

**Togo**

**West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA)  
Resilience Investment Project (ResIP, P162337)**

**SOCIAL AUDIT OF THE EMERGENCY PROTECTION SUB-PROJECT**

**Report of the social audit mission**

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**15 April 2022**

## Executive Summary

1. **This report includes the analyses and findings of two independent experts recruited by the World Bank** to undertake a social audit mission that included a desk review of the available documents as well as information gathered during site visits and interviews with representatives of the project's stakeholders between January 24-31, 2022.
2. **The emergency protection works are an experimental solution designed by Togolese engineers and tested for the first time at the Gbodjomé site in 2015.** In summary, the emergency protection works consist of sunk-in concrete pipes anchored to bedrock in the upper part of the beach, in stretches varying from 100 to 500 m, depending on the site. These works are still an experimental solution and do not constitute a long-term solution as their sustainability over time has not yet been tested. However, they do represent a good cost-effective option to provide immediate coastal protection pending the construction of rock groynes, which represent the long-term sustainable solution that will be implemented by the WACA-ResIP project.
3. **Out of the six sites selected for the construction of emergency protection works, only two sites (Adissem et Tango) are occupied by fishing communities.** The social audit mission observed twenty-two artisanal fishing boats in Adissem, including nine motorized boats with a length of approximately 20 m and thirteen non-motorized boats, ranging in overall length from 6 m to 14 m. In the village of Tango, there are eight non-motorized boats ranging in overall length from 6 m to 14 m. The fish caught by the fishermen are sold to female entrepreneurs that will sell them as is (fresh) or smoked in order to extend their shelf life.
4. **During the field visit, emergency protection works were considered complete in five out of the six sites; they are still under construction in Adissem.** The delay in the works in Adissem is due to oceanographic hazards that destroyed the western part of the already built works without however affecting the eastern part of the works, and precipitated part of pipe segments to be installed into the foreshore.
5. **The main finding of the mission is that the emergency works did not cause any physical or economic displacement, nor did they have a negative livelihood impact on the fishing communities.** In Adissem, the creation of two 50-meter corridors between the concrete pipe wall at the request of and at the locations specified by the fishermen's representatives, allowed the continuity of all fishing activities. At the request of the fishermen, measures were also taken so that the construction site installations do not encroach on the areas reserved for storing boats. In Tango, fishermen moved their boat parking spot approximately 100 m away from the emergency protection works without inconvenience. Overall, the village population confirmed their satisfaction with the works, and the Adissem population also requested an extension of the works to protect the cemetery adjacent to the village.

6. **The contractor in charge of the works gave priority to the employment of the local population by opting for labor-intensive construction methods.** According to the data received from the PIU, the construction works provided temporary jobs to 289 persons, including 161 men (56%) and 128 women (44%), with total paid salaries between May 2021 and January 2022 of approximately US\$ 265,000. The construction works also benefited local suppliers of construction goods and services (manufacturing of pipes, transportation of material).
  
7. **The experts agree that the safeguard measures identified prior to the start of the construction of the emergency works were appropriate and were in general implemented satisfactorily. In particular, these measures** mitigated any impacts related to a temporary disruption of fishing activities by creating corridors between the works that enabled access to the sea and by freeing up new parking/storage spaces. Regular monitoring of the livelihoods of impacted fishermen during construction works was not undertaken regularly but weekly supervision missions by the World Bank team based in Togo have allowed for this kind of engagement. The mission recommends that the PIU be in charge of the monitoring with a monitoring plan including the relevant consultations and indicators.
  
8. **However, the safeguard measures did not include measures mitigating the dangerousness of the sites during the works due to: i) pipe segments stranded on the foreshore; and ii) the risk of collision between the boats and the installed pipe wall.** Regarding the first point: i) the explanation is that the loss/movement of pipe segments already installed on the foreshore was caused by unexpected oceanographic hazards and was not anticipated. According to the Adissem fishing community, there was one accident that they say were related to the construction works. The accident concerned a damaged boat for which a mediation report had been prepared with the PIU and for which the repair had not been done at the time of the Social Audit. There has been one minor incidence where two swimmers hit a pipe segment, and which had not been reported. In terms of collisions between the boats and the installed pipes on the shore, there have not been any such incidences reported in either Adissem, Tango or any other sites. It is worth mentioning that in terms of the loss/movement of pipe segments, mitigation measures were quickly implemented in Adissem to include the removal of the lost segments with the contractor's excavator, but this was done only partially at the time of the field mission, given the alleged existence of 676 pipe segments on the shore.
  
9. **The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** is known, operational and available to the Adissem communities as well as the targeted villages of Nimagna, Dévikémè 1 and Dévikémè 2 and Gbodjomé. However, the village of Tango did not receive a specific information campaign regarding the details including the existence and place for registration of complaints. The audit consultants recommend a much wider dissemination campaign regarding the GRM process, easy and simplified access for the communities with a close monitoring by the PIU, as well as an

awareness campaign intended to the beneficiary communities to ensure their satisfaction and improve access to the GRM.

10. **The mission was unable to confirm that there is a functional health and- safety committee on the work sites.** They did observe that Covid-19 protocols were only partially being integrated. The social audit experts were informed that, instead of establishing the health and safety committee in the village, the contractor recruited a Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) specialist. Going forward the mission recommended to put in place a grievance committee to which reporting on health and safety issues can be reported and connected to the GRM system.
  
11. **The mission's main recommendations are the following:** i) **commit to the repair of the** damage caused to one boat by referring the case to the GRM; ii) **the mitigation of risks caused by the emergency protection works** that include removal of the pipe segments stranded on the foreshore, signaling the existence of the works so that they are visible day and night from land and sea, implementation of a response mechanism in case of damage caused to the pipe walls after completion of the works; iii) **improvement of the implementation of the Health, Safety and Environment measures** at the sites still in progress; and iv) a more proactive **awareness and dissemination campaign to improve the local communities access to the GRM** within the scope of the coastal protection program.

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# 1 Introduction

Emergency protection works were implemented in six sites - Gbodjomé, Tango, Dévikinmé 1 and 2, Nimanga and Adissem - along the Togolese coast under Component 3 of the WACA ResIP project. This component aims to protect vulnerable areas against coastal erosion and flooding, supporting pollution control and waste management operations, and promoting climate-resilient coastal development.

Within this scope, small-scale emergency coastal protection measures (also referred to as “faux puits de Gbodjomé”, or “false wells of Gbodjomé”) were undertaken in six hotspots totaling 1.2 km between Gbodjomé and Adissem sites (see Annex 1 for the surface area of the construction works in each site). These emergency coastal protection measures consist of precast concrete pipes (approximately 150 cm in diameter and 50 cm in height) that are installed upright on the beach, hence the resemblance to “wells”, in stretches varying from 80 to 500 m, anchored to bedrock and filled with sand. They are intended to help retain beach sand behind the pipes and provide short-term protection to homes and assets against wave related erosion in areas that are subject to significant erosion, until longer-term protective measures, such as groynes and beach nourishment, can be put in place. The “faux puits” are still an experimental solution and do not constitute a long-term solution as their sustainability over time has not yet been tested. However, they do represent a good cost effectiveness option to provide immediate coastal protection while waiting for the construction of the rock groynes, which represent the longer-term solutions that will be financed by the WACA-ResIP project.

The social audit mission’s general objective was to review the social mitigation measures implemented during the implementation of the emergency protections works in the six (06) sites and assess the impacts on the livelihoods of the project-affected persons. More specifically, the Terms of Reference for the social audit were to:

- Appraise the relevance of the initial environmental and social risks and impact screening implemented prior to the start of the emergency coastal protection works;
- Identify all the unforeseen negative impacts such as beach access restrictions and possible loss of land and non-land assets and livelihoods directly linked to the installation of concrete pipes;
- Recommend, if necessary, possible mitigation measures and sub-social projects that may be financed in order to improve the living conditions of the fishing communities in the area covered by the project.

This social audit report is divided into the following six (06) sections: (i) methodology; (ii) overview of the fisheries sector and an appraisal of the social impacts of the emergency protection measures on the fisherfolk; (iii) the Grievance Mechanism (GM); (iv) health-safety-environment on

the sites; (v) analysis of the institutional framework; and (vi) the mission's findings and recommendations.

## **2 Methodology**

The social audit was conducted by two experts recruited directly by the World Bank: one national social development and safeguard specialist<sup>1</sup> and one international expert in artisanal fishing.<sup>2</sup>

The methodological approach implemented by the mission is based on a desk review. The main documents reviewed included: the initial environmental and social screening report and the project safeguard instruments, the World Bank mission reports, the weekly monitoring reports of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and other documents related to the execution of the construction of the emergency protection works, including monitoring reports prepared by the monitoring firm, World Bank Management Response to the request for inspection (MR) and the Eligibility Report (ER) of the World Bank's Inspection Panel, the records of complaints and the minutes of the training and implementation of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) for the areas covered by the emergency protection works and other information deemed relevant.

Parallel to the desk review, the mission complemented the written information by conducting group and individual interviews with the concerned communities, with a focus on the fishermen/fish wholesalers of Adissem and Tango, in order to obtain the information necessary for the verification of the project implementation process, community participation, level of allocation of the project activities to the local population, the GM, the health-safety-environmental measures, the compliance with Covid-19 measures, etc. Interviews were also conducted with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), the contractor, the monitoring firm and the workers. The schedule of the activities of the social audit mission is provided in Annex 2.

## **3 The fisheries sector in the areas covered by the emergency protection sub-project**

### **3.1 The fishing sites in the areas covered by the emergency protection sub-project**

The field visit conducted during the social audit mission allowed the social audit consultants to observe that out of the six sites selected for the construction project of temporary emergency

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<sup>1</sup> [REDACTED]  
<sup>2</sup> [REDACTED]

protection works, two are fishing villages with visible fishing boats nearby: Adissem and Tango. The four other sites selected for the construction of the emergency works did not have any active fishing activities at the time of the field visit: Nimanga, Devikinmé 1<sup>3</sup>, Devikinmé 2 and Gbodjomé. This is consistent with the site selection report drafted by the PIU in March 2020 identifying Adissem and Tango fishing villages as heavily threatened by coastal erosion and in urgent need of temporary protection by a line of “faux puits” of 450 m and 190 m on the coast, respectively (see Annex 1). For the four other selected sites<sup>4</sup>, private assets were identified as threatened elements that needed protection.

The six sites chosen for the emergency coastal protection works were selected according to agreed criteria, including the identification of areas under strong sea swell pressure/high erosion threat, the capacity of the works to limit coastal erosion, and as a first step, a request from the threatened communities to the local administrative authorities. The site selection was confirmed during site visits by a delegation made up of local and governmental authorities and then with the participation of local beneficiary communities.

### **3.2 Contextual elements: Fishing activities in Adissem and Tango**

Fishing boats seen during the mission were small open boats. They were of two distinct types:

- Boats mainly used to catch small pelagic fish (sardines, etc.) by using the *senne tournante* fishing technique. These are boats of about 20 m length, propelled by outboard motors with an average power of 40 HP. The boat crew includes 16 to 18 persons.
- And boats mainly used to catch groundfish species (sea bass, meagre) and small pelagic fish by using *filet maillant* fishing technique. The size of these boats ranges between 6 m for the smallest and 15 m for the biggest. This type of boats seen in Adissem and Tango are non-motorized boats. The crew is composed of 3 to 4 persons.

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<sup>3</sup> Three small boats were seen at the upper beach side at the Western border of Dévikinmé 1, but they actually belong to fisherman from Tango neighboring village.

<sup>4</sup> The initial selection included three other sites around Agbodrafo (family houses, church and cemetery). The three sites were not covered by the emergency works because they were included in the WACA ResIP transboundary coastal protection infrastructure Togo-Benin sub-project.





Adissem : Big boat used in the *senne tournante* fishing technique (in technical stop)



Tango : Small boats used in the *filet maillant* fishing technique

According to the information gathered during the interviews with the fishermen, fishing takes place mainly at night, with fishing trips starting in the evening or during the night and returning in the morning.

The count of these boats during the field visit, cross-checked with the information provided by the concerned fishing communities, made it possible to confirm that the boat fleet existing in the two sites covered by the emergency works is composed as follows:

- In Adissem, a total of twenty-two boats including nine (09) motorized boats used in the *senne tournante* fishing technique and thirteen (13) non-motorized boats used in the *filet maillant* fishing technique;
- In Tango, eight (08) boats, all non-motorized used in the *filet maillant* fishing technique.

During the field visit to the Adissem site, seven (07) boats were anchored at sea beyond the wavebreak area, without crew on board. The other boats were on shore. Anchoring at sea is a normal storing practice for active boats as it avoids the dangers of crossing the wave sand bar and avoids encounters with the rocky areas (the "beach-rock") uncovered by the erosion process prior to the emergency works. The fishermen reach the boats by swimming and unload the catches also by swimming and pulling the containers containing the catches through the water to the shore. The boats are brought ashore for maintenance when sea conditions permit. The other boats seen in Adissem were stranded at the top of the beach. The vast majority of these stranded boats seemed to be in a seaworthy condition with fishing gear ready for use, although one or two boats were old wrecks.

At the Tango site, all the boats were stored ashore on the upper beach. They also seemed to be seaworthy with fishing gears ready for use. No wrecked boats were seen in Tango.

Both fishing communities also reported the use of beach seines in the types of fishing they employ in addition to boat fishing at sea. However, this practice has been abandoned since coastal erosion, especially prior to the emergency works, resulted in rocky underwater areas where nets get stuck or torn.

The fish haul landed by the boats are sold or processed by fish wholesaler women. According to the information gathered during the interviews, the fish may be sold fresh to the surrounding villages or to buyers who come to pick them up when the boats are unloaded or fish are smoked and then resold on the local market. Part of the fish harvest is also consumed by the villagers.

In Adissem and Tango, individual fish smokehouses are installed at the homes of their owners. There are no communal smoking facilities. Fish smoking involves about fifteen households in Adissem and two in Tango. In addition, fish wholesaler women have benefited from a project financed by the African Development Bank for the construction of improved smokehouses. When the fishermen do not go to sea, the women can smoke fish bought from frozen fish importers (refrigerators) to continue their activities.<sup>5</sup>



Adissem: fish placed on racks before smoking



Adissem: fish smoking kiln in operation

### **3.3 The situation of the emergency works in Adissem and Tango**

*Remark: The works history summarized below has been reconstructed based on the information included in the minutes of the weekly supervision missions conducted by the World Bank and was complimented with the discussions with the concerned parties during the social audit mission.*

#### **3.3.1 Adissem**

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<sup>5</sup> During our visit, the fish being smoked was frozen sardines imported from Mexico (bought in Lomé)

The construction of the emergency works in Adissem started with the installation of the first pipe linear wall. The first set of works were interrupted in May 2021 due to unfavorable swell conditions; only 19% of the pipe wall was completed. An exceptional tide damaged the first section and significantly eroded the dune, pushing hundreds of pipes into the foreshore that were then stored there pending their installation.

As a result, in September 2021, it was decided to entirely rebuild the pipe wall 10 m higher up the dune than the first one in order to ensure longer term sustainability of the works.

At the beginning of the construction of the new pipe wall in September 2021, the fishing community of Adissem made requests to the contractor for: i) the creation of corridors in the pipe wall to allow boats to pass; ii) the removal of the stored material blocking the passage to allow direct access to the sea; and iii) the removal of pipes stranded on the foreshore. Following these requests duly registered by the PIU, a meeting was organized on September 13, 2021 between the PIU, the contractor, and the works supervision firm on the one hand, and the representatives of Adissem fishermen on the other. The minutes of the meeting includes an agreement between the parties for the creation of two 50 m wide corridors free of stored pipes, with the locations of these two 50 m corridors identified on the ground by laying milestones in consultation with the concerned fishermen (one on the part of the wall called Kopévi, the other on the part called Kopégan). Concerning the other requests from the fishermen: the pipe segments stored on the dune were moved in order to allow access to the beach/boat passage and a certain proportion of the pipe segments making up the destroyed first part of the wall and those that were pushed into the foreshore were removed, but some pipes already partially or completely sanded up could not be removed and they remain and are not considered a major obstruction.

Construction works continued and were deemed substantially completed on January 15, 2022, subject to site clean-up and removal of remaining pipes and other material. However, on January 22, 2022, strong waves from an exceptional “new” tide damaged the western part of the new Adissem works with a few pipes from the existing wall falling into the sea and the erosion resulting from this damage also uncovered pipes that were damaged during the exceptional tide of May 2021. The eastern section of the Adissem works was not affected by this new exceptional tide.

In conclusion, the implementation of the temporary emergency measures that were reviewed during the visit to the Adissem site between January 25 and 28, 2022, within the scope of the social audit mission can be summarized as follows:

- The eastern part of the pipe wall, including the 50 m corridor, is in good condition with unhindered access, allowing in particular the use of the corridor for the passage of people and boats from the beach to the sea;
- The western part of the wall is damaged, including the 50 m corridor, the use of which is made difficult by the cliff profile on which it is situated, and the pipe segments stranded in the corridor;

- Stranded pipes are visible on the right foreshore of the central part of the pipe wall and the western corridor and there are others not visible because they have been buried by the sediment. On January 21, 2022, 676 pipes remain on the foreshore but in various states of exposure and sand cover;
- The acceptance of the emergency works by the Adissem community was confirmed during the discussions held during the social audit mission and also by a request from the villagers for an extension of the pipe wall works towards the east in order to protect the cemetery adjacent to the village.



Adissem: view of the Eastern corridor from its Eastern border



Adissem: view of the extension of the works to the East from the Eastern corridor



Adissem: view of the Western corridor from its Western border



Adissem: view of the Western corridor from its Eastern border



Adissem: view of the segments of pipes stranded in front of the central part with the presence of swimmers



Adissem: central part of the wall being repaired / reinforced

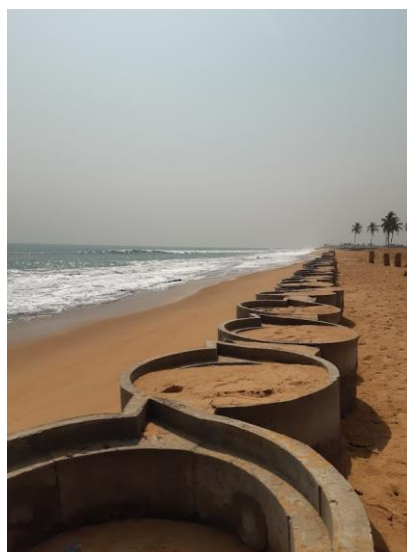
### 3.3.2 Tango

The installation of the emergency protection works near the village of Tango were completed at the end of September 2021. They were completed without any issues reported and have not incurred any significant wave related damage. There have been no complaints registered relating to the works from the fishing community of Tango. Support for the emergency works by the Tango community was confirmed during discussions held during the social audit mission.

During the field visit, the social audit experts observed that the pipe wall making up the protection works for the village of Tango were well aligned representing a fairly clear physical barrier due to the retention of sand still progressing on both sides of the pipe wall as intended by the original engineering design.



Tango: view of the protection works from the village



Tango: view of the protection works, with pipes being filled

## 3.4 **Impacts of emergency measures works on fishing communities**

### 3.4.1 Adissem

The discussions held with the Adissem fishermen focused on the risk of accidents due to the protection works. According to the fishermen that attended, there are potential risks related to fishermen swimming to the boats and bumping into the pipe segments that have been pushed to the foreshore or into the water by wave action/erosion and there are also potential risks to assets including boats and fishing equipment if they these collide with pipe segments during landing or storage.

During the discussions, the fishermen referred to a boat that was damaged following a collision with a pipe segment stranded on the foreshore. The accident was reported to the PIU and the contractor and a meeting between the PIU and the owners of the damaged boat was organized in

order to determine responsibility. The social audit mission was informed that a mediation report was drawn up following a discussion between the parties on 22/12/2021 in which the owner of the boat reasserts his claim for repair of the boat.

During the social audit mission, the communities mentioned one incidence where two swimmers hit segments of the concrete pipes that were submerged under the water. According to the PIU, the discussions between the concerned parties were inconclusive regarding the need to take action and as a result no mediation report was drafted.

The social audit mission indicated that the emergency works may create new risks for the fishing communities of Adissem and Tango but that these are temporary risks arising from the presence of segments of pipes stranded on the foreshore during the construction work phases and permanent risks arising from the fixed presence of new obstacles (the pipe wall) that boats and their crews might hit if the boats<sup>6</sup> drift, as well as the risk that new pipe segments end up on the foreshore after completion of works. On this last point, it is worth mentioning that the solutions used for the emergency works are experimental solutions whose lifespan remains uncertain. One may not exclude that the pipe walls be damaged by the swell in the future after completion of the works, with risk from segments of pipes stranded on the foreshore. It is worth mentioning that the permanent risk resulting from the presence of new obstacles is a risk common to the construction of any structure in the coastal areas (jetties, rocky groynes). It is therefore not specific to this particular emergency works.

Regarding possible loss of income resulting from a reduction in the fishing activity of the community of Adissem due to the obstacles created by the works, no complaints have been recorded so far. Discussions were held with the representatives of the Adissem fishing community but the social audit mission concluded that it was unlikely that there was a negative cause and effect relationship between the works and the frequency of sea trips. The frequency of the trips depends on several factors, including: i) the fishing season (the visit of the mission in January took place during a low fishing season, the best season being between August and October); and ii) the height of the swell that can prevent fishermen from reaching their boats on certain days. The mission also did not identify any impacts on land and non-land assets in the two fishing villages.

The field visits nevertheless revealed: i) that the eastern access corridor of the concrete pipe wall at Adissem is clear of obstacles and of a width and a slight sloping profile well suited for hauling boats from the sea to the land (and vice versa) as evidenced by the presence of 6 or 7 boats parked on the land part of the corridor during the field visit; ii) the boat parking area observed during the mission is in active use as evidenced by the presence of boats anchored in the sea in front of the village and the seaworthiness of the boats stationed on land, with ready-to-use fishing gear in good

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<sup>6</sup> Without the wall, a drifting boat eventually encounters the beach with less chance of damage compared to damage from hitting a hard concrete structure in rough seas.

condition; and iii) the damage in the western access corridor causes users to use of the eastern access corridor, which is only a hundred meters away. Observers from outside the community confirmed to the social audit mission that fishing activities have continued as normal despite the works. As a result, the social audit mission's conclusion is that the emergency works at Adissem have had no direct impact on the access to the sea, and therefore on the livelihoods of the fishing community of Adissem.

### 3.4.2 Tango

The physical barrier created between the beach and the sea by the concrete pipes prevents direct access to the sea from the village. The Tango fishermen have adapted to this situation by shifting the parking location of their boats about 100 m west. During the discussions held during the social audit mission, the fishermen confirmed that changing the boats parking location on the beach does not have any particular negative impact on their fishing activities.

However, the Tango fishermen pointed out that the concrete pipes do constitute a potential danger for the boats and their occupants if they drift towards the installations during swells or errant waves. Their choice to shift the boat parking area by 100 m instead of a shorter distance from the village gives a margin of safety to reduce the risk of collision with the concrete pipes. It should be emphasized that this risk did not exist before the protection works. However, no such accident has been reported to the PIU or the contractor to date.

### 3.4.3 General impacts

The coastal communities in the project area recognized the positive effects of the emergency works on the resilience of the coastline during the discussions held during the social audit mission. The community of Adissem is requesting an extension of the works towards the east of the village in order to protect the cemetery.

It is also clear that the project had significant positive impacts on the living conditions of the concerned communities, including in particular the temporary income generated by the wages paid for local labor. The PIU used a high intensity labor approach (HIL or THIMO in French) for the construction of emergency installations,<sup>7</sup> which allowed for direct and prioritized employment opportunities for the inhabitants of the concerned sites.

According to the data shared by the Contractor, various skills were required for the construction works: 11 works supervisors, 07 engineers assistant to the supervisors, 06 experts in charge of the

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<sup>7</sup> Construction solutions using specialized machinery were possible

implementation of the project, and 289 general labor workers (by gender: 161 men, or 56%, and 128 women, or 44%) for a total of 313 direct temporary jobs were mobilized during the execution of the project, between the period May 2021 and January 2022, with the vast majority of blue-collar jobs filled by recruitment among the coastal communities located next to the projects. According to the Contractor, the total amount of wages paid between May 2021 and January 2022 to workers on the construction sites of emergency works reached a total of more than 155 million XOF ( $\approx$  USD 265,000). Remuneration included monthly salaries of more than one hundred thousand XOF francs paid to residents employed full-time, nearly three times the minimum wage applicable in Togo. The works also brought indirect economic benefits through the purchase of goods and services used by the Contractor for the construction (e.g., manufacturing of pipe segments, transportation of equipment). During the interviews conducted during the mission, the community of Adissem recognized the positive impact of the emergency works on household income through the remuneration paid by the Contractor to the employed inhabitants.

### **3.5 The safeguard measures identified prior to the start of the emergency works with regard to fishing**

An environmental and social screening was undertaken for the emergency coastal protection sub-project and was finalized in March 2020 by the PIU. It identified some limited impact in terms of temporary disruption of fishing activities due to excavation works that were necessary in order to find the bedrock on which the Contractor would install the concrete pipes. The assessment included recommendations for mitigation measures that were incorporated into the requirements applicable to the Contractor.<sup>8</sup> These included: (i) identification of new boat storage areas for fishermen; (ii) regular assessment of the livelihoods of impacted fishermen; and (iii) ongoing discussions with fishermen.

Concerning the points above, the social audit mission found:

- i. Instead of finding an alternative beaching location for the boats, the Contractor relocated the concrete pipe segments that were being stored prior to installation.
- ii. The PIU confirmed that they did not undertake any regular evaluation of the means of subsistence of the affected fishermen. They did not provide a reason. The social audit mission recommends that the PIU take charge of this evaluation with a comprehensive monitoring plan that includes consultations and relevant indicators.
- iii. Permanent discussions have been maintained between the fishing communities and the representatives of the Contractor, the control office and the PIU. It was these ongoing discussions that led to the decision to modify the initial plans to integrate the creation of the two 50 m corridors in order to allow easier passage for boats and community members.

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<sup>8</sup> Source: Safeguard document of the emergency coastal protection sub-project with the technique of juxtaposition of wells in granulitic barrels – Report of the environmental and social screening mission. PIU, March 2020.



Ongoing discussions also made it possible to quickly identify and take into account the needs of fishermen in terms of freeing up space on land and removing segments of pipes segments left on the foreshore. It should be noted that the permanent monitoring of the sites has been strengthened by weekly supervision missions from the World Bank in Lomé since September 2021.

In summary, the safeguard measures identified prior to the start of the emergency works with regard to the fishing sector are considered adequate and were in general applied to mitigate the impacts resulting from a temporary disruption of fishing activities. However, regular monitoring of the livelihoods of the affected fishermen during the works has not been implemented. This has been partially augmented by the weekly supervision missions by the World Bank team in Togo. However, as already underlined, this activity should be carried out by the PIU.

However, the safeguard measures did not include any measures to address the safety of the sites during the works specifically related to: i) the segments of pipes stranded on the foreshore that were partially buried but also partially uncovered; and ii) the risk of collision between the boats and the concrete pipe walls. According to the fishing community of Adissem, there was one accident related to a boat (see section 3.1) but no incidences of collision of boats with the concrete pipe wall have been reported. The stranded pipe segments were removed by the Contractor's excavators, but there was still work to be done as 676 pipes were observed on the foreshore at the time of the visit of the social audit mission.



Adissem: excavator in action on 01/28/2022 to remove pipe segments stranded on the foreshore (Contractor photos)

## **4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

The social audit mission noted that the Project Management Unit (PIU) had set up the GRM at the village, canton and town hall levels and that the registration sheets and the complaint registration books are available at the places indicated (in Annex 3 the list of registered complaints).

The population of Adissem indicated that they are aware of the GRM. The social audit mission noted that the populations tend to make more informal complaints instead of formal filings. For example, the incidence concerning the two swimmers mentioned during the discussions with the communities were informally reported. This requires some corrective action by the grievance committee members so that there is a process to register all complaints whether they are verbal, via telephone, or WhatsApp.

In Tango, the community is not aware of the GRM. However, no complaint was submitted to the social audit mission or has been raised during the consultation. The social audit mission was informed that a woman representing the community of Tango benefited from the training on the GRM in Agbodrafo but this was not followed up with any sort of a dissemination action. This requires monitoring and documentation of the awareness-raising plans to be put in place by the local grievance committees coordinated by the PIU.

In summary, the GRM is known and accessible to the communities of Adissem as well as the target villages (Nimagna, Dévikémè 1 and Dévikémè 2 and Gbodjomé). However, the village of Tango did not benefit from specific awareness raising regarding the existence and places for registration of complaints. Nevertheless, the social audit mission notes that the communities seem to confuse complaints related to the emergency protection works with complaints relating to all coastal protection works. This leads communities to submit broader non-specific complaints, as evidenced by the nature of the complaints attached to this report (Annex 3). At the Town Hall of Lacs 3 (Agbodrafo), it is noted that fishermen make informal complaints to the grievance committee concerning incidences of pipes stranded on the foreshore. These informal complaints are not reported to the PIU. The social audit mission notes that only one GRM is implemented by WACA ResIP. The social audit mission recommends that the World Bank encourages the PIU to implement a local information and awareness system to enable communities to be informed about the distinction between complaints relating to the works of the emergency protection sub-project and long-term protection works along the whole coastal area. In addition, enhanced training on the mechanism is essential in order to improve the transparency and equitable access of the communities to the GM.

## **5 Health-safety-environment on the sites**

The initial ESIA process recommended: i) the installation of mobile latrines; ii) sensitivity regarding the risk of gender-based violence; iii) the installation of a medicine box for the care of workers; iv) the need to have an insurance policy covering people working on the emergency protection works.

During the social audit mission, however, it was noted that there are no mobile latrines installed or available in the vicinity of the emergency protection works. According to the information collected from the control mission, the Contractor decided to negotiate with the owners of the surrounding homes to allow the workers to have access to the toilets. This is completely inappropriate. The social audit mission was unable to obtain any sort of contract or written agreement between the owners of the surrounding houses and the Contractor for access to the toilets. At a minimum, the social audit mission recommended that toilets be separated by gender with clear identification and adequate lighting etc.

In terms of health and safety at work, the workers interviewed by the social audit mission indicated that there were cases of minor injuries on the construction site that were satisfactorily managed by the Contractor, but the social audit mission notes that these cases of injury were not documented. In addition, there is a medicine box in Adissem where work is continuing, which is made available to workers. However, the social audit mission found that this box is almost empty. Finally, the social audit mission noted that the Contractor has taken out an insurance policy with FEDELIA INSURANCE.

With regard to the system for securing works sites, the social audit mission noted a lack of safety markings in the area where the works are taking place in the western part of Adissem. This can expose children, vulnerable people and immediate residents to the risk of accidents especially related to the steep slope of the beach and height of the construction. This point deserves a corrective measure to be taken by the PIU.

In addition, on the Adissem site, few people wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In terms of Covid-19 barrier measures, there is little use of anti-Covid-19 masks as it is difficult to work with the masks. Distancing measures are not respected due to the chain work that is required during construction. Regarding the Covid-19 vaccine, some workers declare having received an anti-Covid vaccine, others indicated that they have not been vaccinated. The social audit mission did not have access to any vaccination card to confirm the declarations.

## **6 Analysis of the institutional framework**

Within the scope of the emergency protection subproject works between Gbodjomé and Agbodrafo, the institutions identified by the PIU that are involved in the implementation process are the following:

- The Recipient Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). The ministry in charge of the environment and the ministry supervising the coordination of the WACA ResIP project.
- PIU: WACA ResIP coordinates and manages the implementation of the emergency protection works and ensures compliance with safeguard measures. Also responsible for communication and engagement regarding the project with the communities and local authorities.
- Construction and supervision: AGE CET BTP is the technical control firm for the execution of the works, which are carried out by CORNET/TerROC.
- Contractor: the CORNET/TerROC consortium is the operational structure for the emergency protection works of the six project sites. It reports progress achieved to the PIU.
- Beneficiaries: Lacs 3 Town Hall, Lacs Prefecture and their communities. The mission carried out interviews with the PIU and the town hall. At the end of the interviews, the PIU confirmed that at the end of the official handover, the management of the works will be ensured by the Mayor's Office. This is confirmed by the Mayor's Office, but the later underlined that there is currently no document signed between the stakeholders on this subject.

Furthermore, during the interviews, the social audit mission met the Prefecture of Lacs (Aného) which is a direct beneficiary of the sub-project through the Town Hall. The prefectural authorities expressed their acceptance of the sub-project and underlined their participation in the identification and formulation of the project. However, they regretted that they were not involved during implementation and no longer have knowledge of the different stages of the project. Nevertheless, the authorities of the Prefecture of Lacs believe that Togo's experience deserves to be refined, supported and disseminated to all coastal countries under the label of Togolese expertise.

## **7 Conclusions and recommendations**

The social audit focused on the emergency protection subproject works financed under Component 3 of the project: Strengthening national, physical and social investments, which includes the financing of investments or coastal sub-projects to protect vulnerable areas from coastal erosion and flooding, support pollution control, waste management and promote climate-resilient coastal development. The emergency protection subprojects aim to provide short term protection against coastal erosion for private and community buildings.

During their site visit, the social audit mission observed that the local populations feel threatened by the advance of the sea that has and will destroy homes and buildings. The primary beneficiaries confirmed that the protection offered by the emergency works area positive effect of the project. The project has also had significant positive impacts on the livelihoods of villagers as a result of the wages paid to the workers largely recruited among the local coastal communities living next to the subprojects. The worksites also have an indirect impact on the local economy with a demand for goods and services.

The social audit mission concluded that the project did not generate any negative impacts for the local communities. The fishing communities in Adissem and Tango do not seem to have suffered physical and economic displacement. However, the mission noted one accident and one minor incidence related to the works in Adissem. The accident is the damaged boat mentioned before (not yet recorded in the GRM), and for which a “note verbale” (minutes) were recorded and for which the boat repair would be paid by the project. The incidence concerns a minor scrape on two persons incurred while swimming, which was not recorded in the GRM, nor was a “note verbale” prepared. The social audit nevertheless recognizes that the emergency protection works poses risks in the short and medium term, which can be mitigated by appropriate measures. On the cultural level, no relics or cultural practices have been affected by the emergency protection measures.

The findings and conclusions of the social audit mission result in the following recommendations:

- **Commit to the repairing the boat in Adissem** that was damaged in a collision with the works. This should follow due process and use appropriate standards.
- **Remove approximately 676 pipes stranded on the foreshore in front of the village of Adissem** as soon as possible in order to reduce the risk to property or persons.
- **The concrete pipe walls should have adequate signage that is visible both day and night from the sea and the coastline on all sites** in order to reduce the risk of collision with boats. As a suggestion, poles exceeding the height of the pipes by 3 or 4 m may be fixed at the ends of the pipe walls, one in the middle pipe, or the most forward in the sea. Illuminated signage (fixed or flashing LED bulbs powered by solar battery) could be attached to the top of each beacon.
- **Measures should be taken by the public entities responsible for the works (municipalities?)** to ensure there is local **acceptance of the works and adequate solutions for cleaning up all the sites in the event of damage**. The concrete pipe walls built under the WACA ResIP project are indeed short term, highly experimental solutions

and the stranding of additional pipe segments on the foreshore over the next few months or years remains a possible risk.

- **With regard to the Grievance Mechanism**, the social audit mission recommends that the World Bank team encourages the PIU to implement an increased training on the GRM and its mode of access and operation, a local information and awareness-raising system to allow communities to have equitable and transparent access to the places of registration of complaints related to the emergency works project in the coastal zone.
- **The social audit mission recommends that gender-sensitive mobile toilets/latrines be put in place upon the completion of the works and for future periodic maintenance** of the emergency protection works.
- **The social audit mission recommends that workers systematically wear appropriate personal protective equipment** and the implementation of a weekly verification system. In this case, the checklist of the safety and health measures taken must be drawn up before the start of the protection works.
- **The social audit mission recommends that the Préfecture des Lacs, which is the institution responsible for monitoring the conformity of the acts of the Town Hall, be involved in all of the stages of execution of projects** or future protection works in the coastal zone.
- **The social audit mission recommends that the contractor provide an equipped medicine box to provide first aid in the event of a work related injury as well as Covid-19 masks for use by workers.** Under these conditions, it is essential that the Bank and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) monitor and supervise the implementation of this occupational health and safety measure.

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\*

*Note in passing (outside the scope of this mission)*

*The visit of the existing groynes at Aného revealed that there is no protection / signaling of the works (see below). Pedestrians have free access to the groynes with the risk of falling between the blocks of rock, and the groynes are not marked, which would have made them more visible from the sea, day and night, and would have reduced the risk of collisions with boats.*



*Aného (East Agbodrafo): view of one of the existing protection groynes  
(construction prior to the WACA intervention)*

## Annex 1 : Line of emergency protection works completed

Sites	Planned line (m)	Line of works completed					Total	Observations
		Frontal	Side wall					
			West	Intermediate	East			
<b>EMERGENCY PROTECTION</b>								
Tango Copé, fishermen's house	200	160	15		15	190	-	
Dévikinné 2 (Construction of family home protection works)	100	68+42=110	15		15	140	-	
Nimagna, Hôtel James Beach Hiding Rooms Nimagna, Hotel James Beach Hiding Rooms	200	150	15		15	180	-	
Adissem, fishing village	500	360	30	30	30	450	L'ouvrage est segmenté en 3 parties. Les longueurs frontales sont : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kopevi: 86 ml</li> <li>• Centre: 162 ml</li> <li>• Kopegan: 112 ml</li> </ul> The works are divided into 3 parts. The frontal lengths are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kopevi: 86 ml</li> <li>• Center: 162ml</li> <li>• Kopegan: 112 ml</li> </ul>	
<b>Total 1: Line to be urgently protected</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>180</b>			<b>960</b>		
<b>PROTECTION FOR ACTION RESEARCH</b>								
Gbodjomé (Strengthening of protection works under research-action)	80	80	24		16	120	The side walls were used to join the model wall to the East and the promontory to the West	
Dévikinné 1 (Strengthening of protection works as research-action)	100	162	25		15	202	The works have been extended to link them to those of Dévikinné 2.	



Sites	Planned line (m)	Line of works completed				Observations	
		Frontal	Side wall				Total
			West	Intermediate	East		
<b>Total 2: Line protected as action research</b>	180	242	80			322	
<b>Total line to be protected</b>	1,180	1,020					

Source: PIU

## Annex 2 : Schedule of the social audit mission

Activities	Date	Locality/place
Arrival of the international expert in Lomé	23/01/2022	Lomé
Briefing with the Bank	24/01/2022	Videoconference /Lomé
Review of the ToR with the TTL of the Bank in Lomé	24/01/2022	Headquarters World Bank, Lomé
Visit of local authorities: Interview with the canton chief Gbodjomé Interview with the village chief Alogavi Interview with the head of the Adissem site Interview with representatives of the Town Hall of Lacs 3	25/01/2022	Coastal area
Visits to the six sites: Visit of the Adissem site as well as the facilities linked to the emergency project Visit of the Dévikinmé 1 & 2 site Visit of the Nimagna site Visit of the Tango site and facilities Discussions with fishermen on the sites	25/01/2022	Project sites
Consultation with the beneficiary populations (on the sites) / fishermen and fishmongers: - Public consultation with the communities of Adissem (fishermen and fishmongers) - Consultation with Tango communities	26/01/2022	Adissem, Tango
Consultation with the Contractor Consultation with the control mission Consultation with PIU Visit of the remediation works following the damage in Adissem	27/01/2022	Lomé, on the sites (Adissem and Tango)
Debriefing : Synthesis with the TTL in Lomé Debriefing with the World Bank team	28/01/2022	Videoconference, Lomé
Session for the determination of additional field activities the week of 01/31/2022 between consultants and the TTL	28/01/2022	Lomé
Departure of the international expert	29/01/2022	Lomé
Consultation with institutions involved in the implementation of emergency protection works: - Consultation with the town hall - Consultation with the Lacs prefecture - Consultation with the PIU (additional information) - Consultation with the ANGEL - Consultation with the Contractor - Consultation with the control mission (additions)	31/01 to 01 /02	Agbodrafo and Lomé

**Annex 3 : Summary of complaints recorded and processed within the scope of implementation of the emergency protection works (Source : UGP)**

Date of the complaint	Complainant's name	Complainant's sex		(Nature) Complaint channel		Complaint Summary	Measures taken to settle the complaint	Responsible person (presumed guilty)	Current state
		F	M	Verbal	Written				
15/03/2021	[REDACTED]		X	X		Following the extraction of gravel on the sites of the emergency protection sub-project, the head of the Agbodrafo post denounces the continuity of the said activity because the piles of gravel seized were picked up by the workers. The latter seem not to recognize the facts, which led to altercations between them.	The PIU went straight away to raise awareness among the workers on the effectiveness of the ban on the removal of sea gravel on the coast and therefore to obey the order of the head of Agbodrafo post until further notice. Subsequently, the measures taken by the PIU resulted in obtaining a special authorization for the extraction of gravel; which allowed the continuation of activities.	Cornet Ter Roc Group	Settled
06/04/2021	[REDACTED]		X		X	[REDACTED] spokesperson for the inhabitants of Gomou kopé and Avépozo,	A list of PAPs is available and compensation and support measures are	Presidential decree	Ongoing

Date of the complaint	Complainant's name	Complainant's sex		(Nature) Complaint channel		Complaint Summary	Measures taken to settle the complaint	Responsible person (presumed guilty)	Current state
		F	M	Verbal	Written				
						calls for support for the populations living on the coast in the face of the government's decision to relocate them. This complaint is sent by the complainant by email to the Bank, then transferred to the PIU.	recommended in the RAP for long-term coastal protection works between Agbodrafo and Sanvee Condji.		
17/06/2021	██████████ ██████████		X		X	Our fellow fishermen believe that WACA would prevent fishing activities on the coast. We would like a frank dialogue with you to clarify the impacts that WACA's activities would have on fishing.	The series of consultations within the scope of preparation of the ESIA and RAP took these concerns into account.	WACA ResIP TOGO	Settled
20/08/2021	██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████		X	X		The fishermen's delegation is concerned about the obstruction of the beach of Adissem	Arrangements are made to declutter two 50m corridors to allow fishermen to carry out	PIU	Settled

Date of the complaint	Complainant's name	Complainant's sex		(Nature) Complaint channel		Complaint Summary	Measures taken to settle the complaint	Responsible person (presumed guilty)	Current state
		F	M	Verbal	Written				
						by the barrels manufactured not yet used preventing the landing of the boats, the barrels carried by the sea reducing the navigability and the impact which the work of the protection could have on fishing with a beach seine.	their activities unhindered		

## Annex 4 : List of persons consulted during the Social Audit mission

### 4.1. Consultation at the community level

N°	Last name and first name	Function	Contact
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
2	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
3	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
4	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
6	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

### 4.2. Consultation with the contractor/control mission and PIU

N°	Last name and first name	Function	Contact
1	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
4	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
6	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
7	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

### 4.3. Consultation avec la préfecture des Lacs

#### Consultation with the Lacs prefecture

N°	Last name and first names	Function	Contact
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	



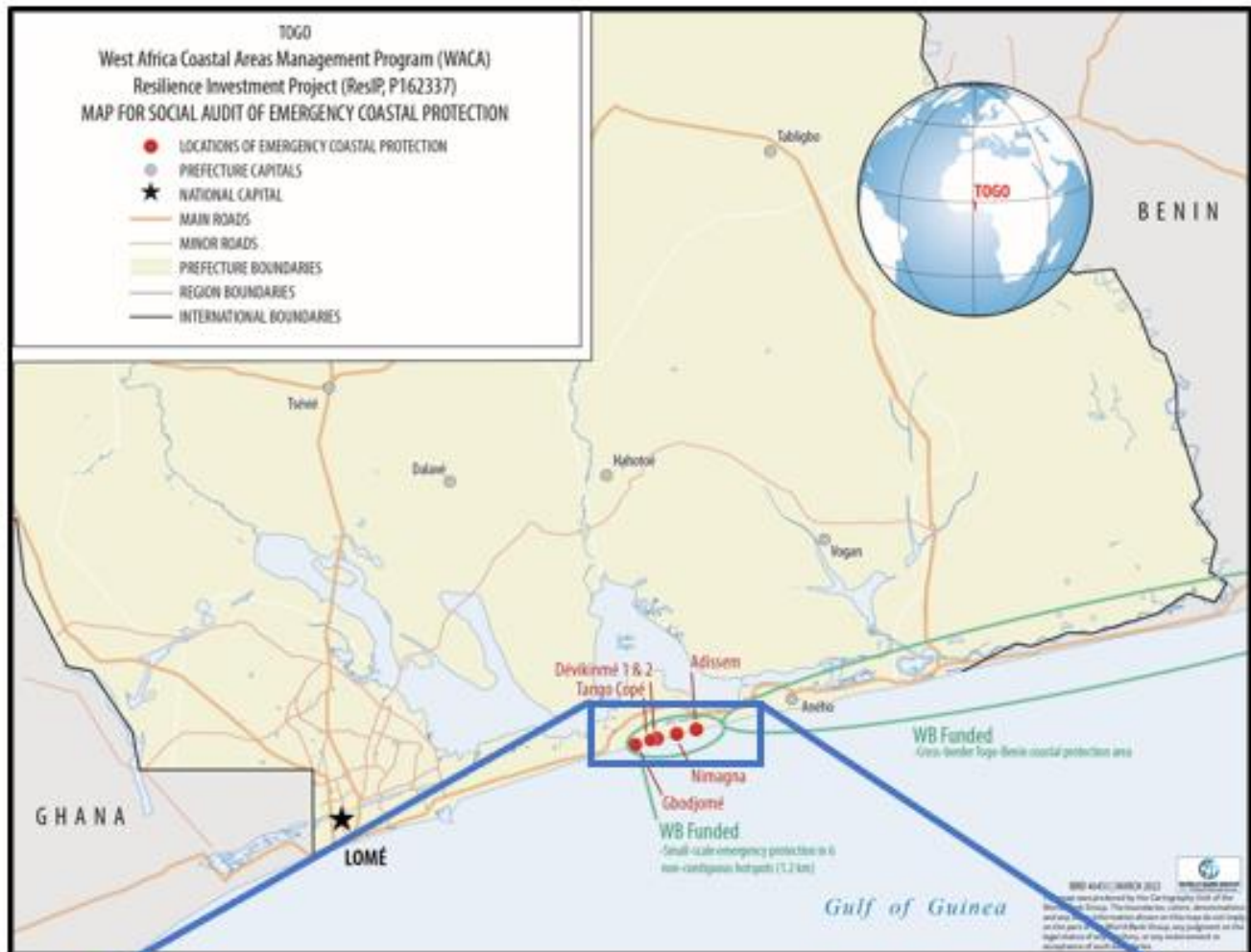
**4.4. Consultation avec les communautés de Adissem et de Tango (liste manuscrite)**  
**Consultation with the communities of Adissem and Tango (handwritten list)**

N°	Full name	Function /Title	Sex
1		Fish wholesaler women	F
2		Fish wholesaler women	F
3		Fish wholesaler women	F
4		Fish wholesaler women	F
5		Fish wholesaler women	F
6		Fish wholesaler women	F
7		Fish wholesaler women	F
8		Fish wholesaler women	F
9		Fish wholesaler women	F
10		Fish wholesaler women	F
11		Fish wholesaler women	F
12		Fish wholesaler women	F
13		Fish wholesaler women	F
14		Fish wholesaler women	F
15		Fish wholesaler women	F
16		Fish wholesaler women	F
17		Fish wholesaler women	F
18		Fish wholesaler women	F
19		Fish wholesaler women	F
20		Fish wholesaler women	F
21		Fish wholesaler women	F
22		Fish wholesaler women	F
23		Fish wholesaler women	F
24		Fish wholesaler women	F
25		Fish wholesaler women	F
26		Fish wholesaler women	F
27		Fisherman	M
28		Fisherman	M
29		Bricklayer	M
30		Fisherman	M
31		Fisherman	M
32		Fisherman	M
33		Fisherman	M
34		Fisherman	M
35		Elder	M
36		Fisherman	M
37		Fisherman	M
38		Fisherman	M
39		Fisherman	M
40		Fisherman	M
41		Fisherman	M
42		Fisherman	M
43		Fisherman	M
44		Fisherman	M
45		Fisherman	M
46		Fisherman	M
47		Fisherman	M
48			M
49		Fisherman	M



50		Fisherman	M
51			M
52		Fisherman	M
53		Fisherman	M
54		Fisherman	M
55		Fisherman	M
56		Fisherman	M
57		Fisherman	M
58		Bricklayer	M
59		Fisherman	M
60		Fisherman	M
61		Fisherman	M
62		Fisherman	M
63		Fisherman	M
64		Fisherman	M
65		Fish wholesaler women	F
66		Fish wholesaler women	
67		Fisherman	
68		Fish wholesaler women	F
69		Fish wholesaler women	F
70		Fish wholesaler women	F
71		Fish wholesaler women	F
72		Fish wholesaler women	F
73		Fish wholesaler women	F
74		Fish wholesaler women	F
75		Fish wholesaler women	F
76		Fisherman	M
77		Fish wholesaler women	F
78		Fish wholesaler women	F
79		Fisherman	M
80		Fisherman	M
81		Fisherman	M
82		Fisherman	M
83		Fisherman	M
84			M
85		Fisherman	M
86		Fisherman	M
87		Fisherman	M
88		Fisherman	M
89		Fisherman	M
90		Fish wholesaler women	F
91		Fisherman	M
92		Fisherman	M
93		Fisherman	M
94		Fisherman	M
95		Housewife	F
96		Housewife	F
97		Housewife	F
98		Housewife	F

## Annex 5: Map of Emergency Protection Sites

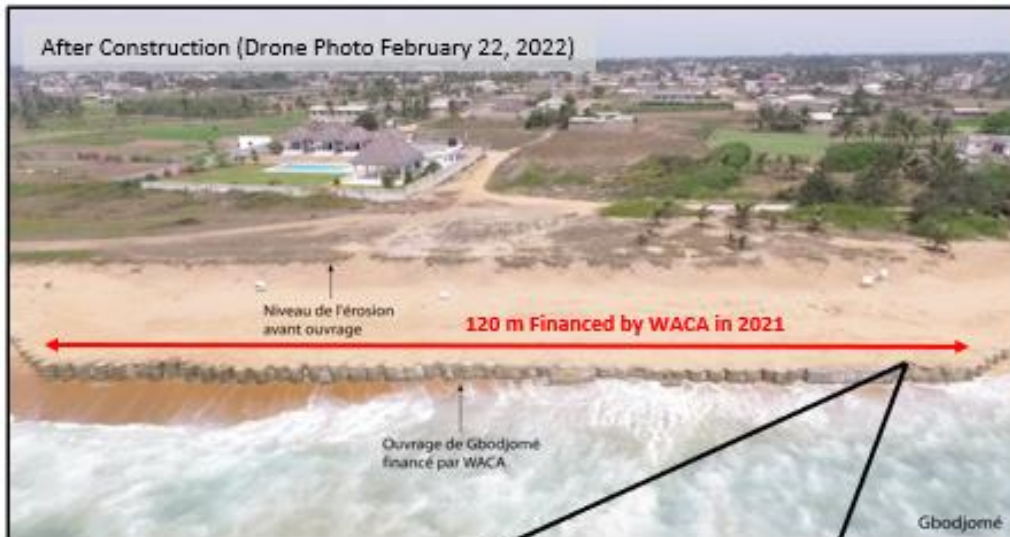


Annex 6: Site of Gbodjomé

## Gbodjomé

Geo location: 6.1859545° N 1.4123653° E

Purpose of construction: Protection of houses, and research and development



# Gbodjomé

Geo location: 6.1859545° N 1.4123653° E



Annex 7: Site of Tango Copé

### Tango Copé

Geo location: 6°11'20.52"N 1°25'21.43"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of fishing village (190 meter)



# Tango Copé

Geo location: 6°11'20.52"N 1°25'21.43"E

Looking West



After Construction (Drone Photo February 22, 2022)

Remaining part of fishing village

Looking North



After Construction (Drone Photo February 22, 2022)

Annex 8: Sites 1 & 2 in Dévikinmé

## Dévikinmé 1 & 2

Geo location: 6°11'23.40"N 1°25'37.52"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of the remaining part of a fishing village, which had lost 2-300 meter of beach front to coastal erosion (only the former well is visible now).



## Dévikimé 1 & 2

Geo location: 6°11'23.40"N 1°25'37.52"E





Annex 9: Nimagna Site

## Nimagna

Geo location: 6°11'35.08"N 1°26'24.02"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of local economic interest (a hotel), 180 m,



Annex 10: Adissem

**Adissem**

Geo location: 6°11'45.88"N 1°27'10.54"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of 500 m, and research and development Special



# Adissem

Geo location: 6°11'45.88"N 1°27'10.54"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of 500 m, and research and development Special



# Adissem

Geo location: 6°11'45.88"N 1°27'10.54"E

Purpose of construction: Protection of 500 m, and research and development Special

