



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 02-Feb-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA22228



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Western Africa	Project ID P162337	Project Name West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 18-Dec-2017	Estimated Board Date 28-Mar-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Blue Economy, Benin - Ministry of Economy and Finance, Togo - Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mauritania - Ministry of Economy and Finances, Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Economy and Finances, Senegal - Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Sao Tome and Principe - Ministry of Infrastructures, Natural Resources and Environment, Mauritania - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Benin - Ministry of Housing, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, Togo - Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MEFR) (Directorate of Environment), Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Directorate of Environment (DECC)), Cote d'Ivoire - Ministry of Economy and Finances, West Africa Economic and Monetary Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature	

Proposed Development Objective(s)



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

Components

- Component 1: Strengthen Regional Integration
- Component 2: Strengthen National Policy and Institutional Framework
- Component 3: Strengthen National Physical and Social Investments
- Component 4: National Coordination

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	11.45
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	20.25
International Development Association (IDA)	178.00
IDA Grant	12.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>221.70</b>

Environmental Assessment Category

A - Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Regional Context

The West African coastline, spanning from Mauritania to Gabon, includes seventeen countries which are at varying stages of economic development. Eight of the countries have a per capita GDP below US\$1,000, ranking amongst the lowest in the world. Many of these countries have gone through conflict or political and social unrest over the last ten



years, and Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea suffered the worst Ebola epidemic in history over the course of 2014-2015. Although the West African economies have been growing steadily, the countries continue to be heavily dependent on natural resources such as fisheries, fossil fuel, minerals, and timber. A very large proportion, about 42%, of West Africa's GDP is generated from its coastal areas. The West African coastal areas are home to almost one third of the countries' population. Rapid urbanization and net migration to the coast increases the demands on the land, its resources, and the services its ecosystem provides to people. Poverty is rampant: 15 out of the 17 coastal countries have national poverty lines above 30%, although there are large variations. Ghana has the lowest poverty rate (24%), while Equatorial Guinea has the highest (over 70%).

The coastal population is increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially the poor, whose already precarious livelihoods depend on the quality and quantity of natural resources. Every year, an average of 500,000 people in the region are threatened by floods and aggravated coastal erosion, and economic losses, for example, have been estimated to be about 2.3% of Togo's GDP in 2013 and 3.2% of Mauritania's GDP in 2014. Economic literature suggests that extreme flooding events affect not only poverty but also human capital formation. Flood events cause agricultural losses and damages to infrastructure which affect household wealth, exacerbating poverty. Similarly, there is evidence that there exists a biological effect of in utero exposure to a negative shock. Seminal work in epidemiology has established that due to disruptions in the prenatal environment, the fetus adapts to increase the likelihood of survival. These adaptations may be irreversible if shocks are intense, causing damages that manifest later in life. Similarly, a negative shock can alter prenatal investments (like nutrition and health care) by increasing infectious diseases and parental stress, which can impact maternal physical and mental health that further affect fetal development. Preliminary estimates done by the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) Team show that a one-standard deviation increase in extreme flooding corresponds to 186 millimeters or 12% of the historical mean calculated over 1981 – 2015 (1,512 mm). This increased poverty by 2.4%, reduced children's weight by 8.6%, and increased infant mortality by 9.6%. In 2012 there were approximately 10,600 deaths, meaning that 1 standard deviation would imply 1,000 more infant deaths.

The Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) and the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystems (CCLME) off shore from West Africa, are two of the world's most productive marine and coastal ecosystems. The ecosystem with its wetlands and mangroves are rich fisheries, has high coastal tourism potential, and has significant oil and gas reserves. The total economic value of the GCLME and CCLME coastal and marine ecosystems was estimated at about US\$17 billion per year and US\$12 billion per year respectively. The most valuable services are linked to fisheries, coastal protection, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

The sand in the coastal zone of West Africa can be compared to a "sand river" maintained by a strong wave-driven longshore transport of silt, sand, and gravel. The sediments originate from rivers and from large coastal sand deposits. The destabilization of the sediments has many causes as sand is retained and blocked behind dams, interrupted by harbor jetties and removed for mining of building infrastructure. Managing the sediment and the ecosystems it supports, within the context of climate change, is already a transboundary development challenge.

The sandy coastal barrier is eroding at many locations. The highest rates of retreat (in the order of 10 m/year or more) occur near river mouths and harbor jetties, i.e. in the most urbanized areas. The effect on people is loss of housing, assets and land and the situation is further compounded by the lack of coordination of anti-erosion solutions, at local, national and international levels. The West African coastline is also susceptible to increased flooding caused by storm surges and intense rainstorms. These phenomena can be perilous for people as well as their coastal environment.



Coastal flooding can also be the result of inadequate drainage from inland water. Poor land-use planning, construction on floodplains, insufficient infrastructure, poor maintenance of drainage canals and improper waste management can result in blockage of urban run-offs.

Coastal and marine pollution impacts the quality of coast and coastal waters, and over 80% of such pollution originates from land-based sources, primarily industrial, agricultural and urban. Climate change and climate variability are predicted to further aggravate existing physical, ecological and biological, and socioeconomic stresses on the coast. Increased frequency and intensity of tidal waves and storm surges will exacerbate coastal erosion. Projections for a high emission scenario indicate an expected sea level rise of 1 meter, which could affect 6 million people by 2100.

Management of coastal ecosystems is complex and requires regionally coordinated and integrated planning, summarized in Multi-Sector Investment Plans (MSIP's). Policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks are not sufficiently developed to govern coastal areas and conserve the environmental assets. The current arrangements of single institutions each having their separate area of responsibility for coastal zone management is inadequate. Coastal management is often the responsibility of institutions with limited political weight or capacity to advance reforms and mainstream the issues and considerations into national policy and planning. Coordination is further hampered by the large number of national institutions that gather and manage information relevant to coastal management. Motivating and enabling concerned institutions and communities is key to achieving the objectives of sound environmental stewardship and preservation of human and natural capital. Per the Multi-Sector Investment Plans (MSIP's) prepared with World Bank support and validated in national workshops, the financing needed for coastal protection in six countries is about US\$ 1.5 billion.

The West Africa Coastal Areas Program was created in response to countries' request for solutions and finance to help save the social and economic assets of coastal areas, and coastal erosion and flooding in particular. The WACA Program provides Technical Assistance, Investment Finance, and has announced to launch a WACA Platform to crowd in additional partners to mobilize the resources at the scale needed. The vision is that with time, the WACA Platform will be housed at a suitable regional institution, and a mosaic of projects, financed by the World Bank, other development partners, and the private sector, will emerge in an effort of maximizing the effect of development finance.

The proposed multi-country regional project described here will support the strengthening of resilience of coastal communities and assets in six West Africa countries - Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, and Togo. These six countries, covering approximately 2,186 km of coastline, have particularly vulnerable coastal areas (erosion, flooding, pollution), and have a degree of readiness through multi-sector investment planning processes via the preceding technical assistance received via WACA, culminating in the WACA Multi-Sector Investment Plans.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The PDO is to improve management of shared natural and man-made risks, including climate change, affecting targeted coastal communities and areas on the West Africa coast. Degradation of coastal resources and ecosystems is accelerating due to increasing population pressure on the coast, demand for resources, unplanned coastal development and climate change.



### Key Results

Proposed PDO indicators at the regional level include

- PDO Indicator 1: Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion due to the project (disaggregated by country)
- PDO Indicator 2: Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to flooding due to the project (disaggregated by country)
- PDO Indicator 3: Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to pollution supported due to the project (disaggregated by country)
- PDO Indicator 4: Share of target beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (disaggregated by country, sex)
- PDO Indicator 5: Regional Observatory operational (score)
- PDO Indicator 6: Capacity score for key regional institutions, WAEMU, CSE and ABC (score)

### D. Project Description

The vision of the project is to become a dynamic space for coastal countries and partners, where they share knowledge, expertise, and access finance. The project engages countries via technical assistance to unbundle the complex coastal development challenges into actionable priorities, and will mobilize the leadership at national level to effectively advance concrete investment projects. In parallel, countries engage at regional level to set priorities, and coordinate cross-border investments, while harmonizing policies.

A Multi-Sector Investment Plan (MSIP) proposes a plan for each country or targeted hot spot for integrated management of the coastal zone that is coherent nationally and aligned with regional-level activities, and focused on the sustainable use of the coastal territory, and investment options. MSIPs have been developed for Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, and Sao Tome and Principe. In the case of Senegal, the country has already developed integrated coastal zone management plans that outline priorities for combating erosion, flooding and pollution. An environmental and social Management Framework (ESFM) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for each country.

#### Component 1: Strengthen Regional Integration (US\$ 12.0 million IDA)

The project will support countries implementing regional conventions and protocols for coastal zone management developed under the auspices of the Abidjan Convention. It provides the means to continue coastal policy dialogue at the regional level and ensure that national regulations for coastal zone management are harmonized and mutually supportive. 42. Working with the Ecological Monitoring Center, the project will finance the design, installation and operationalization of the West Africa Coastal Observatory. The observatory is an information decision support system which will provide regional and national policy makers and institutions with coastal-related and climate change information and the necessary knowledge base to improve coastal zone management. Through the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the project will work to direct existing and new financing solutions for the region. A regional change management and communication strategy will be developed and implemented by WAEMU to support capacity building for effective collaboration and implementation of the project. A WACA Regional Implementation Support Unit (RISU) will be established by WAEMU to support implementation of national and regional activities.

#### Component 2: Strengthen National Policy and Institutional Framework (US\$ 20.0 million IDA, US\$ 6.1 million GEF, US\$1.5 million counterpart contributions)



This component will help countries develop the adequate policy framework and the necessary tools for the development and/or operationalization of their coastal management strategies and plans, both at the national and regional levels. It will more specifically provide support to develop and operationalize coastal management and land use strategies and action plans at the central and local levels and promote effective management of transboundary coastal ecosystems and spatial planning. Support will also be provided towards designation of areas with high ecosystem value

Component 3: Strengthen National Physical and Social Investments (US\$ 134.4 million IDA, US\$ 13.1 million GEF, US\$3.0 million counterpart contributions)

This component will finance coastal investments, or sub-projects, to protect vulnerable areas from coastal erosion and flooding, pollution control and waste management operations and promote climate-resilient coastal development. The countries have undertaken studies and analyses resulting in the development of MSIPs, which list priority actions for mitigating climate change impacts on the coast while also addressing sound and sustainable coastal zone management. Investments include support for restoring or preserving healthy and functioning ecosystems and protecting the coastal economic assets, emergency measures to prevent further degradation of hotspots, and long-term planning and management of the coast, based on sectorial priorities, scenarios, pre-feasibility studies, cost-benefit analysis, environmental and social impacts, and public consultations. Measures to be financed will include green and grey infrastructure, land claim and reclamation, management of natural habitat, sustainable land management practices, solid waste management, and community-driven resilience planning.

Component 4: National Coordination (US\$ 13.6 million IDA, US\$ 1.0 million GEF, US\$1.4 million counterpart contributions)

At the national level, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in each country to manage the project. The PIU will convene national workshops and meetings, and implement priority communication activities needed to ensure that the role of the project is understood by the stakeholders.

## **E. Implementation**

### **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

Regional integration will be assured via a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) that will be established and co-convened by the WAEMU and a country (on a rotating basis). The committee, managed by WAEMU, will approve the annual work program at regional level, consisting of four distinct regional technical functions required for the project: i) WAEMU will take on the regional integration of project related activities, and development of financial tools, ii) the Abidjan Convention (ABC) would be contracted to support ratification and implementation of the COP12 Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), iii) the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) will be contracted to lead in technical matters related to coastal observation, and iv) IUCN will be contracted to establish the Regional Implementation Support Unit (RISU) providing technical support to project implementation in the six WACA countries.

The RISU will be established to ensure timely execution of activities at regional and national levels. The RISU will support 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 will support 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.

WAEMU, ABC and CSE will work together on regional integration activities, supported by IUCN. This setup is chosen because currently there is no single regional institution with capacity to convene and coordinate the actions required to adequately incorporate coastal erosion, flooding and pollution into sustainable development plans in countries.

WAEMU, as an institution eligible for regional IDA, has requested to establish a subsidiary agreement with IUCN to support technical-level capacity building of the three organizations. This arrangement is an exceptional case as most of the regional IDA financing will be passed on to IUCN, a global organization, selected because of its recognized technical expertise, and its historic engagement on coastal issues in West Africa. The arrangement is necessary because WAEMU does not currently have the capacity to execute the regional integration component.

**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 ESIA's and RAP's 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.

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

Paivi Koskinen-Lewis, Social Safeguards Specialist  
Abdoulaye Gadiere, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The program is classified Category A. The exact scope and scale of the proposed investment sub-projects required to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal areas are not yet defined and their potential environmental and social impacts cannot thus be assessed at this stage.





		An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for each country. In addition to that, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) including Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) have also been developed for those investments whose exact locations are known with certainty to date. ESMFs (one per country) have been consulted upon, and were disclosed in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal and Togo on November 15, 2017, upon which they were disclosed (also on November 15, 2017) on the World Bank's website.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Although the program is not expected to intervene in any critically important 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.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The program 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 program will not finance procurement of pesticide nor promote their use.
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 the exact locations of these sub-projects have not yet been determined and those 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 are not yet clearly defined and the exact sites of the proposed investments are not yet known, the client countries have prepared Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF); these have been consulted upon, and approved and disclosed before appraisal by the Bank and the respective countries.

These RPFs will guide the preparation of sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), when necessary during implementation once technical feasibility and site selection has been concluded. In case situations of natural disasters arise during project implementation requiring 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.

The program will not finance dam works or activities associated to existing dams.

The program is not expected to finance any activity which may affect water resources uptake from international waters, neither in quantity or quality.

The program is not implemented in any disputed areas.

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 program 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 farmlands as well as 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.

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 program 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 geographic locations of program specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, each of the six borrowers 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).

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

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.

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 RPFs 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 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.

Specific ESIA's 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 ESIA's will provide mitigation measures for all the potential impacts as a result of the triggering of the above-mentioned safeguard policies.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for each country. The ESMFs have been consulted upon, and were disclosed in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal and Togo on November 15, 2017, upon which they were disclosed (also on November 15, 2017) on the World Bank's website. The Resettlement Policy Frameworks were consulted upon and disclosed in each of the countries November 15- Dec 5 and by the Bank by December 5th, 2017.

In terms of borrower capacity to address safeguard issues, it varies tremendously from one country to another of the six countries participating in the program. Some of the countries have relatively mature environmental ministries and agencies, sufficient staffing and an adequate regulatory framework, while other countries institutions are relatively young, understaffed and the legal framework missing important elements (annexes, executive regulations, etc.). Most of the borrowers have implemented previous World Bank-funded projects/programs. Therefore, where possible this program will build upon any residual institutional capability for WACA management and in particular regarding safeguards. Capacity assessment/ building activities are recommended in the ESMF of each country, targeting the parties involved in project's implementation, will be included in the overall capacity building activities of each country's project activities, annual work plans and budgets. Each country will hire two safeguards specialists (one for environment and another for social) to work closely with Environment National agencies and under the technical oversight of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards specialists.

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. Consultation processes in each country will continue during project implementation and the preparation of subsequent safeguards instruments.



**B. Disclosure Requirements**

**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

Newspaper 'Message'; Website [www.permisdeconstruire.bj](http://www.permisdeconstruire.bj)

Cote d'Ivoire

14-Nov-2017

Comments

Newspaper "Fraternite Matin" 14-15 Nov, 2017 and website of the ministry for environment and sustainable development: <http://www.environnement.gouv.ci/dossier.php?rd=24>

Mauritania

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Ministry of environment website: <http://www.environnement.gov.mr/ar/index.php/que-faisons-nous/73-pges-et-cpr-du-projet-waca>

Senegal

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Newspaper "Soleil"

Sao Tome and Principe

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Website for DGA: <http://dga.st/public/images/uploads/49c5a2f5d788d39a73e1e872495292b6.pdf>

Togo

15-Nov-2017

Comments



Website for Ministry of environment and forest resources; <http://environnement.gouv.tg/fr/content/rapport-du-cadre-de-gestion-environnementale-et-sociale-cges-du-projet-waca-togo-2>

#### 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

Website [www.permisdeconstruire.bj](http://www.permisdeconstruire.bj)

Cote d'Ivoire

14-Nov-2017

Comments

Newspaper "Fraternite Matin" 14-15 Nov, 2017

Website of Ministry of Environment and sustainable development:

<http://www.environnement.gouv.ci/dossier.php?rd=24>

Mauritania

15-Nov-2017

Comments

Website of Ministry of Environment

<http://www.environnement.gov.mr/ar/index.php/que-faisons-nous/73-pges-et-cpr-du-projet-waca>

Senegal

30-Nov-2017

Comments

Website of Ministry of Environment

<http://www.denv.gouv.sn/images/actualites/P162337%20-%20Version%20Finale%20CPR%20Projet%20WACA%20Senegal.pdf>

Sao Tome and Principe

05-Dec-2017

Comments

Website <http://dga.st/pt/library?type=0&year=&theme=1&author=>

Togo



30-Nov-2017

Comments

website of the Ministry for Environment and Forest Resources <http://environnement.gouv.tg/fr/content/rapport-du-cadre-de-politique-de-reinstallation-waca-togo>

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

**OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats**

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

No

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?

NA

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

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

Yes

**OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**

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

Yes

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

Yes

**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**



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

Yes

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?

Yes

### All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

## CONTACT POINT

### World Bank

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Lead Environmental Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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