **African Petroleum (APE)** is an independent oil and gas exploration company listed on the Oslo Axess (APCL). The firm has the following assets in the country: a 90% operating interest in offshore license CI-509 and a 45% non-operating interest in offshore license CI-513. The company was awarded CI-513 in December 2011 and CI-509 in March 2012, both assets has a total comprises a net acreage area of 1,633 km<sup>2</sup>. At the moment, African Petroleum along with Ophir Energy are working towards the drilling of an exploration well on CI-513. Including the assets in Côte d'Ivoire, the company has a total of 8 licenses in the following four countries offshore West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, The Gambia and Sierra Leone. Mr. David King is the firm's Non-Executive Chairman.
- 5.3.6. **Ophir Energy (OPEN):** is an oil and gas exploration company listed on the London Stock Exchange. The company is based in London and operating in Africa and Asia. The company has a 45% operated interest in Block CI-513 offshore Cote d'Ivoire since the signing of the contract in March 2016. This Block covers a gross area of 1,443km<sup>2</sup> in water depths up to 3,000m.

#### Civil society

5.4. The civil society stakeholders identified are the following:

- 5.4.1. **Federation of NGO Networks and Associations of the Environment (“Fédération des Réseaux des ONG et Associations de l’Environnement” – FERREAD)** is a group of more than 850 NGOs and Ivorian associations created in October 2012. The NGO members are focused in one or more areas such as health, environment, education, employment, agriculture, and social cohesion and aim to support the country's human development. Mr. Jules Koffi Loukou is its President. The federation's role is to coordinate the activities of NGOs by, among others: providing a framework for collaboration and partnership between associations and NGOs and establishing a network of organizations involved in actions for development.
- 5.4.2. **SOS Forest** was founded in March 16, 1996 as a non-government organization. The mission of the organization is the biodiversity protection and the promotion of environmental education. Its Executive President is Mr. Egnankou Wadja Mathieu. SOS forest has been working on natural resources management in Cote Divoire. The organization has several professionals, mostly academic recruits, specialized in various aspects. SOS Forest has partnered with government departments, local community base, regional and international organizations in the execution of environmental protection initiatives.

#### Research and education

5.5. In Côte d'Ivoire two stakeholders were identified in the education and research community:

- 5.5.1. **Ocean Research Center (“Centre de Recherches Océanologiques” – CRO)** was founded in 1958 by ORSTOM<sup>10</sup> and handed over to Ivorian authorities in 1992. Located in Abidjan, the CRO has the mission to conduct the necessary research to improve the knowledge of the aquatic environment for its preservation and protection and the implementation of a rational exploitation and management of living aquatic resources. The Director of CRO is Mr. Barthélémy Siaka Bamba. The CRO is structured in three research departments (environment, living aquatic resources and aquaculture) and a scientific and technical information department.
- 5.5.2. **University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny (“Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny” – UFHB)**, previously University of Cocody-Abidjan, the university was established in January 9, 1964 and it is located in the Cocody section of Abidjan. The actual President is Mr. Abou Karamoko. The University hosts about 60,000 students supervised by 1,638 faculty members and 91 researchers. It provides teaching and research missions by 16 structures, including 13 units of training and research, 2 autonomous research centers, a training school and research institutes. The university has developed several studies about

<sup>10</sup> Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office



the coastal erosion in the country such as the “Impacts des houles exceptionnelles sur le littoral ivoirien du Golfe de Guinée” and the Assessment of the Ivorian Coastal Vulnerability. Prof. Éric Valère Djangoua and Prof. Affian were mentioned as the main representatives of UFHB in relation to coastal erosion.

- 5.5.3. **University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing (“Centre Universitaire de Recherche et d’Application en Télédétection” - CURAT)** is part of the University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny. The university structure is dedicated to research and train in remote sensing and geographical information systems (GIS). Its director is Mr. Fernand Koffi Kouame. CURAT was mentioned as stakeholder during the second workshop in relation to the needs of information and research activities.
- 5.5.4. **Institute of Tropical Geography (“Institut de Géographie Tropicale” - IGT).** Established in 1966 under the decree n°66-373, the institute has the following objectives: lead and coordinate the information and training in geography and support national and local authorities and other organizations in geographical issues. The IGT is divided into three research departments: LAMINAT focused on the analysis of natural environments, remote sensing, mapping, landscapes, human geography and seas, Space Systems focused on the study of rural areas and GREN focused on the environment, population and health.
- 5.5.5. **Research Ecology Research Center (“Centre de Recherche en Ecologie” – CRE).** Created under the decree n° 96-613/09-08-96, the center aims to organize, coordinate and conduct ecology research in the country. More concretely, the center’s mains research areas are: integrated management of natural ecosystems, biodiversity conservation and integrated management of anthropized ecosystems. It is carrying out several research programs focused on parks and natural reserves, integrated management of aquatic, terrestrial and urban environments, ecotourism, conservation of natural resources, and management and conservation of protected areas.
- 5.5.6. **Ivorian Center for Economic and Social (“Centre Ivoiriende Recherches Economiques et Sociales” – CIRES).** Established in 1971 under the University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the center assist teachers in conducting their own research to prepare their doctoral thesis and to promote the development of their academic career. CIRES aims to identify economic and social issues in the country and in West Africa.

### Technical and Financial Partners

5.6. The main technical and financial partners identified in relation to the coastal erosion problem are the following:

- 5.6.1. **United Nations Development système (UNDP, UNEP, Unesco, etc. - UN).** Since 1992, Côte d'Ivoire has opted to appoint an Ambassador, Permanent Delegate (APD) to UNESCO, the current APD is Mrs. Denise Houphouët-Boigny. The organization has been active in the country during the last years and has carried out activities related to coastal erosion. In 2012, Grand-Bassam was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site. At that time, UNESCO required the government to spend USD 1.3 million over a four-year period to carry out, among others, measures against coastal erosion and water pollution. Between 2012 and 2013, UNESCO carried out a research project to study the stability of Grand-Bassam, the project involved morpho dynamic modelling of the Comoé River in Grand-Bassam.

Additionally, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF; Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility): it is the UN's capital investment agency for the world's 48 least developed countries. UNCDF's original mandate is to promote economic development in the least developed countries. It acts within its two core areas of expertise: Inclusive Finance and Local Development Finance with concept-proven pilot projects and programs that are later replicated and brought to scale with the help and the add-on financing of other development partners with different and complementary mandates. They have started a program in Côte d'Ivoire, MicroStart Programme, to enhance the access of low-income entrepreneurs to financial services and help them to expand their business, increase their income, and create more employment.

- 5.6.2. **Abidjan Convention (“Convention d’Abidjan” - ABC).** The Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern Africa Region (Abidjan Convention in short), it covers a coastline of approximately 14,000 km in a marine area from Mauritania to South. Abidjan Convention Regional Coordinator is Mr. Abou Bamba. The organization provides an overarching legal framework for all marine-related programs in West, Central and Southern Africa. It aims to protect, conserve and develop the coastal area and its resources. Countries in the Abidjan Convention area: are the following: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Togo. Of these, 17 are currently parties to the Convention.
- 5.6.3. **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** has supported the developed of several reports related to the coastal erosion in West Africa. Furthermore, USAID is active in the country through different programs focused on the coastal erosion problem. These programs further USAID’s global mission of partnering to end extreme poverty and promote resilient and democratic societies. The organization along with the government is working to support the country’s goal of becoming an emerging country by 2020.
- 5.6.4. **World Bank (WB):** is a global partnership fighting poverty worldwide through sustainable solutions. Côte d’Ivoire joined this organization on Mar 11, 1963. As of March 2017, the World Bank was financing 16 active projects in the country. Taking into account the projects still in preparation, financial commitments amounts approximately US\$2.3 billion. In 2016, the World Bank and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), with financial support from the Nordic Development Fund, began the implementation of erosion and adaptation project in the coastal areas of West Africa under the Technical Assistance Programme to the management of West Africa’s coast (WACA - West Africa coastal Areas) including Togo, Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire and Benin.

### Key stakeholders

- 5.7. To assess which are the main stakeholders related to the problem of coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d’Ivoire we followed a combined approach of asking the interviewees and our own assessment based on the following key questions<sup>11</sup>:
- 5.7.1. Legitimacy: does the actor hold an influential position with strong legitimacy?
- 5.7.2. Resources: does the actor dispose of specific material and immaterial resources that allow him to shape the issue at stake?
- 5.7.3. Network: is the actor well interconnected with other influential actors?
- 5.7.4. Overall, is the actor a key stakeholder related to the issue at stake?

The results of this assessment are shown in Figure 1. Next section 6.5 details which are the people leading these organizations. These should be the change agents to consider for designing and implementing effective actions in Côte d’Ivoire related to this problem.

<sup>11</sup> We followed for sections 5.7 and 5.8 (partially) the ideas and graphic figures from the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. East Asia Division, Focal Point and Network, Political Economy and Development PED Network, tool 1: stakeholder analysis (2011).

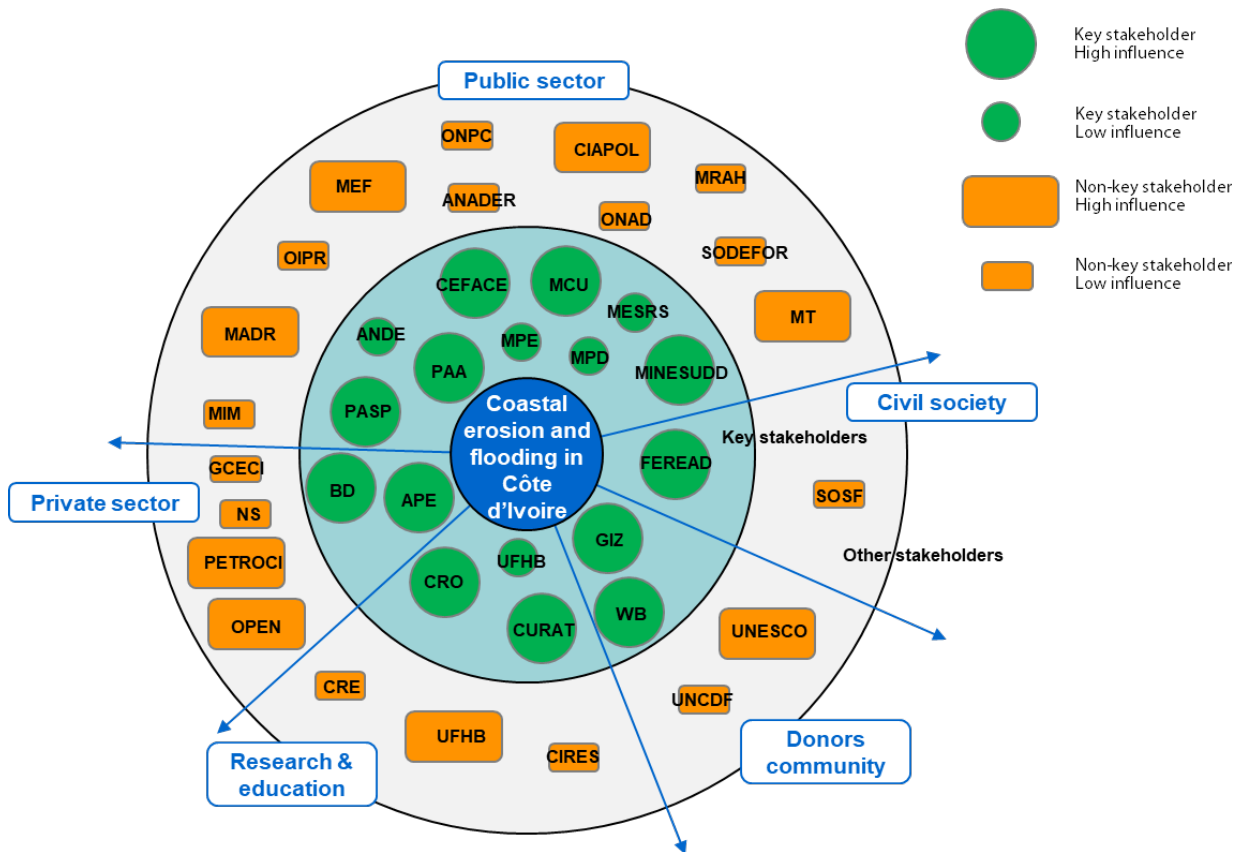
Figure 1. Identification of key stakeholders – Côte d'Ivoire

Group	Stakeholder	Acronym	Legitimacy?	Resources?	Network?	Key stakeholder?
PUBLIC SECTOR	Committee for the Fight Against Coastal Erosion	CFACE	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development	MINESUDD	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Construction, Housing, Urban Sanitation and Urban Development	MCU	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Industry and Mines	MIM				
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	MADR			✓	
	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	MPE	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Planning and Development	MPD	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Tourism	MT			✓	
	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery	MRAH			✓	
	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	MESRS	✓		✓	YES
	Ministry of Economy and Finance	MEF				
	Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre	CIAPOL				
	National Environment Agency	ANDE	✓		✓	YES
	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves	OIPR				
	Forest Development Corporation	SODEFOR				
	National Agency for Rural Development Support	ANADER			✓	
	Autonomous Port of Abidjan	PAA	✓	✓	✓	YES
	Autonomous Port of San Pedro	PASP	✓	✓	✓	YES
	National Civil Protection Office	ONPC			✓	
	National Office of Sanitation and Drainage	ONAD	✓			
Sub-prefectures of Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam	GL&GB	✓		✓	YES	
PRIVATE SECTOR / ECONOMIC OPERATORS	Norda Stelo	NS		✓		
	BeDevelopment	BD	✓		✓	YES
	General Confederation of Enterprises in Cote d'Ivoire	GCECI			✓	
	National Society of Petroleum Operations in Côte d'Ivoire	PETROCI			✓	
	African Petroleum	APE		✓	✓	YES
	Ophir Energy	OPEN		✓		
CIVIL SOCIETY	Federation of NGO Networks and Associations of the Environment	FEREAD			✓	YES
	SOS Forest	SOSF				
RESEARCH & EDUCATION	Ocean Research Center	CRO	✓		✓	YES
	University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny	UFHB	✓		✓	YES
	University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing	CURAT	✓		✓	YES
	Institute of Tropical Geography	IGT	✓			
	Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research	CIRES				
Ecology Research Center	CRE					
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO			✓	
	United Nations Capital Development Fund	UNCDF		✓		
	German Cooperation Agency	GIZ		✓	✓	YES
	World Bank	WB	✓	✓	✓	YES

**Mapping of stakeholders**

5.8. The visual representation of the stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire, which are the key stakeholders and those with estimated stronger influence in relation to coastal erosion and flooding are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Stakeholders map – Côte d'Ivoire



**6. Main challenges, barriers and governance issues**

**Context**

6.1. Based on our analysis, there are some key aspects that frame the problem of coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire:

- 6.1.1. Côte d'Ivoire, one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, has entered lately into a period of political stability. The recent presidential elections in 2015 gave President Ouattara continuity in his mandate. There is pressure to further implement structurally-oriented reforms related to the security apparatus, judicial reform and decentralization.
- 6.1.2. Côte d'Ivoire does not have an integral environmental policy. Ouattara's government has slowly started to develop its own strategy through a new framework law on sustainable development that was promulgated in July 2014. While the law alludes to the implementation of a set of policy instruments, nothing has materialized yet. Enforcement of laws appears to be a problem as well. For example, the stock of virgin forest has been completely destroyed despite the existence of strict regulations since the 1990s restricting commercial logging and agricultural encroachment.

- 6.1.3. Construction regulation has not been enough to stop the urban development in the coastal areas. Additionally, construction processes have contaminated the environment (due for example to ineffective waste and debris disposal) and the local practice of extracting sand from the beaches for construction purposes has accelerated the coastal erosion problem.
- 6.1.4. The Ivorian coastline covers an area of 23,253 km<sup>2</sup> (7% of the area of the country) along 566 km of coast line. The coastline includes a 1,200 km<sup>2</sup> coastal lagoon system and 1,200 km<sup>2</sup> continental shelf. The large rivers (Cavally, Sassandra, Bandama and Comoé) drain the country from the North to the South and flow into the ocean either directly or via a lagoon.
- 6.1.5. Côte d'Ivoire put in place in 2012 the National Program for the Climate Change ("Programme National Changement Climatique" - PNCC) with the aim of coordinating and promoting the measures and strategies for the fight against climate change. The National Strategy Against Climate Change ("Stratégie Nationale de Lutte contre les Changements Climatiques 2015-2020") was finally adopted in 2014<sup>12</sup>.
- 6.1.6. As of 2016, the Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development is working on a draft law on management of the coastal areas ("Avant-projet de loi sur la gestion du littoral"). In March 2015, all the public and private stakeholders got together in a workshop in Dabou to discuss the draft law.
- 6.1.7. Waste and debris are accumulating in Côte d'Ivoire's beaches and marine environments. Plastic waste fills many beaches and affects fishing activities. Most of the marine debris is generated from land activities, through the disposal into drains and water courses. There is need for a big sociocultural change in Côte d'Ivoire related to waste disposal and how it affects the environment.
- 6.1.8. Sand mining is also a big concern in Côte d'Ivoire. Although regulated by the Government, illegal activities seem to be a bigger problem than in the other countries object of the study.
- 6.1.9. Civil society organizations have struggled during the civil conflicts in the last decades, but now there are several NGOs supporting the fight against the coastal erosion problem in the area. As an example, FEREAD (Federation of NGO Networks and Associations of the Environment) has been growing since its creation in 2012. At the moment, the organization comprises more than 850 members, including NGOs and Ivorian associations.

## Challenges

- 6.2. The main challenges related to coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire, based on our investigation are:
  - 6.2.1. One of the most commented challenges has been the lack of protection measures along the country's coastal area. This would help to reduce the impact of the erosion caused by, among others, rising sea level and weather inclemency. It would also help to conserve the coastal natural resources and ecosystems, and the infrastructure located in the affected areas.
  - 6.2.2. Weak regulation of the construction activity and the use of natural resources in the coastal areas. Construction-related stakeholders and local communities need support to achieve construction best practices and stop definitively sand mining, which is a usual practice in the country. Sensitization and awareness measures on the relation between sand mining and coastal erosion are adequate measures that could be carried out.
  - 6.2.3. Need to rehabilitate and maintain the most affected areas was also commented by the interviewees as a challenge. The country has several mangrove ecosystems that need to be preserved. As an example, several studies have confirmed that estuarine ecosystems with intact mangroves have a sediment accretion while areas cleared of mangroves had sediment erosion.
  - 6.2.4. Lack of technical support and research activities were also commented by the interviewees as a challenge. The decision makers need technical assistance to have a better understanding about the key factors that are increasing the vulnerability of the communities, ecosystems, and assets along the country's coast. This kind of support will imply the development of coastal studies and improving the knowledge about the affected zones and the solutions that may work better for each particular spot.

<sup>12</sup>Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement Durable Direction Générale de l'Environnement, "Programme National Changement Climatique (PNCC)", 2014

- 6.2.5. Lack of knowledge and information of local residents is another of the challenges that the country faces in terms of coastal erosion. Local residents and communities are not able to find new income generating activities. Supporting traditional ways of earning their lives and helping them to find new ways could be effective actions for coastal communities.
- 6.3. The challenges as mentioned in the questionnaires by the interviewees are shown in the following figure:

**Figure 3. Main challenges related to Coastal Management in Côte d'Ivoire**

**Main challenges related to Coastal Erosion and Adaptation - Côte d'Ivoire**



Source: consultants' survey to stakeholders

**Barriers to coordination**

- 6.4. Based on our research, the main barriers to effective coastal protection actions in Côte d'Ivoire are (in this order):
- 6.4.1. Overall there is a clear perception of lack of coordination and communication between government departments in the planning exercises and actions performed to combat coastal erosion. The development of uncoordinated measures has a limited impact compared to a global and integrated approach.
- 6.4.2. There is a lack of integrated information across the country on coastal erosion. Data needs to be generated in standard formats and broadly shared among the research bodies and the decision makers. Additionally, some interviewees complained about institutions holding on their information and not really wanting to share relevant data, which results in unproductive use of coastal resources.
- 6.4.3. Financial issues are another clear barrier. Budgetary constraints to carry out environmental studies and implement measures, slow mobilization of funding in local governments and the absence of a map of financial resources, have hindered the development of coastal protection projects in the country during the last years.
- 6.4.4. Lack of integrated coastal management policies and practices is another of the most commented barriers. Some respondents identified a more solid legal context and sectoral planning approach as necessary to ensure coordinated activity in coastal issues. The absence of integrated processes of decision-making in coastal management, along with the lack of cooperation between organizations and institutions, are hampering the execution of the interventions.

- 6.4.5. Other barriers mentioned included lack of local participation in coastal management and planning issues, stakeholders' differences and discrepancies and the need to coordinate the allocation of projects to the various organizations involved in the coastal management.

### Agents of change

- 6.4. Based on the interviews and the identification of key stakeholders, the study concludes that the following people are the key agents of change for any further initiative in the field of coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire:

6.4.1. Central government:

- Mrs. Anne Desirée Ouloto (Minister of Environment)
- Mr. Claude Isaac De (Minister of Construction and Urban Planning)
- Mr. Thierry Tanoh (Minister of Petroleum and Energy)
- Mrs. Nialé Kaba (Minister of Planning and Development)
- Mrs. Ramata Ly-Bakayoko (Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research)
- Mr. Ochou Abé Delfin (Inspector General of the Environment, National Focal Point RRC)
- Mr. GBE Didié (Director, ANDE)
- Mr. Hien Sie (General Director, PAA)
- Mr. Marcel Hilaire Lamizana (General Director, PASP)
- Mr. Jean Djaya (Mayor of Grand- Lahou)

6.4.2. Private sector and Civil Society:

- Mr. Cédric A. Lombardo (Associate Director, BeDevelopment)
- Mr. Jules Koffi Loukou (President, FEREAS)
- Mr. David King (Non-Executive Chairman, African Petroleum)

6.4.3. Research and academics:

- Mr. Barthélémy Siaka Bamba (Director, CRO)
- Mr. Abou Karamoko (President of UFHB)
- Mr. Fernand Koffi Kouame (Director of CURAT)

6.4.4. Technical and Financial Partners:

- Mr. Abou Bamba (Abidjan Convention Regional Coordinator)
- Mrs. Denise Houphouet-Boigny (Ambassador Permanent Delegate, UNESCO)

### Actions needed

- 6.5. Our research investigated what actions are needed from the different stakeholders in order to mitigate coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire in a more coordinated way. Figure 4 collects the different proposed actions and which stakeholders should be involved in each.



**Figure 4. List of main actions to combat coastal erosion in Côte d'Ivoire and stakeholders involved**

No.	Initiative	Stakeholders involved
1	Develop decision making mechanisms and at national and local levels for coastal erosion issues, and apply state of the art technology into the decision making process	All
2	Create communication and coordination mechanisms among involved stakeholders and take advantage of synergies	All
3	Improve the regulatory and legal framework of the construction sector and establish specific measures against the extraction of sand in beaches	CENTRAL GOVT.
4	Provide technical support to the stakeholders to find the key factors that are increasing the vulnerability of the communities, ecosystems, and assets along the country's coast.	TFP, CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVT.
5	Carry out a detailed study about the key erosion spots along the country coast line, identifying priority areas	TFP, CENTRAL GOVT.
6	Improve allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes to carry out coastal projects	CENTRAL GOVT.
7	Provide and develop scientific information to the decision makers to help them to have a better understanding of the coastal environment	TFP, CENTRAL GOVT. AND RESEARCH AND ACADEMICS
8	Technical capacity building for national, local governments and NGOs	TFP, CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVT. AND NGOS
9	Foster integrated research and promote information sharing among key research institutes and teams	RESEARCH AND ACADEMICS
11	Public awareness and sensitization measures with coastal communities, especially in pollution and sand mining.	NGOs AND PRIVATE SECTOR

## 7. Potential investments related to coastal protection

- 7.1. Grand-Bassam, a town in South-East Côte d'Ivoire, lying East of Abidjan, is one of the country's zones most affected by the coastal erosion. A decade ago, several artificial dunes were developed to protect the coast, but all of them have collapsed under the pressure from the sea. In 2012, Grand-Bassam was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site<sup>13</sup>. As previously mentioned this implied formulating certain studies regarding coastal erosion. One of the most commented solutions to solve the erosion problem in the zone (including Assinie, located 80 kilometers East of Abidjan) has been the re-opening of the mouth of the Comoé River. The project would create an access from the Comoé River to the lagoon, which stretches for up to 100 kilometers along the coastline. This connection would help to move the heavy deposits of silt from the river to the coastal area creating a natural protection barrier.
- 7.2. Another of the most affected areas in the country is Grand-Lahou, located at approximately 100 kilometers West of Abidjan. The coastal erosion has destroyed the old town and the lighthouse. In 1973, following widespread destruction, Grand-Lahou was relocated 18 km inland and the population migrated westward to Bandama River. Another example of the coastal destruction is the town of Lahou Kpanda, a fishing village located in a small sandy strip of land 18 km from Grand Lahou, which is close to disappear.
- 7.3. The coast line in the Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam areas is continuously retreating between 1 m and 2 m per year, but additionally, punctually extreme climate events are able to cause erosion of up 20 meters per year. Construction of dams in the Sassandra and Bandama rivers has resulted in loss of catchment area for sediment, which has affected to both Grand-Lahou and Grand-Bassam areas. During the second workshop, it was mentioned that the areas have been studied and several reports have been developed, Mr. Ochou commented that there are identified measures that need financing to be carried out.

<sup>13</sup> UNESCO <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1322>



- 7.4. Grand-Lahou has recently held the country's national coastal areas and climate change workshop, which was organized by the MINESUDD and the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) of the World Bank. During the meeting, several studies were presented, which concluded that the cities of San Pedro, Grand-Lahou, Port-Bouet, Grand-Bassam and Assini are the most vulnerable and most affected by coastal erosion.
- 7.5. San Pedro coast is also affected by coastal erosion, but less than the two above mentioned areas. According to a study developed by the University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, UFR SSMT, UNESCO, Port Autonomous of Abidjan, the "Centre de Recherches Oceanologiques" CRO and Port Autonomous of San Pedro<sup>14</sup>, the erosion during the period 2007-2009 eliminated 3 meters of coast in San Pedro.
- 7.6. There is at the moment a new center under development to manage the information related to coastal erosion issues. The center is being developed with the support of, among others, Mr. Ochou Abé Delfin, who chaired the second workshop and the consultants had the opportunity to discuss with him as key national expert about the challenges and opportunities in coastal erosion and flooding in the country.
- 7.7. Based on our research the most commented types of investments related to coastal erosion in Côte d'Ivoire were the following:
- Hard engineering works: coastal and lagoon protection infrastructure are very much needed along the 566 km of coast line of the country
  - Research activities: standardization of data and information sharing
  - Information and early warning systems
  - Technical studies: detailed studies identifying erosion spots and recommending measures are needed
  - Soft engineering projects at local level: vegetation planting activities, forbidding and enforcing sand mining, beach nourishment, beach cleaning...
  - Support tourism, including ecotourism, and fishing
  - Restore ecosystems and preserve areas with green or natural infrastructure

<sup>14</sup> University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, UFR SSMT, UNESCO, Port Autonomous of Abidjan, the "Centre de Recherches Oceanologiques" CRO and Port Autonomous of San Pedro, National report on sea level observing activities, 2011.

Figure 5. Key erosion spots along Côte d'Ivoire's coast



## 8. Conclusions and recommendations

- 8.1. Côte d'Ivoire's macroeconomic situation is improving fast, the country's economy has grown close to two digits for the last three years and the country is profiting from good dynamic exports. The country along with the support of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative has entered on the Eurobond market. The current government, established after the 2010 presidential elections, has been focused on economic reforms (promotion of private investment and reorganization of key sectors) and social policies (education system and basic health services). The country has more than 50 different ethnic groups. Côte d'Ivoire's politics remain internationalized, although the violent conflict has come to an end. French military forces and the United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNOCI) remain in the country. Côte d'Ivoire does not have an integral environmental policy and as of 2016, the Ministry of Healthiness, Environment and Sustainable Development is working on a draft law on management of the coastal areas. CSOs are still in a weaker position than in more stable neighbor countries. Sand mining and marine pollution are also very present in the country's coastal areas, with low levels of applicable regulation and enforcement.
- 8.2. This study identifies, based on a series of interviews and field visits (Grand Lahou, Abidjan), the stakeholders related to the problem of coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire. The key stakeholders are then identified according to their levels of legitimacy, resources and interconnections, and all the actors are mapped in a visual graph, marking those with higher influence in relation to the issue at stake. The research identified the main agents of change, as people leading the key stakeholders (see section 6.5).
- 8.3. The main challenges that the country faces related to coastal protection are: (i) development of protection measures along the coastal areas; (ii) weak regulation of the construction activity; (iii) need to rehabilitate and maintain the most affected areas; (iv) absence of technical support and lack of research activities and (v) lack of knowledge and information of local residents.
- 8.4. The main barriers to carry out efficient and integrated coastal management measures in Côte d'Ivoire are the following: (i) lack of coordination and communication between government departments in the planning exercises and actions performed; (ii) lack of integrated information across the country on coastal erosion; (iii) financial barriers, such as budgetary constraints to carry out environmental studies and implement measures,

slow mobilization of funding in local governments and the absence of a map of financial resources and (iv) lack of integrated coastal management policies and practices.

8.5. Considering the list of main actions needed and the potential investments to combat coastal erosion and flooding in Côte d'Ivoire, the study concludes on the following recommendations:

- 8.5.1. Improve coordination mechanisms to foster collaboration and interaction in the decision-making process at national and local levels for coastal erosion issues and support the central government in capacity building programs.
- 8.5.2. Carry out protect measures including hard engineering projects along the 566 km of the country's coastal line coordinated at national level and soft engineering projects in specific areas developed in close relationship with local communities and NGOs. Include public awareness and sensitization campaigns as part of these investments.
- 8.5.3. Strengthen the capabilities of the Ocean Research Center (CRO) and the University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing (CURAT) to provide scientific information to decision makers, to carry out research activities (standardization of data and information sharing) and to develop new technical studies on coastal erosion.
- 8.5.4. Support the development of new policies and a stronger regulatory framework to protect the coast including better regulation of the construction sector and local urban planning processes, with specific measures against the extraction of sand in beaches
- 8.5.5. Provide support to the fishing and tourism industries, providing new income generating activities for coastal communities. Collaborate with NGOs for these actions.

## Appendix 1. List of interviewees

No	Name	Institution
1	Guede Gboazo	Norda Stelo
2	Amani Etche Mireille	CIAPOL
3	Brou Yao Bernard	PNUD, Abidjan
4	Hillihase Bakayoko	Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Reserves
5	Djagoua Eric Valere	Univ. Felix Houphouet Bogny / Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement Durable
6	Koya Natoueu Jean Claude	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine et du Développement Durable
7	Konan Angamar	Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
8	Dangul Nadi Paul	IGT
9	Gole Digbo Paulin	Marie de Grand – Lahou
10	Komena Kouadio Boniface	CIRES
11	Yedoh Lath Guilloume	Conseil Regional des Grands Ports
12	Konassi Konaleon Hervé	Université Jean-Lorougnon-Guédé (Daloa)
13	Memmeuh Mingueu Paul	Marie de Grand-Lahou
14	Mobio Abalca Brice Hervé	CURAT
15	Dibi N'da Hayppolite	CURAT
16	Kindia Boni Narcisse	SODEXAM
17	Gede Gboazo	Norda Stelo
18	Brou Yao Bernard	PNUD
19	Ochou Abé Delfin	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable / UFHB
20	Tape Alphonse	SODEFOR
21	Wognin Ama Valérie Irma	UFHB

## Appendix 2. List of participants in the workshop of October 18, 2016 (Abidjan)

No.	Nom et prenom	Structure	Fonction
1	Yao Yao Maximin	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Conseiller Municipal
2	Yedoh Lath Guillaume	1er Vice Président Conseil Regional CI	1er Vice President
3	Komena Kouadio Boniface	CIRES / UAO	Enseignant / chercheur
4	Prof. Wagenin Valerie	Université Felix Houphouet Boigny	Enseignant / chercheur
5	Coulibaly Seydon	FEM	Assistant en Environnement
6	Memmeuth Minguen Paul	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Conseiller Municipal
7	Adiko Eustache	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Chargé de Communication
8	Konan Luc	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Chef des services techniques
9	Coulibaly H. Kaim	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Conseiller Municipal
10	Frankan Alain	Mairie de Grand Lahou	-
11	Konassi Konakon Hervé	Université de Daloa	Enseignant / chercheur
12	Lohoré Berthe	Conseil Regional Grands Ponts	Directeur
13	Gnackaby Danielle	Direction Regional Grands Ponts	DR
14	Kpela Chysanthe	Norda Stelo	Ingénieur chargé des projets
15	Ochou Abé Delfin	Ministry Environnement et Développement Durable	Inspecteur General Envir.
16	Gole Digbo Paulin	Mairie de Grand Lahou	Ex- Dir. Technique
17	Tape Bi Alphonse	Sodefor	DCG Korhogo
18	Tahi Niamkey Georges	Mairie Grand Bassam	Mairie Adjoint
19	Kindia Boni Narcisse	Sodexam	Chargé d'Etudes Environnementales et Climatiques
20	Guede Gboazo	Norda Stelo	DDE
21	Yeo Kassoum	OIPR	Chargé d'Etudes
22	Dangui Nadi Paul	IGT/UFHB	Enseignant / chercheur
23	Anenam Jean Angels	PUNEDD/PMCC	Point focal

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