



**The World Bank**

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project - Additional Financing for São Tomé and Príncipe  
(P168908) (P168908)

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## Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

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Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 15-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA29114

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Western Africa	Project ID P168908	Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project - Additional Financing for São Tomé and Príncipe (P168908)	Parent Project ID (if any) P162337
Parent Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-Apr-2020	Estimated Board Date 28-May-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy, Benin - Ministry of Economy and Finance, Togo - Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mauritania - Ministry of Economy and Industry, Senegal - Ministry of Finance, Côte d'Ivoire - Ministry of economy and Finance, West African Economic and Monetary Union	Implementing Agency Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment, Mauritania - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Benin - Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development, Togo - Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Economy and Finances, West Africa Economic and Monetary Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature
GEF Focal Area			



## The World Bank

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project - Additional Financing for São Tomé and Príncipe  
(P168908) (P168908)

Multi-focal area

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.

Components

Component 1: Strengthening Regional Integration

Component 2: Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework

Component 3: Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments

Component 4: National Coordination

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

#### SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	6.00
Total Financing	6.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

#### DETAILS

##### Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	6.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	6.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

NA



## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

1. The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is an archipelago comprised of two main islands and four islets located in the Gulf of Guinea 350 km off the west coast of Africa. The country is one of Africa's smallest nations with a total area of 1,001 km<sup>2</sup> and a population size of 211,028 (2018). The country's Gross National Income per capita is US\$1,890 (2018). São Tomé and Príncipe ranked 137/188 in the 2018 UNDP Human Development Index.
2. STP's economy is fragile and has suffered considerably from the food, energy and financial crises that have exacerbated inflation and negatively affected household incomes especially among the most vulnerable population groups – in particular Angolares artisanal fishers, descendants from runaway Angolan slaves who have inhabited São Tomé since 1540, and have preserved their distinct attachment to the sea. The nation's limited productive base has substantially increased the country's vulnerability to exogenous shocks, and constrains its adaptation capacity. In view of its small size, isolation, limited capacity to achieve sustainable development, Least Developed Country, and Small Island Developing State status, São Tomé and Príncipe is considered to be highly vulnerable to the effects of climate variability, climate change and sea level rise by both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC).

### Sectoral and Institutional Context

#### a. Sector Context

3. **Fisheries:** The archipelago is of volcanic origin, with an uneven sea floor. As such, most fishing areas are distant from the coast. Within the artisanal, 12-mile zone, fishers travel often a considerable distance from the coast. Fishing is practiced by artisanal fishermen using techniques adopted 50 years ago: using dug-out canoes of which two-thirds are paddled or have make-shift sails limiting fish catches to coastal areas. The small fleet of motored fishing boats which allows for mid-range coastal fishing was hit hard by the fuel price increase, thus affecting the price of fish which provide 70 percent of protein intake in the country. The fishing industry is considered key to poverty alleviation and essential to the nation's health and welfare. Current estimates indicate that artisanal fisheries employ 20% of the nation's workforce and represent one of the main employment opportunities in rural areas. There are approximately 8,000 people working directly in the fisheries sector with an additional 18,000 indirectly.

4. **Exposures of coastal communities:** Rising abruptly from the seafloor, the coast of São Tomé is particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion. In the past, most pressures seem to have been caused by anthropogenic factors such as cultural practices (e.g. the Angolares' habit of constructing close to the seashore), weak spatial planning and uncontrolled coastal development, and sand mining. However, in recent times, the Government has banned sand mining, and through outcomes of pilot project, community awareness has increased in certain Angolares communities (e.g. Ribeira Afonso, Sta. Catarina, Malanza). The risk has increased due to a combination of flash river flooding, more intense coastal storms, and persistent cultural habits.



5. STP's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC forecasts increases in temperature of from 2.5 °C (Representative Concentration Pathway - RCP 4.5) to 3°C (RCP 8.5) by 2050. Scenarios for annual precipitation are divergent, with predicted increase (around +10%) under RCP4.5 but decrease (15-20%) under scenario RCP 8.5. IPCC scenarios also predict an increase in temperature of up to 2°C by the middle of the 21st Century for the STP region, with increased variation in precipitation patterns, longer dry seasons, increased flooding and dry fog.

6. It should be noted that irregular storm surges and wave action have intensified over the last decade over the coast of São Tomé leading to loss of houses and fishing assets for communities where adaptation actions had not yet taken place. Hence, protection measures accompanied by managed population retreat are urgently needed in these communities.

7. The São Tomé and Príncipe Nationally Determined Contribution estimates that with sea level rise of 0.13-0.43 m, some 15-20 % of the houses in Praia Melão, 30% of those in Malanza, 35% in St. Catarina, and 40% in Ribeira Afonso would be regularly inundated. The geomorphological analysis for São Tomé and Príncipe indicates impacts of similar magnitudes, with the proportion of population affected by annual flooding ranging from 9 to 61% in the eight additional communities, under projected sea level rise and storm surges conditions for 2050.

	Exposure (>0.1m)	Exposure (>0.5 m)
Praia Gamboa	53%	32%
Praia Lochinga	61%	30%
Praia Cruz	54%	28%
Micolo	34%	1%
Praia Abade	43%	10%
Pantufo	9%	2%
Praia Melao	14%	4%
Io Grande	25%	2%

*Table 1: Expected percentage of the population in the different communities affected annually by a fluvial and/or coastal flood depth greater than 0.1m, respectively 0.5m, by 2050, without interventions*

8. Also, based on the climate projections and the expected increase in aerosol concentration, more fog, and windy conditions are expected, increasing the risks for coastal fishermen. Stronger wind trends are likely to increase the transport of aerosols from mainland Africa, causing potential increase of atmospheric moisture near the surface, and also a lower temperature near the surface compared with the one in altitude, causing humidity to accumulate in surface layers (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

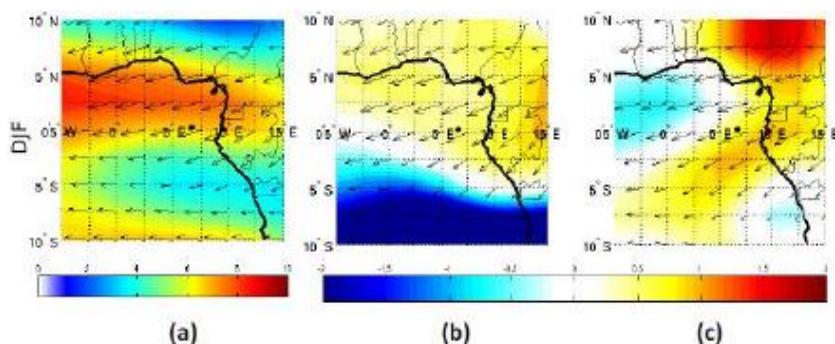


Figure 1: Seasonal Average Winds at 700hPa for the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. Colors indicate wind speed and difference in wind speed between current and previous decade. Arrows indicate average wind speed and direction for that decade, from the first adaptation project.

9. Without efficient safety at sea system, losses of lives at sea have coincided with the January to March season, where decadal changes in wind and aerosol concentrations have been observed (**Error! Reference source not found.**). This analysis shows that most of the losses at sea could be related to bad weather conditions,

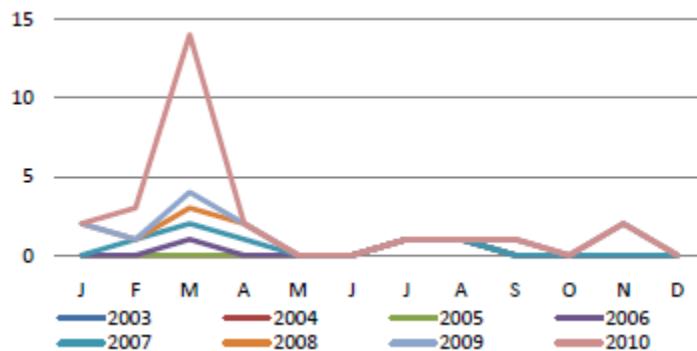


Figure 2: Fishers reported lost at sea by Harbor Department, São Tomé and Príncipe (2003-2010), from the Parent project PAD.

10. The roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved in the project is provided in the below table:

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Finance, Trade and Blue Economy (MoF)	MoF will sign the grant agreement with the World Bank and a subsidiary agreement with AFAP to enable project implementation. As a member of the national steering committee, MoF oversees project implementation with other stakeholders. Also, in charge of the development of the Blue Economy, the MoF has developed a national Blue economy strategy and is supervising its implementation, which will provide orientation to the development of activities in coastal areas to be carried out with this project.



Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works, Natural Resources and Environment (MIPNE)	<p>The MIPNE is the executing agency of both the parent project and the proposed AF. It is responsible for project implementation and supervises the project jointly with other stakeholders.</p> <p>It reviews and considers policy recommendations of the project on future national and state level environmental management programs.</p> <p>It leads the national steering committee and is the technical secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee.</p> <p>The MIPNE manages several institutions, including DGE, DNR and INM, and is involved in the development and implementation of several donor-funded projects, so plays a key role in coordinating and aligning activities.</p>
Directorate General of Environment (DGE)	<p>As part of the MIPNE, the Directorate General of Environment (DGE), is responsible for the coordination of environmental-related activities, plans, strategies and policies, both at national and local levels.</p> <p>The Director of DGE serves as GEF focal point to determine country priorities for GEF funding. DGE oversees the compliance of the projects with international and national environmental regulations.</p> <p>The DGE hosts the Technical cell of the Project Management Unit.</p> <p>The Environmental Observatory, under MIPNE, is managed by the DGE. Its mandate includes the development, maintenance and dissemination to all stakeholders of a database for environmentally related activities and projects. For the proposed project, it will play a key role for the development of a module, part of its own database, to serve as the coastal observatory (component 2), and also to monitor and evaluate project indicators.</p>
<i>Agência Fiduciária de Administração de Projectos</i> Fiduciary Agency of Projects' Administration (AFAP)	AFAP is in charge of the fiduciary aspect of all World Bank financed projects in São Tomé. They will sign a subsidiary agreement with MoF, to receive fiduciary responsibilities for the project, including procurement, financial management and audits.
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	The National Climate Change Committee, created in 2012, is in charge of coordinating national activities related to climate mitigation or adaptation. Comprised of representatives of all sectors, it will serve as the technical advisory committee for the project. NCCC provides advice on planned activities of this project and ensures alignment and transparency with and among the other projects implemented in STP. Capacities of the NCCC will be enhanced by this project through training and strengthening of its institutional role. The NCCC leads the Technical Advisory Committee.
World Bank	Administers GEF grants and supervises WACA ResIP on behalf of IDA and GEF, avails technical support on regular basis.
Regional Implementation Support Unit (RISU)	Supports the overall WACA ResIP in term of capacity building in different fields and provision of technical expertise to assist in the national project implementation in the 6 countries of the WACA ResIP. RISU is also in charge of coordinating and aggregating reporting activities for the regional project.



Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Direktorate of Fisheries	The Directorate of Fisheries is in charge of all plans and strategies in fisheries, related to either industrial, semi-industrial or artisanal fisheries. For this project, the Directorate of Fisheries is involved, with the support of the NGO MARAPA, in the development and implementation of activities related to safety at sea.
National Institute of Meteorology	The NIM, under the MIPNE, is responsible to collect, analyse and disseminate weather and climate related information. It has also the responsibilities to prepare forecasts needed for early warning. Key institution for the development of the early warning system for safety-at-sea (component 2), it will benefit from capacities building (training and equipment) and to be able to host of marine weather forecast center.
Direktorate of Natural Resource	The Direction of Geology, under the Directorate of Natural Resources, is in charge of the studies on suitable alternatives for sand mining.
Port authorities	The Port Authority is responsible for supervising the Ports and the National Coastal Zone. This entity is in charge of the registration of boats and awareness raising in fisher communities.  The Coast Guard is the National institution responsible for providing various maritime services, under the responsibility of military force, has powers of police authority and is responsible for maritime search and rescue. For the project, this institution is in charge of controlling illegal sand mining from beaches and safety and rescue.
CONPREC (National Council for Disaster and Prevention)	CONPREC is a national entity for the coordination of disaster risk management, under the tutelage of the Minister of Internal Administration.  For the project CONPREC is in charge of safety at sea activities, early warning and management of Local Disaster Risk committees. Local committees are in charge of drainage maintenance and will also maintain protection mitigation measures constructed during the project.
Direktorate of Forestry	The Directorate of Forestry is in charge of the tree nursery to replace the wood used for the new houses in save areas. This institution is also in charge of supporting restauration of mangroves and green infrastructure for coastal protection.
Local Disaster Risk committee	Local Disaster Risk committees have been created along CONPREC to raise risk awareness in communities, carry out small works to reduce risks and cleaning of channels. They also report disaster events to CONPRE. All activities undertaken by these local committees are supported by the project.
Fishermen Association	Fishermen Association are in charge of management and maintenance of the safety at sea equipment.
NGOs	Various NGO are consulted and some also support national institutions in their activities under the project. For example, MARAPA supports safety at sea activities including distribution of equipment. OIKOS is consulted regarding nature-based activities.
UN Agencies & Development Projects	Coordination, networking and platforms for sharing experiences and knowledge management in disaster risk management practices.



### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Development Objective

11. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the WACA ResIP is to “strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa”.

12. To achieve these objectives the main activities in In Sao Tome and Principe aims at supporting policies, plans and protocols for coastal management, building capacities for coastal zone monitoring, strengthening early warning systems, and reducing the coastal risks threatening populations and assets through green and grey infrastructure and planned relocation.

#### Revised Development Objective (If project is formally restructured)

13. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the WACA ResIP, parent project to this proposed AF, remains unchanged and is to “strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa”.

#### Key Results

14. Main expected results from the DPO are as follow:

- Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion due to the project
- Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to flooding due to the project
- Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to pollution due to the project
- Share of target beneficiaries with rating ‘Satisfied’ or above on project interventions (disaggregated by sex)

### D. Project Description

15. The proposed additional financing will scale-up activities of the parent project in São Tomé and Príncipe. Additional activities in São Tomé and Príncipe, embedded in the structure of the parent project, would induce changes in the component costs and the final targets for results indicators. These are the only modifications brought by the AF. Indeed, no other changes would be made in or to the other five countries or to the component on regional integration (component 1), nor to the implementation arrangement for São Tomé and Príncipe.

16. The Parent Project PDO: “To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa” will remain the same as well as the implementation arrangements already put in place. The closing date will be also kept as of December 31, 2023.

17. The proposed Additional Financing is aligned with the Parent Project components: (i) Component 1- strengthening regional integration, (ii) Component 2- Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework, (iii) Component 3- Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments, and (iv) Component 4- Project Coordination. The proposed Additional Financing of US\$6.0 million using LDCF resources will lend support to WACA components 2, 3 and 4, for national activities in STP only.



	Parent project				Proposed additional financing	Updated estimate-			
	IDA		GEF/other funding			GEF/LDCF - AF	TOTAL		
	WACA overall Project	STP	Whole Project	STP		WACA overall project	STP		
Component 1	12.0	-	-	-	-	12.0	-		
Component 2	26.9	1.3	6.1	0.75	2.0	35.6	4.05		
Component 3	134.9	5.5	13.1	0.4	3.75	151.1	9.65		
Component 4	16.3	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.25	17.6	1.45		
TOTAL	190.0	8.0	20.2	1.1	6.0	216.2	15.15		

*Table 2: Revised Project costs by components and sources of financing*

***Component 1. Strengthening regional integration: No LDCF/AF support***

***Component 2. Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework (Parent - STP: US\$ 2.0 million, AF: US\$2.0 million)***

18. Coastal Early Warning System (estimation US\$ 1.1 million). The Additional Financing would finance upgrades of and complements to the current Early Warning System to inform coastal communities and artisanal fishermen about coastal climate risks, but also upcoming adverse marine and coastal weather conditions. This would include:

- (a) Specialized long-term training (6-12 months) for national meteorologists on marine weather, especially on storm surge modeling, at a center of global expertise. This expertise is becoming critically important due to the impact of the recent spring tides and storm surges on coastal communities, which are likely to be exacerbated by sea level rise and climate change. This training will also help the meteorological institute to improve messages for the weather forecast bulletins.
- (b) Building a platform for coastal and marine weather data and information sharing between agencies and build capacity in the different institutions working on early warning system to facilitate data sharing
- (c) Installation and maintenance of two additional marine meteorology stations in the southern part of the São Tomé island and along the shoreline of the island of Príncipe to complete the coverage of the observation network for storm surge monitoring and early warnings.

19. Safety at Sea (US\$ 0.9 million). The Additional Financing would expand the scope of the Safety at Sea Program of the previous São Tome - Adaptation to Climate Change (P111669) project to cover the totality of the 4155 artisanal fishers, with an emphasis on:

- (a) Acquisition and distribution of safety, search and rescue equipment for artisanal fishermen. Based on the experience of the previous adaptation project, only the most useful and



used equipment will be distributed, which include life-jacket, rain-coat, first-aid kits and water-proof pockets for cell phones. To ensure the sustainability of this action over time, activities will aim to ensure the creation of a sustainable structure of suppliers and promotion of fishermen associations for the management and maintenance of the safety devices, such as GPS;

(b) Installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) transponders for boats going further at sea, based on the fishing practices

(c) On-going training and peer-to-peer exchanges amongst fishermen groups to showcase best practices, and encourage safer behaviors;

(d) Reinforced monitoring of safety at sea incident and registration system for fishermen and canoes;

(e) Strengthen national regulations regarding safety at sea, and the capacity for their implementation, with consideration of impacts of climate change

20. Marine Spatial Planning. The Additional Financing will support the development of a climate-informed marine spatial planning to facilitate the coordination and integrated management of the coastal and marine areas, integrating future climate and disaster risk information.

***Component 3. Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments (Parent: US\$ 5.9 million, AF US\$3.75 million)***

1. The Additional Financing would expand the adaptation process from eight to 12 communities supported by the project - Ribeira Afonso, Malanza, Santa Catarina, Iô Grande, Praia Melão, Pantufo, Praia Gamboa, Praia Loxinga, Praia Cruz and Micoló in São Tomé Island, and Praia Burra and Praia Abade in Príncipe. Particular attention would be given to capacity transfer to national institutions and local authorities and institutionalization of the participatory adaptation processes carried out by the project.

2. Activities would include:

(a) Medium-scale coastal adaptation activities (both engineered, with development of drainage system, medium scale rock revetment, seawall and ecosystem-based approaches, with plantation of mangrove or vegetation of exposed river berm);

(b) Small-scale community-based adaptation (including maintenance of drainage and revegetation).

(c) Capacity building in ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change and support to coastal ecosystem restorations to strengthen resilience

(d) Exchanges of experiences and dissemination of lessons learned.

(e) Restoration of vacated at-risk areas, to promote local and sustainable income generating initiatives, linked to road maintenance, tourism and social protection.

(f) Strengthening the community outreach and awareness

3. No financing from the GEF grant will be used to support any civil work related to the planned retreat process.

4. The participatory adaptation measures would be closely coordinated with the social protection program, also under implementation in STP, to gradually promote synergies between the two programs. Thus, adaptation works will seek to also maximize livelihood benefits, by promoting cash-for-works activities during the most at-risk season for fishers (higher risks due to weather conditions). The AF will complement the adaptation activities of the Parent Project by financing small-scale transformation of the



most at-risk area into non-residential communal areas. In those areas, communities would have the opportunities to also develop income generating activities, however only building light and moveable structures to minimize damages and losses in case of floods.

***Component 4. Project Coordination (Parent: US\$1.2 million, AF: US\$0.25 million)***

21. The additional financing will use the Parent Project management systems. Additional financing will be used to monitor and evaluate the additional activities and strengthen the community outreach.

**E. Implementation**

## Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

22. **No change** will be made to the implementation arrangement from the parent project

23. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the project is technically implemented by the minister in charge of environment, with fiduciary responsibilities managed by AFAP. The technical Project Implementation Unit (t-PIU) is responsible for carrying out the daily activities, overall supervision and coordination of the project implementation at all levels.

24. **National Project Steering committee.** The national project steering committee is composed of the ministries in charge of finance, of environment, of internal administration and of fisheries, as well as the project coordinator and the director of AFAP, acting as secretary for this committee. They meet twice a year, the project coordinator acts as a secretary and contributes on technical and operational issues to these meetings. The main functions of the National Steering committee mandate include the following: (a) provide policy guidance and define the project orientations; (b) review and clear the annual technical and financial reports and annual work plans and budgets.

25. **Technical Implementation Group.** The project coordination, including the project management unit (PMU), is under the Directorate General of environment (DGE). All implementing agencies (DGE, Directorate of fisheries, Coast Guards, National Institute of Meteorology, CONPREC, NGO MARAPA) are represented in the technical implementation group, which meets regularly to assess progress, discuss challenges, propose solutions and define future action plans.

26. **Technical advisory committee.** The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is the technical advisory committee for the project. Twice a year, the NCCC meets to analyze the annual progress report and the proposed action plan for the following year. The NCCC provides advice on future activities and, as it is composed of the main actors working on adaptation, ensures alignment and transparency with and among the other projects implemented in STP dealing with the resilience agenda.

**F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

Exact locations of program's activities are not yet known. The areas of interventions will be along coastal areas of beneficiary countries, in particular vulnerable hot spots subject to both anthropogenic and natural



pressures; and areas where coastal communities are most at risk from these pressures. The on-going WACA technical assistance studies and investment plans will help narrowing the potential locations where the project will be implemented. based on this information, subsequent ESAs and RAPs will be developed when necessary. In safeguard perspective, the WACA program will be implemented in areas that may require more attention due their ecological sensitivity. The project (both parent and proposed Additional Financing) will have physical interventions in São Tome and Príncipe in the 14 most at-risk coastal communities, vulnerable hot spots subject to both anthropogenic and natural pressures. These communities, located in the 6 district of São Tomé, and in the Autonomous regional of Príncipe, are rural or semi-urban, with population ranging from few hundreds to 2,500 inhabitants. The main activities of their population are fishing and subsistence agriculture, with also, for the biggest, some public services. Communities are along the coast, impacted by coastal erosion and flooding, close to fragile ecosystem, such as mangrove or wetlands, with often limited spaces to expand. Based on this information, subsequent ESAs and RAPs will be developed when necessary, with more attention due the ecological sensitivity of intervention sites.

#### G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paivi Koskinen-Lewis, Social Specialist

Abdoulaye Gadiere, Environmental Specialist

Nadia Henriqueta Gabriel Tembe Bilale, Environmental Specialist

#### SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	



Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The impacts of the project on the target coastal areas and populations are expected to be positive in terms of solutions for coastal resilience and livelihood problems and conservation of biodiversity. Nevertheless, it is also anticipated that those activities may result in negative environmental and social impacts. That is why the overall regional project has been classified as Environmental Assessment Category "A", even if activities for São Tomé and Príncipe are not expected to create any large scale or irreversible damage. Among potential adverse impacts, there are impacts on biodiversity, tourism ,livelihoods, potential displacement of people, loss of farmlands as well as disruption of social networks.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

With respect to the environment, civil works on the coasts might change hydrological functions and impact biodiversity (fauna and flora), and tourism activities. They might also induce additional development of coastal areas, through attractiveness around expansion areas.

In terms of social aspects, the implementation of project activities that may require some land acquisition might induce risks of conflicts between displaced people and people from host areas because of increased demands on land and resources.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The regional project was rated EA category "A" and triggers four safeguards policies which are OP/BP 4.01; OP/BP 4.04; OP/BP4.11 and OP/PB 4.12.

Considering that the exact project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, São Tome and Príncipe has developed two environmental and social safeguards instruments, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in compliance with the core requirements of the triggered safeguards policies: OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for each country. The ESMF has been consulted upon, and was disclosed in São Tome & Príncipe on November 15, 2017, upon which they were disclosed (also on November 15, 2017) on the World Bank's website. The Resettlement Policy Framework was



consulted upon and disclosed in the country on December 4, 2017 and on the World Bank website on December 5, 2017. Both frameworks remain valid for the activities proposed under this Additional Financing.

ESMF has also made provision to address basic requirements from OP/BP 4.11(Physical Cultural Resources) and include a section focused on natural habitats safeguarding.

ESMF lays out procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from construction and operations, and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities.

The RPFs outline the principles and procedures for resettlement and/or compensation of subproject-affected people, and establish standards for identifying, assessing and mitigating negative impacts of program supported activities. They include the following topics: (a) assessment of the country's regulatory and institutional framework; (b) likely categories of affected assets and parties, including an entitlement matrix; (c) eligibility criteria and a compensation framework consistent with OP 4.12 and national legislation; (d) measures to assist vulnerable groups; (e) a consultation framework to enable the continuous participation of the affected populations in the preparation of specific resettlement plans; (f) an institutional framework for the implementation of the RPF; (g) a grievance redress mechanism; (h) and a monitoring and evaluation framework as well as a budget. The RPF will guide the preparation and implementation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for each individual sub project that triggers the involuntary resettlement policy.

This project introduces community driven resilience planning, an on-going participatory process that is context specific and may lead to different outcomes depending on the local circumstances; one outcome could be planned relocation. The project distinguishes between planned relocation of communities that have made the decision to move and any involuntary resettlement that may be required due to land acquisition as result of infrastructure investments planned under the project. For decision making on the potential need for planned relocation in the longer-term, community-driven resilience planning has been identified as a tool to engage those living in vulnerable areas to understand and address increasing risks due to environmental and climate change. Understanding current risks and future climate scenarios and the subsequent impacts on lives and livelihoods is a key component of elaborating feasible solutions at community levels. Communities living in coastal areas already have coping mechanisms, but these may not be sustainable, such as moving a few meters each time the water levels rise. Whereas community-driven resilience planning is about participatory risk management, the gray infrastructure planned for coastal protection may require social safeguards measures to ensure any adverse social impacts are addressed. The tool will take into account issues regarding communities' land tenure rights in their departure place and their new places in respect with landowners in coordination with governmental institutions in charge of land issues. Even as communities discuss planned relocation, the project may, at the request of governments, finance the planned relocation of people affected by persistent flooding, erosion, etc. Such implementation of "planned relocations" under the Project would be undertaken in accordance with national laws and regulations and World Bank safeguards policies, including in particular OP 4.12. A RAP would need to be prepared, as per the RPFs prepared for each country, and implemented prior to execution of any planned relocation.



Specific ESIs including ESMPs (Environmental and Social Management Plans) and RAPs will be prepared for relevant activities before works commence on the ground during the implementation phase. The ESIs will provide mitigation measures for all the potential impacts as a result of the triggering of the above-mentioned safeguard policies.

The ministry in charge of environment in São Tome and Príncipe has already implemented similar World Bank-funded projects/programs. Safeguards arrangements for the parent project are acceptable. Capacity assessment/ building activities are recommended in the ESMF, targeting the parties involved in project's implementation, are included in the overall capacity building activities of the parent project activities, annual work plans and budgets. In São Tome and Príncipe, the project Implementation Unit has already hired two safeguards specialists (one for environment and another for social) to work closely with the Directorate General of Environment and under the technical oversight of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards specialists, as well as the supports of the safeguards experts from the Regional Implementation Support Unit hosted at IUCN.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Key stakeholders include the affected coastal populations as well as national and local governments, service providers, donors, neighboring communities/countries, and the private sector. During the preparation of the ESMF and RPF, consultations were held with multiple groups of stakeholders through community meetings and focus groups to ensure participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including women and vulnerable groups. Consultation processes in each country will continue during project implementation and the preparation of subsequent safeguards instruments.

**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)****Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

**"In country" Disclosure****Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

**"In country" Disclosure****C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)****CONTACT POINT****World Bank**

Nicolas Benjamin Claude Desramaut  
Senior Environmental Engineer

Peter Kristensen  
Lead Environmental Specialist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy



Benin - Ministry of Economy and Finance

Romuald Wadagni

Minister of Economy and Finance

spministredesfinances@yahoo.fr

Togo - Ministry of Economy and Finance

Sani Yaya

Minister of Economy and Finance (Mr)

Secretariat.ministre@economie.gouv.tg

Mauritania - Ministry of Economy and Industry

Senegal - Ministry of Finance

El Hadji Ibrahima Niang

Chargé de Programmes - Banque Mondiale

assniang@hotmail.com

Côte d'Ivoire - Ministry of economy and Finance

West African Economic and Monetary Union

### **Implementing Agencies**

Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment

Eng. Arlindo de Ceita Carvalho

Coordonnateur du Projet WACA STP

arceitacarv@yahoo.com.br

Mauritania - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Fatimetou Soueidatt

Coordonnatrice du Projet WACA Mauritanie

f.soueidatt@gmail.com



Benin - Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development

Moussa BIO DJARA

Ingénieur Principal des Services Techniques des Travaux Publ

moussabiodjara@yahoo.fr

Togo - Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature

Bakatimbe Tchannile

WACA National Focal Point

bakatim2006@yahoo.fr

Côte d'Ivoire - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Ochou Delfin

Coordonnateur du Projet WACA Côte d'Ivoire

ochou.delfin@gmail.com

Senegal - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Mariline Diara

Directrice de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés

marilinediara@yahoo.fr

Côte d'Ivoire - Ministry of Economy and Finances

Edmond Coulibaly

Conseiller Technique en charge de l'Agriculture et de l'Envi

infocfed@yahoo.fr

West Africa Economic and Monetary Union

Jonas Gbian

Commissaire en charge du Département de la Sécurité Alimenta

jgbian@uemoa.int

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Jean-Yves Pirot

Director, GEF & GCF Coordination Unit

jean-yves.pirot@iucn.org



## The World Bank

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project - Additional Financing for São Tomé and Príncipe  
(P168908) (P168908)

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

### APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Nicolas Benjamin Claude Desramaut Peter Kristensen
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### Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Hanneke Van Tilburg	14-Apr-2020
Practice Manager/Manager:	Maria Sarraf	15-Apr-2020
Country Director:	Claire Kfouri	16-Apr-2020