



The World Bank

West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF BN-TG (P176313)

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Apr-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31524

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

Country Western Africa	Project ID P176313	Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project AF BN-TG	Parent Project ID (if any) P162337
Parent Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project	Region AFRICA WEST	Estimated Appraisal Date 06-Apr-2021	Estimated Board Date 23-Jun-2021
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 Economic Affairs and Promotion of Productive Sectors, Senegal - Ministry of Finance, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Economy and Finances	Implementing Agency Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Infrastructures and Natural Resources, Mauritania - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Benin - Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development, Togo - Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, West Africa Economic and Monetary Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature

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	36.00
Total Financing	36.00
of which IBRD/IDA	36.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	36.00
IDA Credit	18.00
IDA Grant	18.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Benin

Bordered by Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria, Benin has a 121-kilometer-long coastline on the Gulf of Guinea, a population of close to 11.53 million (2018), and an average life expectancy of 61.2 years. Benin's economy is heavily reliant on the informal re-export and transit trade with Nigeria (estimated at approximately 20% of GDP), and on agriculture, especially cotton, which is the country's leading export product.

Despite steady, robust economic growth over the past two decades, poverty remains widespread owing to limited growth in per capita terms (only 1.5% on average during the period 2008–2018). The national headcount poverty rate was



estimated at 40.1% in 2015 as against 49.5% in 2008 (based on the international poverty threshold set at S\$1.90 per person per day in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms).

Greater economic diversification, more efficient public spending, and a more equitable geographical distribution of resources would pave the way for lower poverty rates and more inclusive growth.¹

Togo

Located on Africa's west coast, Togo is bordered by Ghana, Benin, and Burkina Faso and is home to approximately 7.8 million people. Although the poverty rate fell from 61.7% in 2006 to 53.5% in 2017, poverty and inequality remain extremely high, particularly in rural areas where 69% of households were living below the poverty line in 2015.

This is largely attributable to a high annual population growth rate of 2.5% that is outpacing development progress, concentrated economic growth in the modern sectors, and limited access to quality services. Poverty is also higher in female-headed households (57.5%), and vulnerability is higher among women because they have fewer economic opportunities.

Togo's score on the human capital index (HCI) remains low at 0.41. This means that children born in Togo today will be only 41% as productive when they grow up as they could be if they had access to good health, education, and nutrition.²

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Benin

Environmental protection is an integral part of the culture of Benin, which is well positioned geographically, with a coastal strip inhabited by half of the population and is an important transit point for trade with Nigeria and landlocked countries of Niger and Burkina Faso. The coastal zone of Benin also possesses important and unique biodiversity. Fauna and flora, found primarily in protected areas, are very rich and diversified. However, their survival is being threatened by many factors. These threats include the increase in bush fires, extensive livestock production, excessive deforestation, overgrazing, growing pesticide use, the intensification of hunting activities, and agricultural expansion.

The poverty level remains high despite the country's rich biodiversity and natural resources. With their increased degradation, partly because of rapid urbanization, the Government has promised to prioritize environmental planning in the sustainable development of the country. Benin has adopted the National Sustainable Development Strategy, which provides an overview of key areas, actors, and conditions for sustainable development. In addition, the country has a well-defined judicial framework, with the right to a sound, satisfactory, and sustainable environment being enshrined in the 1990 Beninese Constitution. The targeted management of institutional processes and the implementation of environmental policies face a major challenge in Benin, especially at the decentralized levels, given the limited human and financial resources. The implementation of decentralized environmental management continues to pose a challenge owing to the dearth of qualified personnel and financial resources. A participatory approach is essential for making decisions that address the needs of the environment sector.

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/benin/overview>

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/togo/overview>



In order to promote the environmental dimension and assess the national impact of policies, the Government has established environmental units within line ministries. The Benin Environment Agency is making every effort to systematically sensitize the private sector to environmental challenges. In addition, the effective management of public resources is essential for sound environmental management. However, the procedures for identifying and evaluating environmental expenditure are impeded by a number of factors, such as the lack of available data, difficulties in determining the operating budget for each area, weaknesses in the classification of expenditure by sector, and the use of budget allocations.

Benin is seeking to become an emerging economy by 2025. To achieve this, it needs to manage the environment more efficiently to overcome the environmental challenges, facilitate sustainable development, and reduce poverty in the country.

Togo

Although it has a limited land surface (54,385 sq km), Togo is an important storehouse of biodiversity and harbors a range of ecosystems including savannahs in the north, tropical rain forests in the southwest, mangroves and rich coastal and marine ecosystems in the coastal belt. A variety of natural and especially anthropogenic factors threaten Togo's ecosystems. The main threats and pressures fall into the following three categories: (i) conversion of habitats/ecosystems; (ii) overexploitation of natural resources; and (iii) climate change.

The main economic activities in rural areas are farming (crops and livestock) which occupy 70 to 80% of the active population. It is estimated that small-scale agriculture and permanent crops and pasture account for use of 57% of the total Togolese land area. There is great pressure for access to fertile land and the size of the average unit of exploitation nationally is less than 2ha. This leads to over-exploitation and degradation of soils and natural habitats, particularly with the impact of climate change leading to more erratic weather events (droughts and floods).

Togo has a fairly comprehensive list of policy and legislative instruments for environmental management generally but there are important gaps in implementing texts and the country lacks the institutional capacity and resources, nationally and locally, to update and complete (where necessary) and implement these effectively. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF) of Togo defines and coordinates the implementation of state policy on the environment and forest resources. It draws up rules relating to the protection and conservation of the environment, the prevention of pollution, and nuisances; and monitors compliance with international environmental conventions, as well as the provisions of the Framework Law on the Environment, the Forest Code and the Biosafety Law. Besides the MERF, since October 2020, the Government has created the Ministry of Maritime Economy, Fisheries and Coastal Protection whose responsibility relates to coastal protection, forest management and mangrove restoration.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

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

Current PDO

Same as original PDO: To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.



Key Results

Same as WACA ReSIP Parent Project and are as follows:

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

D. Project Description

The WACA-ReSIP Parent Project is financed through US\$120 million IDA credits, US\$70 million IDA grants, including a US\$12million grant for regional institutions. In addition, US\$20.25 million Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants, and US\$11.45 million in counterpart funding, for a total of US\$221.70 million. The total financing covers six countries (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo) and benefits four regional institutions (West African Economic and Monetary Union- WAEMU, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, Abidjan Convention – ABC and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique – CSE). The WACA-ReSIP was Board approved on April 9, 2018 and declared effective on July 20, 2018. Since then, the WACA-ResIP has benefitted from a supplemental financing of US\$6 million from the GEF for Sao Tome on December 1, 2020, bringing the total amount to US\$227.70 million.

The project aims to enhance the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of the beneficiary countries and to reduce the shared risks to which they are exposed, either natural or man-made, and that are similar for all or most countries or transboundary in nature.

The WACA-ReSIP has four components under implementation in the six above-mentioned countries and within regional institutions as follows: 1) Strengthening Regional Integration; 2) Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework; 3) Strengthening National and Physical and Social Investments; and 4) National Coordination. This AF will only apply to Component 3.

For the Benin-Togo transboundary areas, the CMU made the decision on December 16, 2020, to provide an additional US\$36 million (US\$12 million national IDA and US\$24 million regional integration IDA) for the cost-overrun associated with the investments in the transboundary area. This follows the Benin-Togo transboundary committee's approval of the feasibility studies showing a total financing need of US\$110 million, and for which the project only had US\$74 million available.

The only change that the proposed Additional Financing would bring to the Parent Project, would be an increase in amount under Component 3 (sub-component 3.1: Physical Investments). Other than that, there will be no change in the closing date, implementation arrangements, environmental and social safeguards policies, risks, and results framework.

The proposed AF will continue to adopt the ecosystem, community-based, approach used by the parent project toward the planning, development, and management of the coastal zones in a consultative manner that addresses the multiplicity of societal needs and environmental constraints. It aims to achieve its objective by reducing existing risk through financing



green and grey infrastructure for coastal defense and coastal adaptation while also preventing future risk and promoting resilient development through strengthening spatial and land use planning.

The coast of the Gulf of Guinea, Benin and Togo in particular, are subject to intense erosion of the coastline which impacts urbanized areas in the immediate proximity of the coast. Climate change, through sea level rise, is likely to modify the wave regime, exacerbating these difficulties.

In order to protect the coast, the Governments of Benin and Togo have carried out Joint technical feasibility studies for coastal protection of the Togo-Benin transboundary area covering 18 km in Togo west of the border (from Gbodjomé to Hillacondji) and 23 km in Benin east of the border (from Hillacondji to Gbekon).

The studies revealed that upstream solutions of the coastal drift can have an unfavorable impact downstream and that concerted management between the two countries is crucial. Within the framework of the WACA-ReSIP parent project, the Togo-Benin joint committee will address coastal protection.

From the feasibility studies, the most cost-effective option was selected, and the works will include the following:

- Construction and rehabilitation of 13 short groynes and longitudinal protection in Togo;
- Construction of eight short groynes in Benin;
- Massive sand nourishment of 6.4 Mm³ in Benin;
- Sand nourishment of 620,000 m³ in-between groynes in Togo and Benin;
- Filling and revegetation of the dead lagoon arms east of the mouth of Aného in Togo and Benin, for a total volume of 550,000 m³; and
- Socio-economic enhancement work on the seafront in urban areas: sand bund against marine submersion, pedestrian and cycle paths, and two-wheel parking lots.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Same as that of the WACA-ReSIP Parent Project.

A Regional integration is assured via a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) that is established and co-convened by the WAEMU and a country (on a rotating basis). The committee, managed by WAEMU, approves the annual work program at regional level. WAEMU, ABC and CSE work together on regional integration activities, supported by IUCN.

The RISU is established to ensure timely execution of activities at regional and national levels. The RISU supports implementation of country projects and coordinate regional technical activities, facilitate access to high level expertise, promote exchanges of know-how for fiduciary support to the countries, and support country leadership development. The RISU supports the Regional Steering Committee with reporting on progress, which is made public on a website to ensure full transparency in project execution.

At national level in each of the six countries, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), guided by a national multi-sector National Steering Committee (NSC), is set up to manage the project on a day-to-day basis. The PIU includes a coordinator,



a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, a safeguards specialist, a monitoring and evaluation specialist, and a stakeholder engagement specialist.

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

As the AF will not add or extend the project activities, there are no changes to the project areas that have been selected through an environmental and social screening process for Component 3 activities (physical works and social sub-projects) in compliance with the provisions of the ESMFs. The location is the Togo-Benin transboundary area covering 18 km in Togo west of the border (from Gbodjomé to Hillacondji) and 23 km in Benin east of the border (from Hillacondji to Gbekon). The coast of the Gulf of Guinea, Benin and Togo are subject to intense erosion of the coastline which impacts urbanized areas in the immediate proximity of the coast. Climate change, through sea level rise, is likely to modify the wave regime, exacerbating these difficulties.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Medou Lo, Environmental Specialist

Paivi Koskinen-Lewis, Social Specialist

Alexandra Annabelle Niesslein, Social Specialist

Alphonse Emadak, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is classified Category A. The exact scope and scale of the proposed investment sub-projects required to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal areas were not defined and their potential environmental and social impacts could not thus be assessed at project preparation.</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for each participating country. They have been consulted upon, and were disclosed (one per country) in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal and Togo on November 15, 2017, upon</p>



		which they were disclosed (also on November 15, 2017) on the World Bank's website. In addition to the ESMFs, two ESAs were prepared and cleared by the Bank (i) the ESA for the Management of the River Mouth in Benin and (ii) the ESA for the Reforestation Activities in the Langue de Barbari National Park in Senegal.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	There is no private sector financing under this operation. The policy is therefore not triggered. The project is not expected to cause significant negative impacts in natural habitats. However, the development of nature-based infrastructure investments may require works to be undertaken with or adjacent to natural habitats in order to enhance/expand their current area of influence for providing coastal protection. A specific section on natural habitats safeguarding has been developed and included in the ESMF for each country to serve as a guidance.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The ESIA for the reforestation activities in the Langue de Barbari Nationl Parc includes measures to mitigate negative impacts of reforestation operations.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not finance activities related to forest exploitation, harvesting, direct or indirect forest degradation, and increased access to forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not finance procurement of pesticide. The ESMFs have been updated to include pest management measures to mitigate risks and impacts associated with gardening sub-projects.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The eligibility criteria for investment sub-projects will ensure that no activities are implemented in areas with a cultural heritage potential. However, as sub-projects activities will involve excavations, chance-find procedures guidance has been included in ESMFs and will be reflected in work contracts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The proposed investments of coastal infrastructure development might require limited land acquisition, which may in turn cause limited physical or economic displacement and therefore OP 4.12 is triggered. To address the potential adverse impacts, and because the specific subprojects were not yet clearly



		defined and the exact sites of the proposed investments were not known during parent project preparation, the client countries prepared Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF); these were consulted upon and approved and disclosed before Bank appraisal by the Bank and the respective countries. These RPFs now guide the preparation of sub-project site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) in Benin and Togo. These will be reviewed and approved by the Bank prior to their disclosure in-country and on the Bank's external website. In case natural disasters arise during project implementation which requires resettlement, the principles of OP 4.12 will be applied to any such activities. Similarly for any activities related to planned relocation and community-driven resilience planning; the standards of OP 4.12 will apply.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam works or activities associated to existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not expected to finance any activity which may affect water resources uptake from international waters, neither in quantity or quality.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not expected to finance any activity in disputed areas.

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 to coastal erosion and livelihood problems and conservation of biodiversity and physical cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is also anticipated that those activities may result in significant negative environmental and social impacts. That is why the project has been classified as Environmental Assessment Category "A". Among potential adverse impacts, there are impacts on biodiversity, tourism, livelihoods, potential displacement of people, loss of assets or structures. WACA-ReSIP operates in sensitive coastal areas where poorly designed interventions could exacerbate erosion downstream or create a sense of false security that would incentivize people to settle in still risky areas.

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.

Not Applicable.

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 parent program was rated EA category "A" and triggered 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 geographic locations of program specific interventions was not determined at time of project preparation, both Togo and Benin as well as the other borrowers 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). ESMFs also made provision to address basic requirements from OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) and included a section focused on natural habitats safeguarding. The ESMFs and RPFs continue to apply to the AF project and guide the preparation of site-specific instruments. As part of the project implementation, certain local communities have requested some gardening sub-projects as alternative livelihoods activities to build community resilience under component 3 social sub-projects. Given that gardening activities were not part of the original project design, the ESMFs have recently been revised and disclosed to include measures to avoid/limit risks and negative impact related to pest management.

ESMFs lay 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.

In compliance with the provisions of the ESMFs, Component 3 activities have been systematically screened. Most of the income-generating activities (IGAs) do not require additional environmental and social studies. Only a few required simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) and these have been prepared and will be approved by the Bank before the works start.

Regarding coastal protection works against erosion, the emergency protection works supported by the project in Benin were covered by the ESIA for the Management of the River Mouth cleared by the Bank. In Togo, the environmental and social screening concluded that a site specific ESIA was not required and recommended the use of the general measures from the ESMF. These emergency works are small scale, temporary constructions to protect villages while waiting for the finalization of the technical studies for the coastal protection solution and the full ESIA. None of these two-emergency works required the preparation of RAP.



In the Togo-Benin border, the site-specific ESIA, including Environmental and social management plans (ESMP) are being prepared to cover the coastal protection solution recommended by technical studies. The ESIA will be approved by the Bank and disclosed before the works start. Environmental and social prescriptions for the contractors will be included in the tender documents to enable them to prepare their own ESMP-Contractor (ESMPs-C) and to follow-up on environmental and social due diligence. As recommended in the ESMFs, the responsibility to oversee the implementation of the ESMPs-C will be included in the terms of reference of the supervisory engineers. In Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania and Senegal, site specific ESIAAs will be prepared for the coastal protection solutions to be recommended by ongoing technical studies.

In Togo, ESIAAs are being prepared for the following activities: support for the conservation of biodiversity in the complex of Togodo; street improvement works in the municipality of Lacs; and the dredging and stabilization of the banks of the lagoon and Lake Togo, construction / cleaning of gutters, storm basins and water retention, and solid and liquid waste management sub-project of the Municipality of Lacs 1.

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. Currently there are several site-specific RAPs under preparation as per the guidance in the RPFs:

For the cross-border activities Benin-Togo the following activities will cause some resettlement:

Protection of coastal areas located between Agbodrafo in Togo and Grand-Popo in Benin; a RAP will be prepared. Similarly, for the rehabilitation of the banks and mechanical cleaning of the Gbaga channel, a RAP will be prepared.

In Togo, there are RAPs and a Process Framework under preparation for the following activities:

1. Support for the conservation of biodiversity in the complex of Togodo - a RAP has been prepared, validated at the national level and submitted to the WB for review and clearance.
2. Street improvement works in the municipality of Lacs 1 - a RAP is being prepared and under review at the WB prior to the national validation.
3. Dredging and stabilization of the banks of the lagoon and Lake Togo, construction / cleaning of gutters, storm basins and water retention – a RAP will be prepared.
4. Sub-project on Sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the coastal zone of Togo - Process framework has been prepared and will be submitted to the Bank for clearance.

All the RAPs will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank prior to their disclosure. No civil works will start until the specific RAP has been implemented.

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 relocation resettlement 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. The parent project's initiative on Local Action and Citizen Engagement, LACE, has done a stakeholder mapping and gathered views on how to improve resilience of the coastal communities. Each country has a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in place; however given that project activities have not started, there have mostly been inquiries about project timeline and progress.

In terms of borrower capacity to address safeguard issues, each PIU has hired environmental and social specialists who have been trained in the Bank's safeguards policies. They are also supported in their daily work by the RISU. Capacity assessment/ building activities are provided by the Bank's task team, most recently on integration of gender aspects into project activities.

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 in each country 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. Consultations with affected population are also conducted now as part of the preparation of the site-specific ESAs and RAPs. Furthermore, the LACE initiative will continue to engage at the local level to ensure social inclusion and involvement of key stakeholder.

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
01-Nov-2017	15-Nov-2017	15-Nov-2017

"In country" Disclosure



Benin

14-Nov-2017

Comments

Cote d'Ivoire

14-Nov-2017

Comments

Mauritania

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Senegal

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Sao Tome and Principe

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Togo

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

01-Nov-2017

Date of submission for disclosure

01-Dec-2017**"In country" Disclosure**

Benin

06-Dec-2017

Comments

Cote d'Ivoire

14-Nov-2017

Comments



Mauritania

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Senegal

30-Nov-2017

Comments

Sao Tome and Principe

05-Dec-2017

Comments

Togo

30-Nov-2017

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

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)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

**OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats**

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

CONTACT POINT

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