

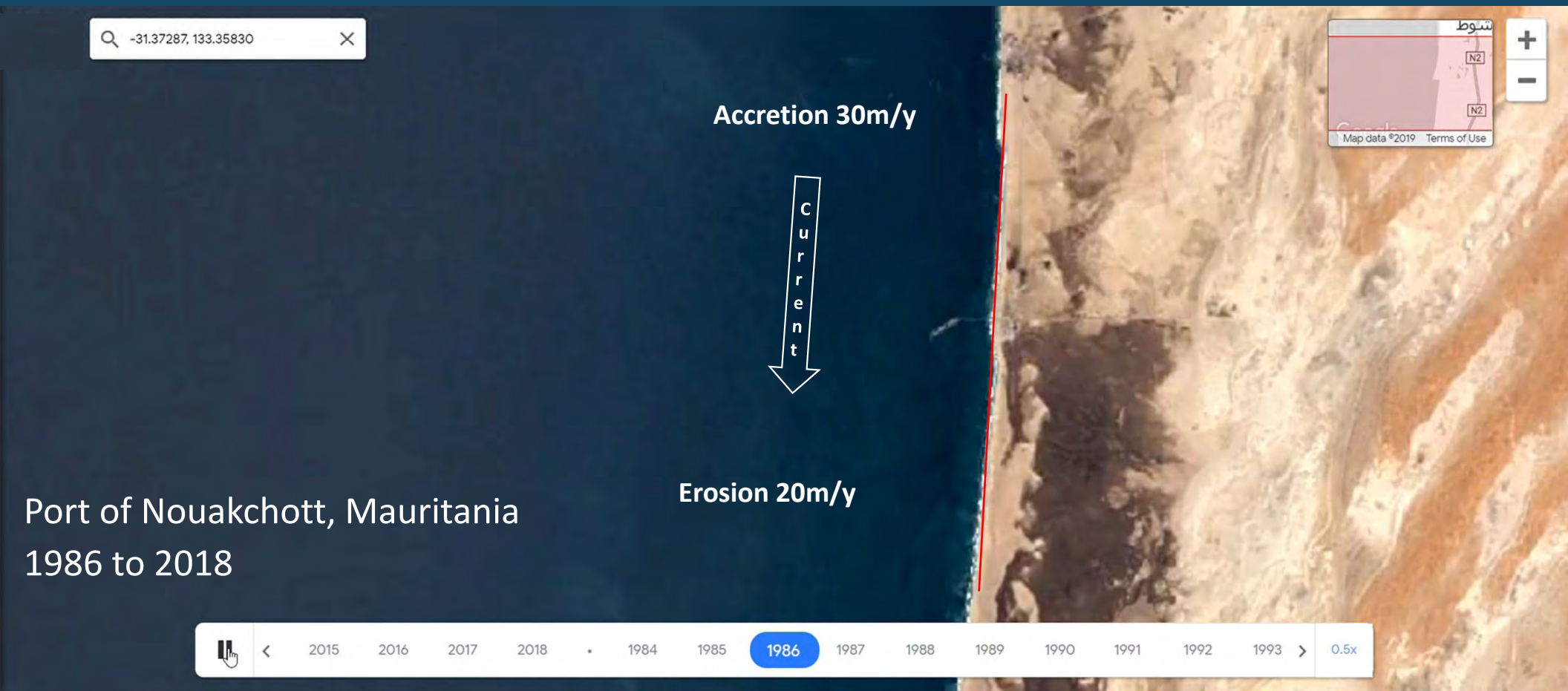


West Africa Coastal Areas
Management Program

Introduction to WACA

- WACA is the West Africa Coastal Areas Program
- Initiated at COP21, and launched in 2018, WACA was developed in partnership with the West African people who live on the coast and depend on it for their livelihoods, nutrition, food security, and prosperity.
- The program supports countries' effort to improve the management of their shared coastal resources and reduce the natural and man-made risks affecting coastal communities.

Coastal Erosion = function of (Longshore Current + Built Infrastructure + Sand Mining + Mangrove Loss + Sea-level rise + Land subsidence + Floods)



Saint-Louis, Senegal



Costly
Multi-sectorial
Technically complex
Requires long-term commitment

HOT SPOT : GRAND-LAHOU Cote d'Ivoire

**Mobilité de la passe
du Bandama**

←
**Régression du cordon
sur 1,5km depuis 1993**



Hauhouot, Pourinet

**Recul du TC : - 13 m soit 2m/an
entre 2008 et 2014**

Senegal

Mauritania

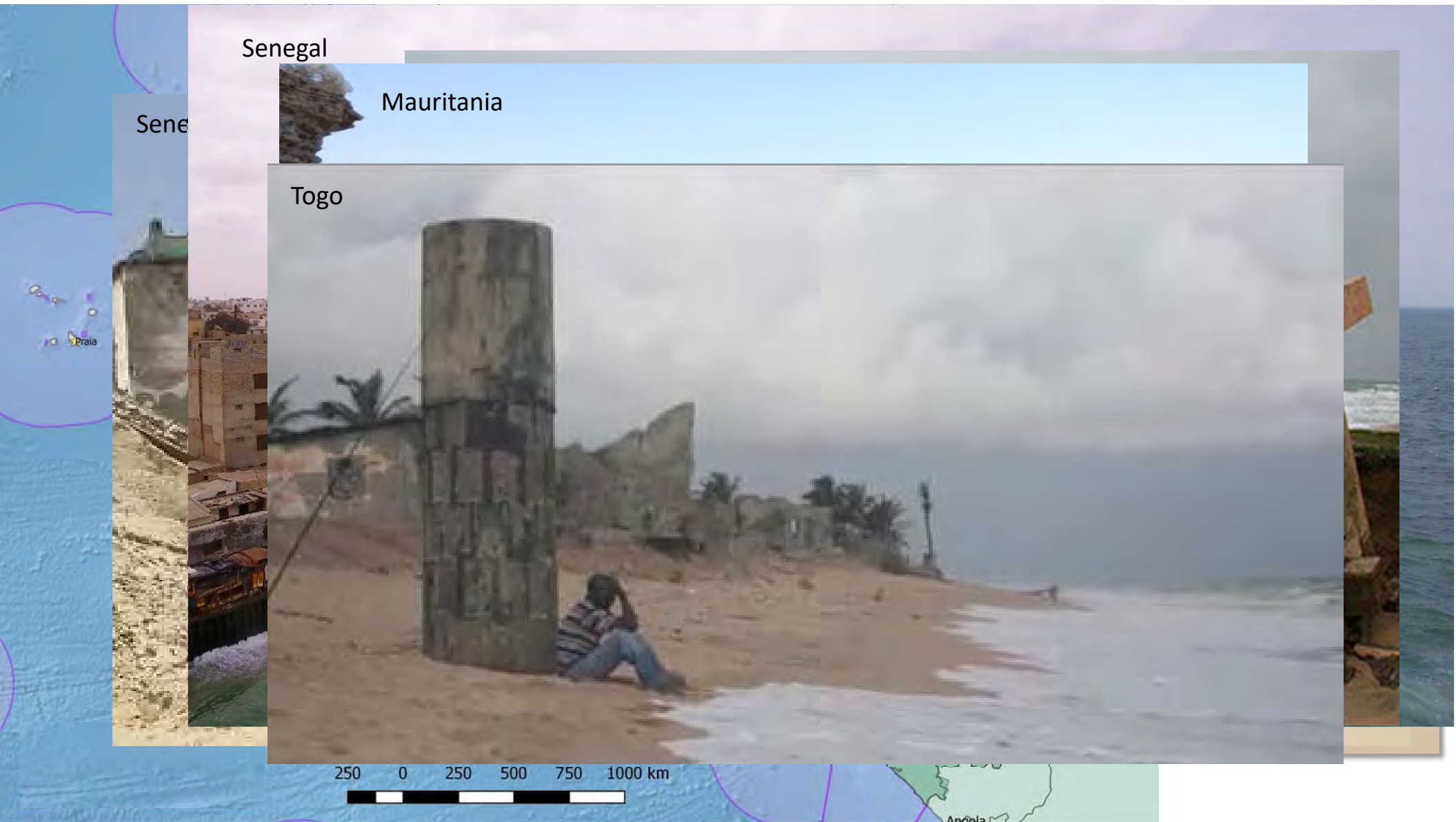
Togo

Sene

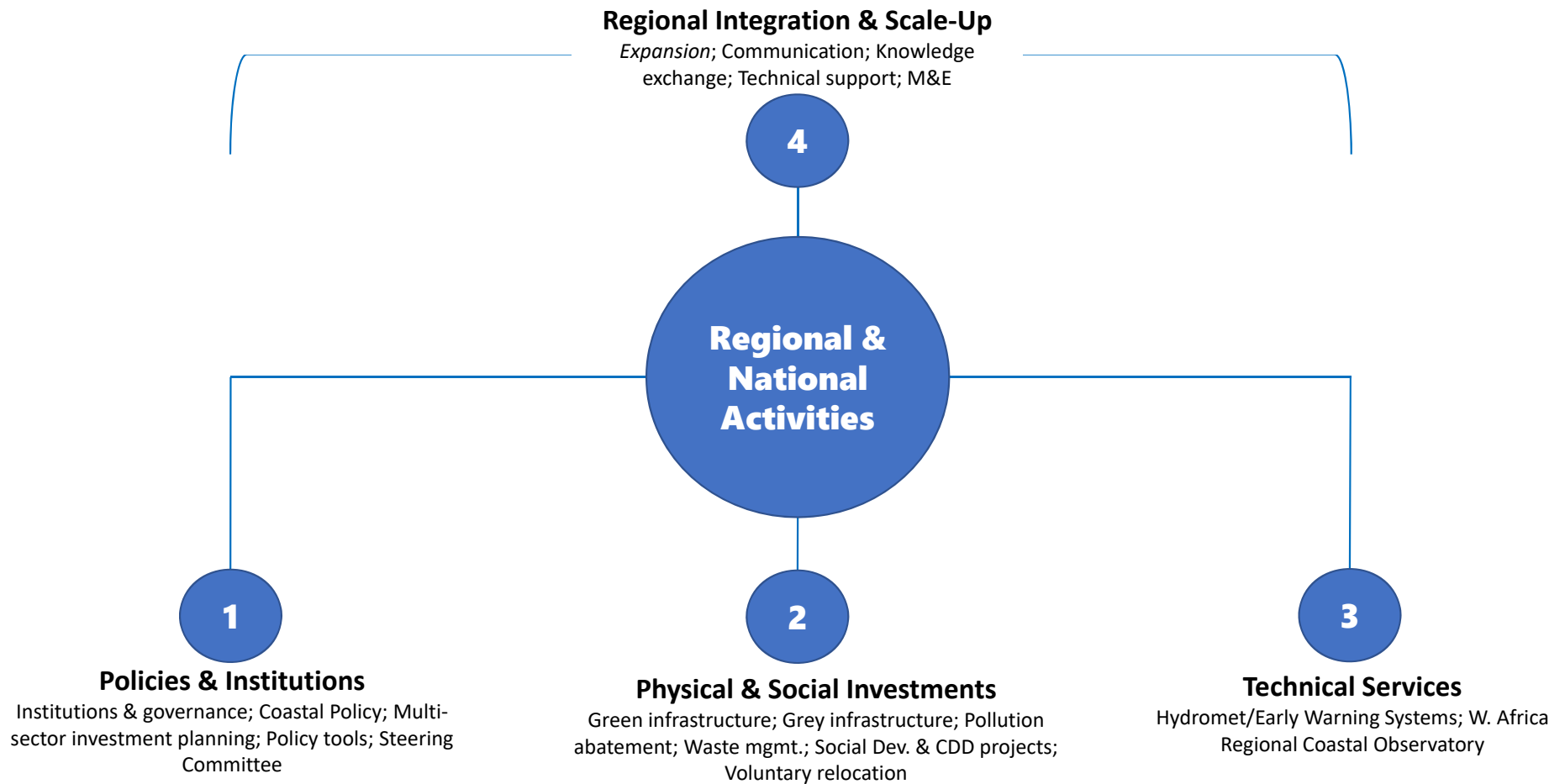
Praia

250 0 250 500 750 1000 km

Arróla



WACA's Unique Approach



The Geography



Western Africa!

First 6: MR, SN, CI, TG, BN, STP

Next: Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria

Working with Partners: NDF,
GFDRR, France, Spain, Japan,
India, and many others

West African Institutions:
WAEMU, ECOWAS, ABC, CSE,
IUCN

WACA Program

- **WACA Resilience Investment Project (ResIP) – Country-Executed**
 - Objective to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa, measured by # of households less exposed to erosion, flooding and pollution, and by a by regional integration among institutions, countries, and for the Observatory (Monitoring risks)
 - 5-year, \$225m client-executed investment project benefiting six countries (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, and Togo).
 - Regional integration assured by a four regional organizations (WAEMU, Abidjan Convention, Centre de Suivi Ecologique, and IUCN)
- **WACA Platform – World Bank-Executed now, later hand-over to African Institution(s)**
 - Objective is to support partner countries in achieving coastal resilience in Western Africa by scaling-up finance with knowledge, expertise and dialogue as enabling conditions

WACA Platform



Knowledge

Accelerate transfer knowledge

- Strategic identification of investment needs - **MSIP**
- Organize knowledge exchanges - **KE**
- Connect countries with appropriate expertise – Technical Advisory Committee - **ITAC**
- Go-to place for data on hazards, vulnerability, and exposure in West Africa - **Observatory**
- Build capacity of West African individuals and organizations - **ACECoR**



Finance

Simplify process for investment

- Linking donors and private sector finance to resilience investments - **Marketplace**
- Facilitate access to trust fund resources for technical assistance, analytics, and possibly investments
- Develop and pilot innovative financing mechanisms – **The Fund**
- Develop standards for investment and performance - **Ports, Tourism Charters**

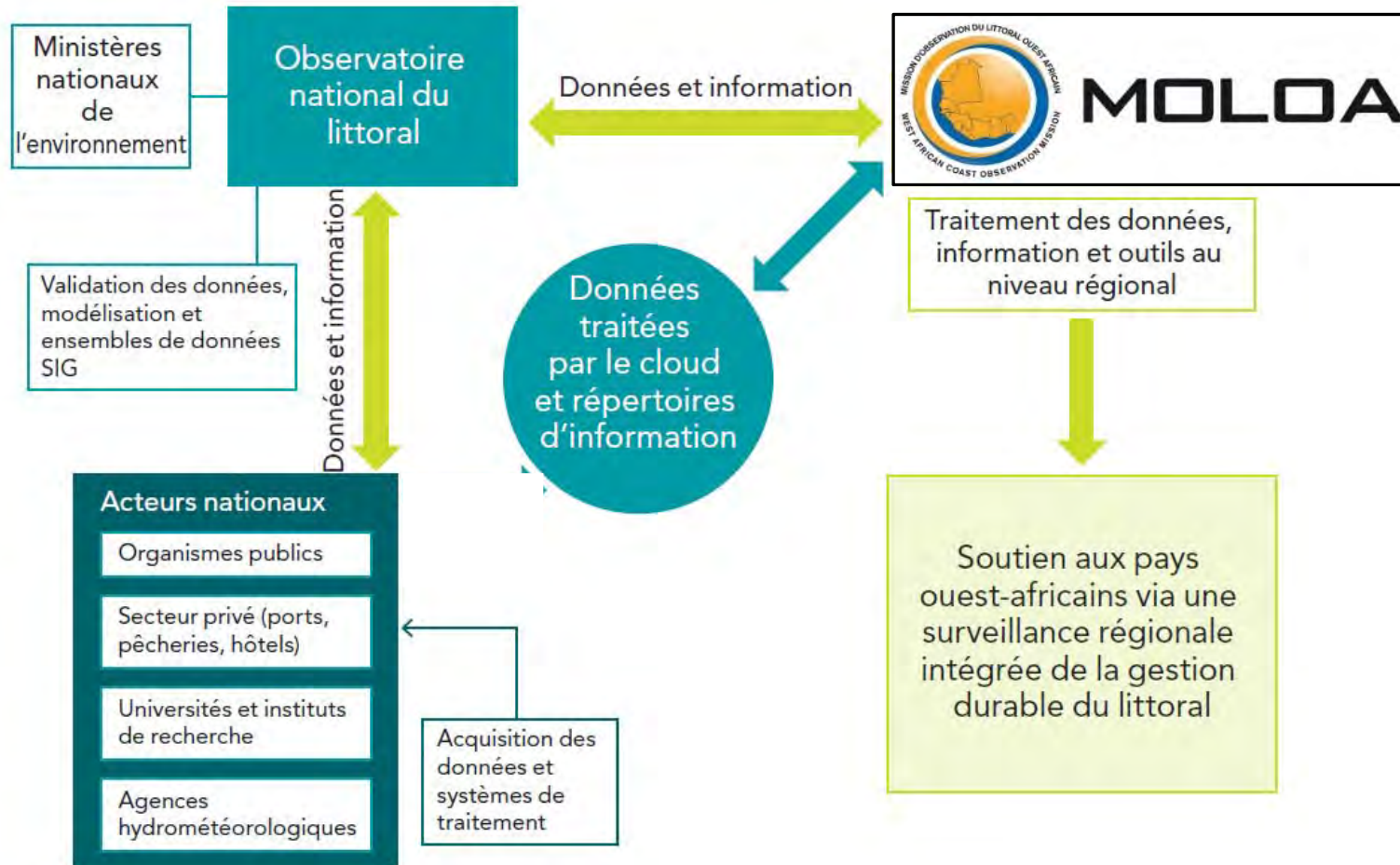


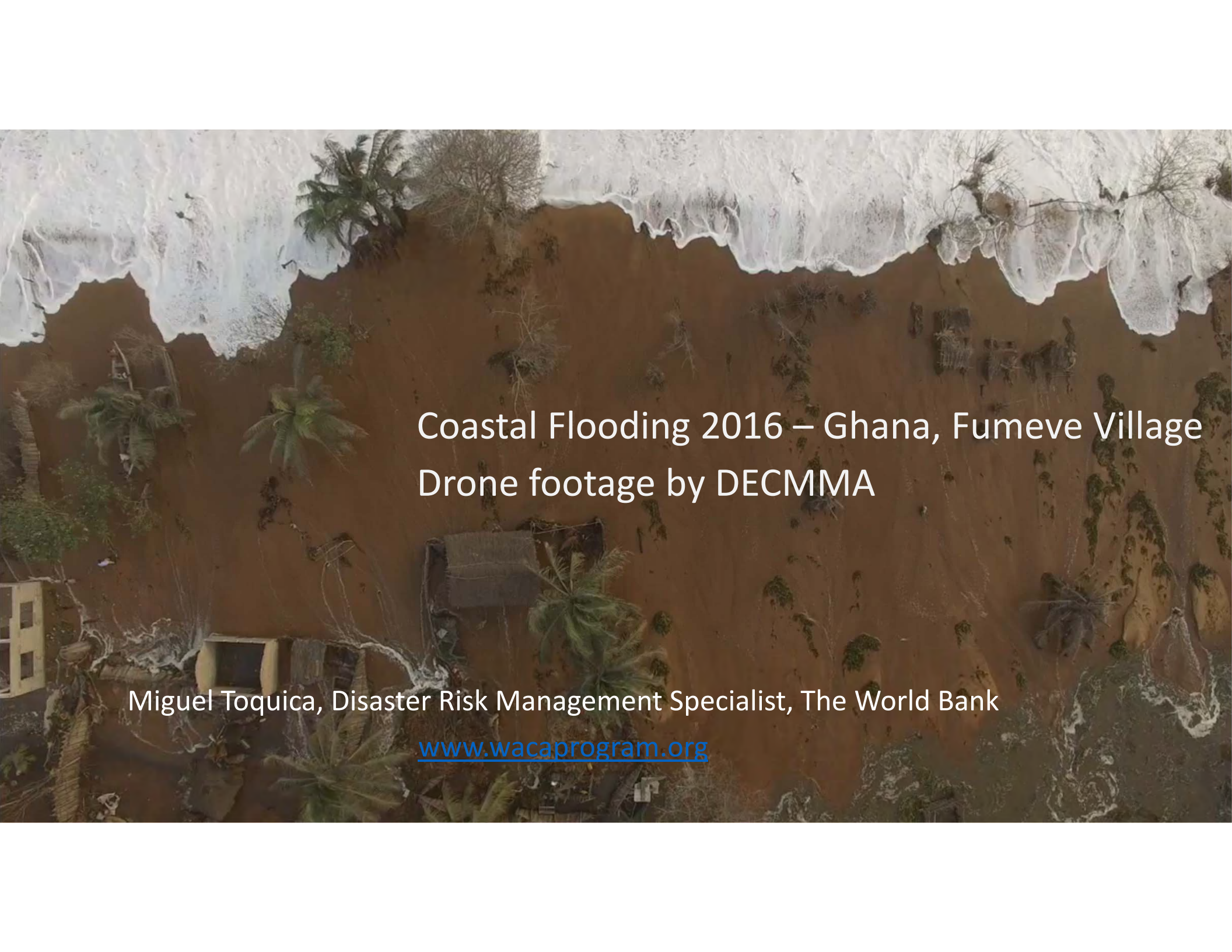
Dialogue

Facilitate political and technical dialogue

- Convene high-level political dialogue - **WAEMU, ECOWAS, ABC, ...**
- Foster regional and bilateral technical dialogue - **Forum**
- Local Action and Community Engagement - **LACE**

National to Regional networks for Coastal Observation

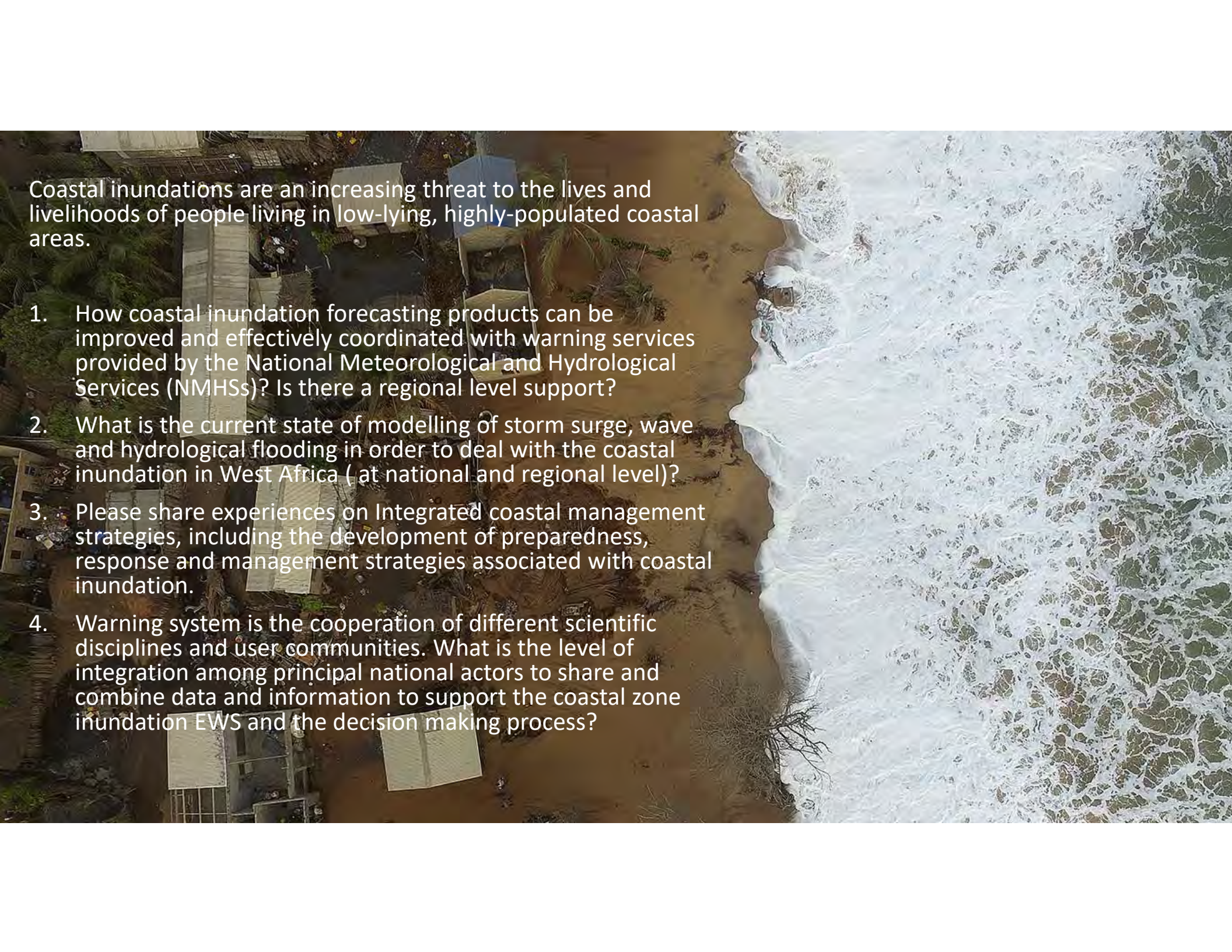




Coastal Flooding 2016 – Ghana, Fumeve Village Drone footage by DECMMA

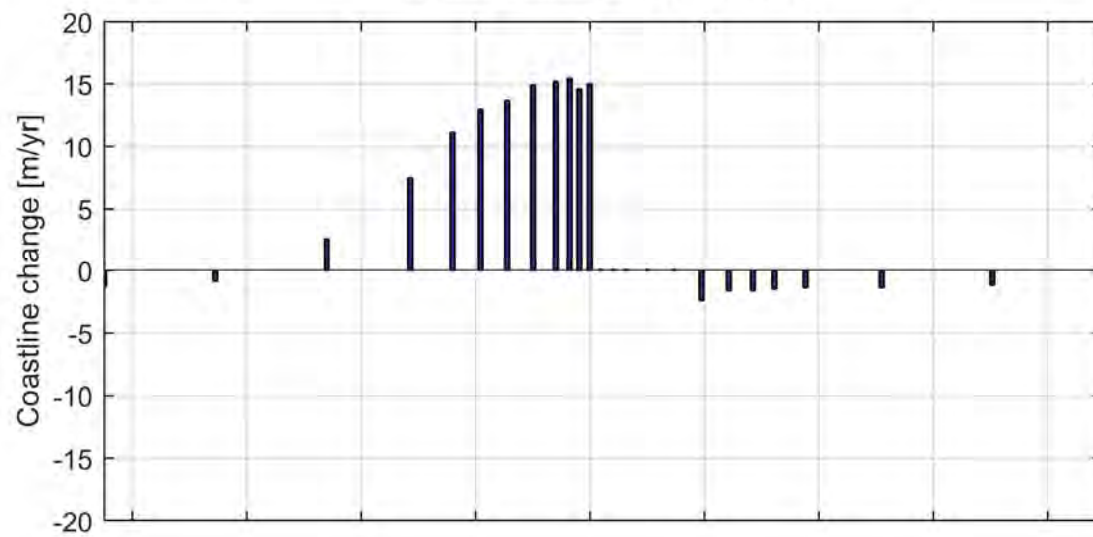
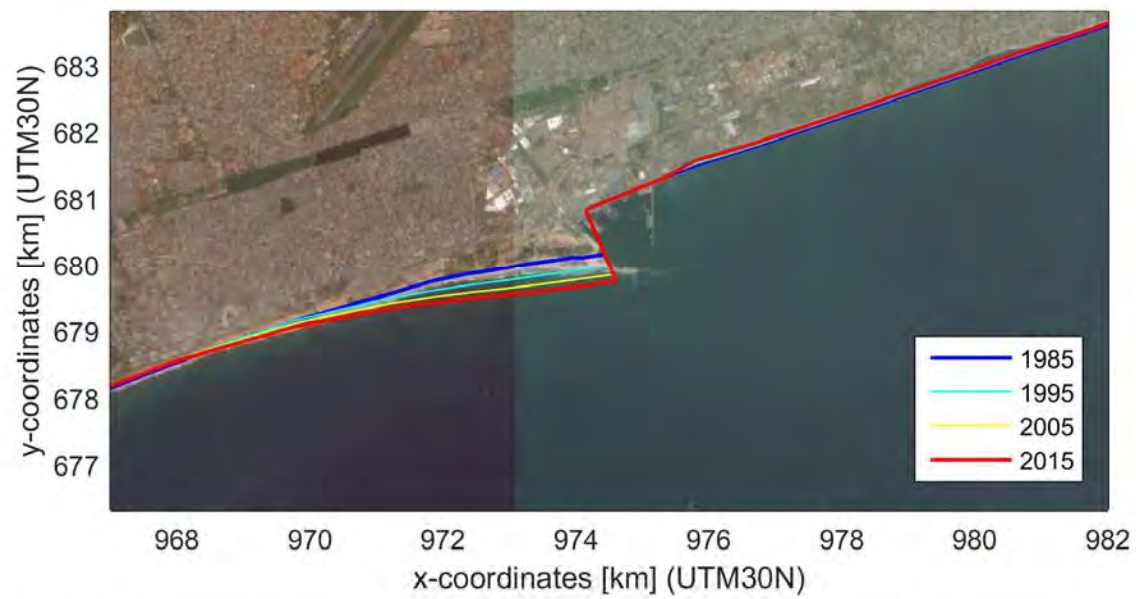
Miguel Toquica, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, The World Bank

www.wacaprogram.org

An aerial photograph showing a coastal area with several small, simple houses and structures partially submerged in brown, muddy floodwater. The water is turbulent, with white foam from breaking waves visible on the right side of the image. The houses have corrugated metal roofs, and some are surrounded by lush green vegetation that is also partially underwater.

Coastal inundations are an increasing threat to the lives and livelihoods of people living in low-lying, highly-populated coastal areas.

1. How coastal inundation forecasting products can be improved and effectively coordinated with warning services provided by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs)? Is there a regional level support?
2. What is the current state of modelling of storm surge, wave and hydrological flooding in order to deal with the coastal inundation in West Africa (at national and regional level)?
3. Please share experiences on Integrated coastal management strategies, including the development of preparedness, response and management strategies associated with coastal inundation.
4. Warning system is the cooperation of different scientific disciplines and user communities. What is the level of integration among principal national actors to share and combine data and information to support the coastal zone inundation EWS and the decision making process?















Landsat 8
24 November 2015

2 km



Sentinel-2A
2 June 2016

2 km



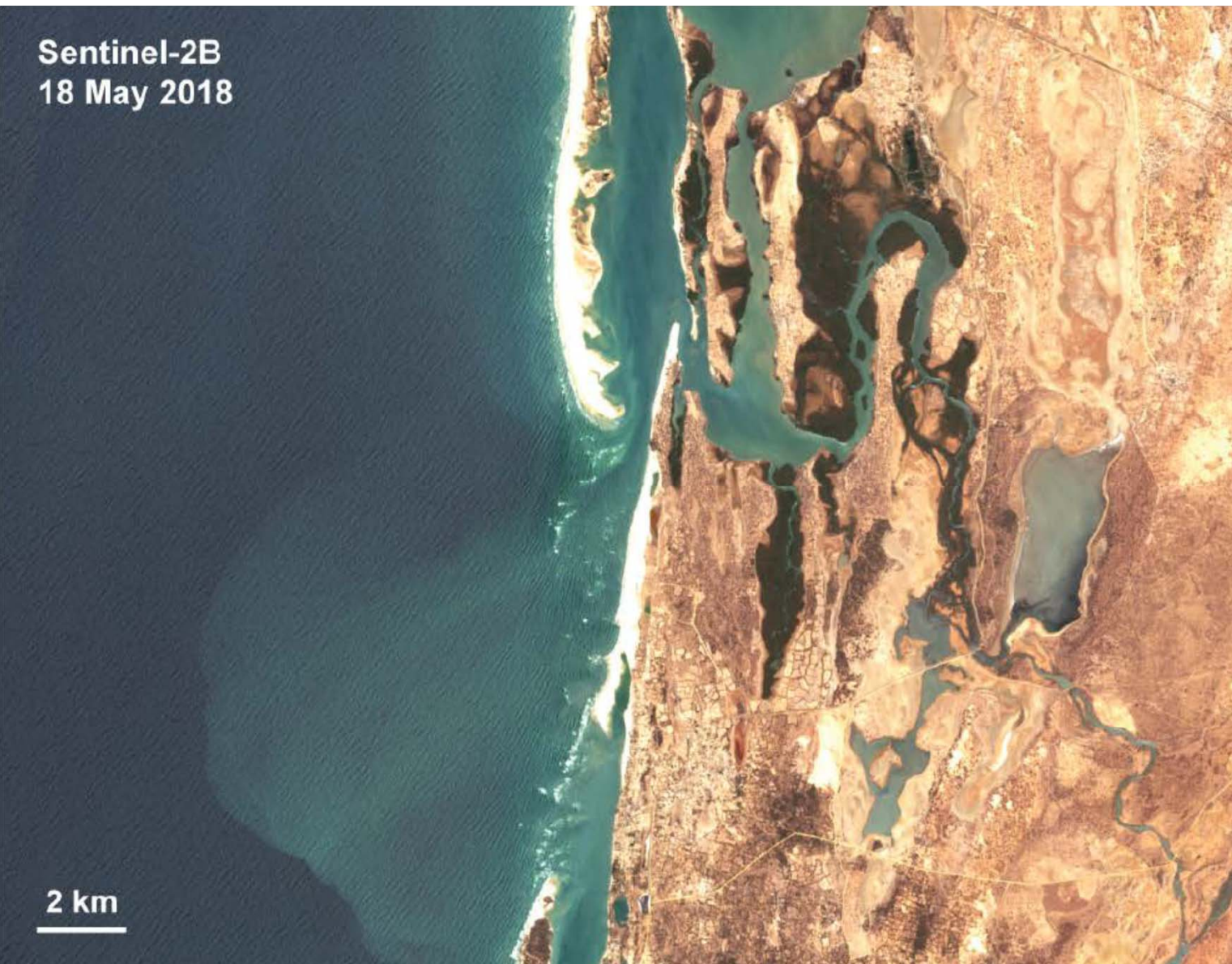
Sentinel-2A
15 October 2017

2 km



Sentinel-2B
18 May 2018

2 km



2013

Sediment
deposition

2018

Southward current in
the river plume turns
seaward, scouring the
banks to the south
and deposits sand to
the north.

Coastal
erosion

Note the difference in spatial resolution between Sentinel-2 (right) and Landsat (left)

