

**UPDATE ON MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
TO ITS RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR INSPECTION PANEL REVIEW OF THE
TOGO, WESTERN AFRICA: WEST AFRICA COASTAL AREAS RESILIENCE INVESTMENT
PROJECT (P162337); ADDITIONAL FINANCING – WEST AFRICA COASTAL AREAS RESILIENCE
INVESTMENT PROJECT (P176313); GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (P092289)**

April 19, 2022

1. Management is providing an update to its [Response](#) dated October 6, 2021, to the Request for Inspection (RQ21/03) to inform the Board and the Panel of the most recent developments regarding the actions to which Bank Management committed in its Response (paragraph 58).
2. Management has supervised the implementation of the agreed actions closely with the Borrower. The Africa West Regional Vice President and the Country Director visited the sites of the emergency protection measures in October 2021.
3. The Task Team intensified implementation support for the Project, with specific attention to the finalization of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), including the conduct of the required stakeholder consultations with Project-affected people. The RAP was finalized and disclosed by the Borrower on February 4, 2022. The ESIA was finalized and disclosed on February 17, 2022.
4. The Task Team, together with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), increased the number of field visits to Project sites. It visited the sites where the emergency protection works had been undertaken on multiple occasions to review the progress on the work and to verify that fishermen continue to have access to the sea for their fishery activities.
5. The Table below, together with associated annexes, provides an update on the four actions: the *Social Audit*, the *Boat Landing*, the *Local Action and Community Engagement*, and the *Information Campaign*.

Table with Status of Agreed Actions

No.	Actions as listed in the WB Management Response	Status
1	<p>Social audit. As the emergency works under Component 3 are nearing completion, the Bank will commission a social audit to assess any unintended impacts that may have resulted from the temporary access restrictions during the emergency construction works. The audit will be completed and shared with the PIU by March 1, 2022, and will help identify unintended impacts that may require compensation.</p>	<p>The Bank engaged a fisheries expert and a social development expert in January 2022 to prepare the Social Audit for the emergency works. Following a briefing by the Task Team, the two experts undertook a desk review, a field visit to the emergency construction sites in the segment between Gbodjomé and Agbodrafo (January 21-31, 2022), and consultations with communities, local authorities, and stakeholders in the areas where the works took place (see Annex 1)</p> <p>Regarding fishing practices and boats, the Social Audit confirmed that out of the six emergency construction sites, only two (<i>Adissem</i> and <i>Tango</i>) have fishing activity. This is consistent with the findings of the Bank missions in 2020, which identified <i>Adissem</i> and <i>Tango</i> as the two fishing villages in need of emergency protection against coastal erosion. In these villages, two kinds of fishing boats are used: (i) 20-m motorized boats, propelled by 40-hp outboard motors, for seine fishing of small pelagic fish (sardines), which require 16-18 persons on board; and (ii) boats of 6 to 15 m in length, non-motorized, for gillnet fishing of bottom fish (croaker and sea bass), requiring 3-4 persons on board. Fishing is done primarily at night.</p> <p>At the time of the Social Audit, the following was noted: in <i>Adissem</i>, 22 boats were counted (9 motorized and 13 non-motorized), of which 7 were anchored at sea; in <i>Tango</i>, 8 non-motorized boats were counted, and all were stored on the beach. Both communities said that beach-based seine fishing practice has been nearly completely abandoned, due to rocks on the seabed exposed by coastal erosion that occurred before the Project, and which damage the fishing nets. All fish caught is transferred to women fishmongers, who engage in its trade or processing.</p> <p>The Social Audit concluded the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The emergency protection works have been completed at five of the six sites (see Annex 2) and are still being finalized in <i>Adissem</i>. 2. <u>The emergency protection works have not caused physical or economic displacement and have not negatively impacted the livelihoods of community fishermen.</u> The communities expressed their support for the emergency works. 3. The contractor employed local villagers for the labor-intensive works, and this was well received by the communities.

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		<p>4. The safeguards due diligence, carried out in March 2020 prior to construction, was adequate and measures were taken to reduce the temporary disturbance of fisheries activities.</p> <p>5. The safeguards due diligence did not, however, anticipate and therefore did not fully address the potential risk from pipes (used for protection works, see Picture1) being broken by waves on the sites during construction. The risk of fishing boats colliding with the pipes was also not anticipated.</p> <p>6. There was no health and safety committee on the construction sites as was recommended in the environmental and social screening, and Covid-19 protocols had only been partly integrated (although not foreseen during the selection process, given that it pre-dated the pandemic). In lieu of the committee, a Health and Safety Expert was hired by the contractor to oversee health and safety aspects of the emergency works.</p> <p>7. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is known to and accessible by communities in <i>Adissem</i> as well as other concerned villages (Nimagna, Dévikinmé 1 and Dévikinmé 2 and Gbodjomé). However, the village of <i>Tango</i> (also known as Tango Copé by some stakeholders) had not been advised specifically about the existence of a place to register complaints.</p> <p>Social Audit recommendations and follow up action by the Project: The Social Audit was shared with the PIU on March 15, 2022. Its findings and recommendations were discussed and agreed with the PIU, and there is a timebound plan for the actions, summarized as follows: (i) to address incidents of damage to fishing boats presumed to have been caused by the broken pipes (one incident was known at the time of the Social Audit); (ii) to mitigate the risk of accidents that could be caused by removing broken pipes and posting signage about them that is visible day and night from land and sea; (iii) to develop a “Maintenance Management Plan” to be implemented by the PIU to ensure that the emergency structures are properly maintained and health and safety measures are observed (a draft was received in April 2022); and (iv) to ensure that the GRM is accessible and efficient (particularly in Tango) by providing training to grievance committees undertaking community information and outreach to enable equitable and transparent access to the GRM.¹ Information would be in a language, form, and location that will ensure full awareness by communities.</p>



¹ As of April 11, 2022, Grievance Committees (GCs) exist in each of the six sites. The Focal Point of the GC reports complaints to the Project GRM, managed by the PIU Social Development Specialist.

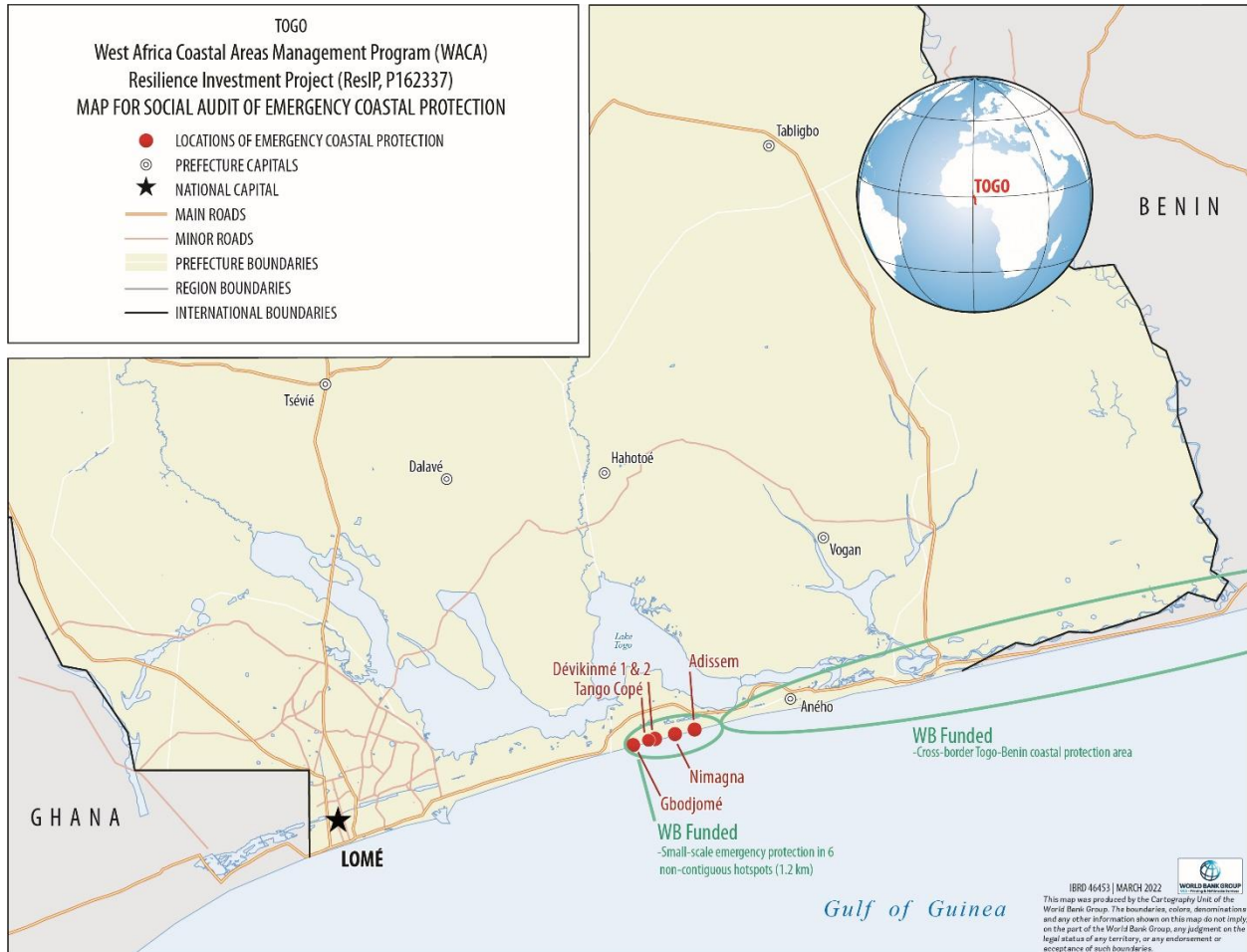
No.	Actions as listed in the WB Management Response	Status
2	<p>Boat landing. The Bank will work with the PIU, contractors, and local communities to identify and implement by December 31, 2021 adequate options that will ensure free access to the beach and avoid/limit any interference with boat landing and fishing activities, which may result from the Project’s civil works.</p>	<p>The Task Team supported the PIU, contractor, and local communities between September and December 2021 in identifying and implementing access corridors in Adissem to facilitate landing of fishing boats (for maintenance as per their practice). <i>Adissem</i> was the only site where local communities needed an alternative boat landing site because the emergency protection structure in Adissem is 500 m long (whereas in other sites, the length of the protection structure varies between 120 m and 202 m, and therefore allows for boat landings on other parts of the beach).</p> <p>The establishment of two corridors (of 50 m each) within the 500-meter emergency coastal protection in Adissem was completed before December 31, 2021 (Annex 3).</p> <p>The eastern corridor is currently stable. However, the western corridor suffered damage after construction on November 5, 2021, because of its location on a high-energy coast subject to powerful waves and where the rate of sand erosion exceeds the rate of sand deposition. The western corridor was stabilized by the contractor by adjusting the position of the pipes and rebuilding the structure where it was damaged. Nevertheless, the communities expressed to the Social Audit experts that they were satisfied with the establishment of the corridors.</p> <p>Given the high vulnerability of the coastline, there is a need for continued management and repair of structures. To this end, the Task Team is following up closely with the PIU to ensure that the “Maintenance Management Plan” (mentioned above) is developed by the end of May, 2022, and implemented for the duration needed. The Maintenance Management Plan will include requirements to check for broken pipes and confirm safety signage stays in place; it will also include Covid and other requirements for workers. The PIU will continue its frequent field visits to monitor and confirm that the implementation of the “Maintenance Management Plan” is adequate, including its provisions for health, safety and environmental precautions.</p>
3	<p>Piloting the Local Action and Citizen Engagement (LACE) Initiative in Togo. LACE aims to support information sharing, capacity building and dialogue with civil society and local communities as part of a community-based resilience approach. LACE activities are currently being defined in collaboration with a network of regional and local NGOs. In Togo, activities include: (i) providing information on coastal development challenges, on the WACA</p>	<p>The objective of LACE is to engage with civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to strengthen coastal resilience in West Africa. This includes national and regional level activities to systematize participatory planning and decision-making around coastal resource management; use and build the capacities of CSOs and CBOs; institutionalize citizen engagement in coastal resource management by establishing and/or strengthening links between citizens and local government; and foster knowledge exchange and learning across countries.</p> <p>Complementing the <i>Social Audit</i> (above) and the <i>Information Campaign</i> (below), <u>the objective of the LACE pilot in Togo is to improve community engagement and feedback under the Project.</u> A Bank-hired consultant was engaged to prepare the workplan. The Consultant visited Togo from December 8-22, 2021 and undertook field visits to solicit views from communities and CSOs. Focus groups were conducted</p>

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	<p>program itself, and on the role stakeholders can play to help protect their coastline; (ii) providing capacity building to local NGOs to work with communities to help them find solutions to challenges affecting their livelihoods; and (iii) facilitating dialogue between civil society and citizens on partnerships for resilience and livelihoods. A consultant will be recruited to prepare a workplan for the LACE Initiative, which will provide for community consultations to identify priority activities and interventions. The workplan will be submitted by December 31, 2021.</p>	<p>(photos in Annex 4) with men and women in six locations targeted under the Project: Agbodrafo, Gbodjomé, Adissem, Djekin, Kpeme and Follygah (map in Annex 5). The objectives of the LACE Initiative and purpose of data collection were explained during the focus groups, including the confidential and voluntary nature of the discussions, and that there was no direct financial reward for participation. The focus was on listening to communities to identify their ideas on how to address their concerns and protect their livelihoods. Interviews were also conducted with six CSOs engaged in coastal development activities in these communities, who were identified in consultation with the Task Team.</p> <p>Based on the field visit, the various consultations with communities and CSOs, and the data, views and ideas collected, the workplan for the Task Team developed by the Consultant can be summarized as follows: (i) support the PIU to strengthen information sharing through activities which solicit citizen feedback, inform communities about the feedback received and action taken, and tailor communications to vulnerable groups; (ii) support the PIU to develop a participatory approach to ensure that communities' views are reflected in the selection of social sub-projects (to be implemented under the Project); and (iii) conduct a Bank-facilitated learning and exchange workshop with Togolese CSOs and stakeholders for citizen engagement on coastal resource management in Togo.</p> <p>The next step is to engage the PIU, CSOs, and communities to implement the workplan. Exact dates for implementation will depend on the specific actions identified for the workplan. Some activities will be of a longer-term nature.</p>
4	<p><i>Supporting the Government to implement a better targeted and more proactive Information Campaign</i> for stakeholders and local communities regarding coastal zone development challenges in Togo. This will specifically aim at ensuring that the following key information is accessible to local communities, in terms of format and language: (i) results of the <i>2020 State of the Coast Report</i>, and the <i>2021 WACA Compendium of Solutions</i>; and (ii) information regarding engagement processes as part of the RAP consultations, and the grievance redress mechanism.</p>	<p>In December 2021, the Task Team assisted the PIU in updating the Project's communications strategy by incorporating a targeted <i>Information Campaign</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Information Campaign</i> includes objectives and activities within three areas: (i) awareness – to promote a national debate on coastal zone development challenges; (ii) information – to provide facts to communities on the WACA Project, its intervention sites, and the available process of engaging stakeholders; and (iii) positioning – to promote WACA as a reliable partner. For each area, the campaign established a diagnostic, identified stakeholders and possible champions, defined key messages, mapped communication channels, and established an operational plan.</p> <p>The activities for the <i>Information Campaign</i> were included in the PIU's Annual Workplan and Budget, to which the Bank gave its no-objection in January 2022. The findings from recent analytical work such as the <i>2020 State of the Coast Report</i>, and the <i>2021 WACA Compendium of Solutions</i>, will be used to ground truth the campaign, and to identify themes to be discussed.</p> <p>From February 14 to 21, 2022, an implementation support mission was undertaken to assist the Government in launching the <i>Information</i></p>

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	<p>The Bank will: (i) provide additional implementation support for community engagement and social communication activities to the PIU; (ii) ensure that communications activities continue to be adequately budgeted for in the Project’s annual workplan; and (iii) support the PIU to develop user-friendly and accessible information materials for the grievance mechanism. These activities will be included in the annual workplan by December 31, 2021.</p>	<p>Campaign. The inaugural activity was a first broadcast of the Coastal Radio in Togo (<i>Radio du Littoral</i>), hosted by the communities in Aneho and featuring the Mayor of Aneho, to present the WACA Project and its role in building coastal resilience (see Annex 6). Subsequent monthly shows will: (i) involve communities and key stakeholders to discuss coastal degradation themes (derived from the <i>2020 State of Coast Report</i>); (ii) provide updates on the implementation of WACA specific activities; and (iii) discuss approaches proposed by the <i>WACA Compendium of Solutions</i>. Media partners (such as radio hosts) are used as a third-party voice (that is, other than the Bank or the Borrower) to present these thematic shows.</p> <p>On February 18, 2022, a meeting was held with development partners,² which resulted in an agreement to work on harmonizing messaging in support of coastal resilience.</p> <p>On March 25, 2022, the second show of the Coastal Radio was broadcast (see Annex 7), focusing on coastal flooding, informed by the issues described in the <i>2020 State of Coast Report</i>.</p> <p>The next step is to continue Bank implementation support for the Information Campaign to improve communities’ understanding of coastal degradation issues and the Project’s objectives and activities. <i>Radio du Littoral</i> will be moving from community to community, using mostly local languages to ensure a good participation of community members.</p>

² African Development Bank, Agence Française de Développement, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank.

Annex 1: Map of Social Audit Sites



Annex 2: Drone Photos from Emergency Works Sites (February 24, 2022)

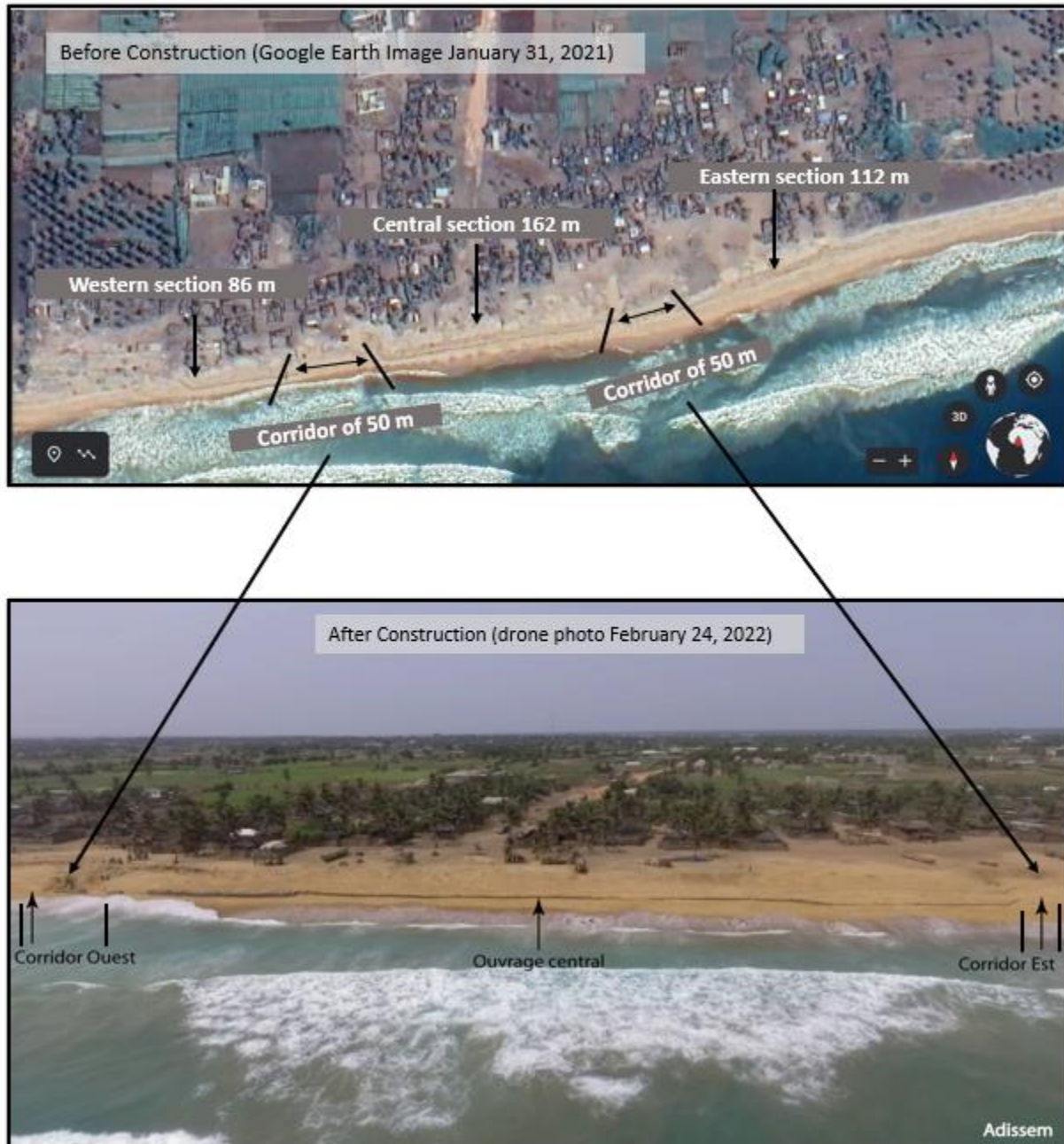


Tango Cope





Annex 3: Photo of Boat Landing Corridors in Adissem



Annex 4: Photos from LACE Consultations

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the consultations

Consultations on citizen engagement in Kpeme on December 16, 2021

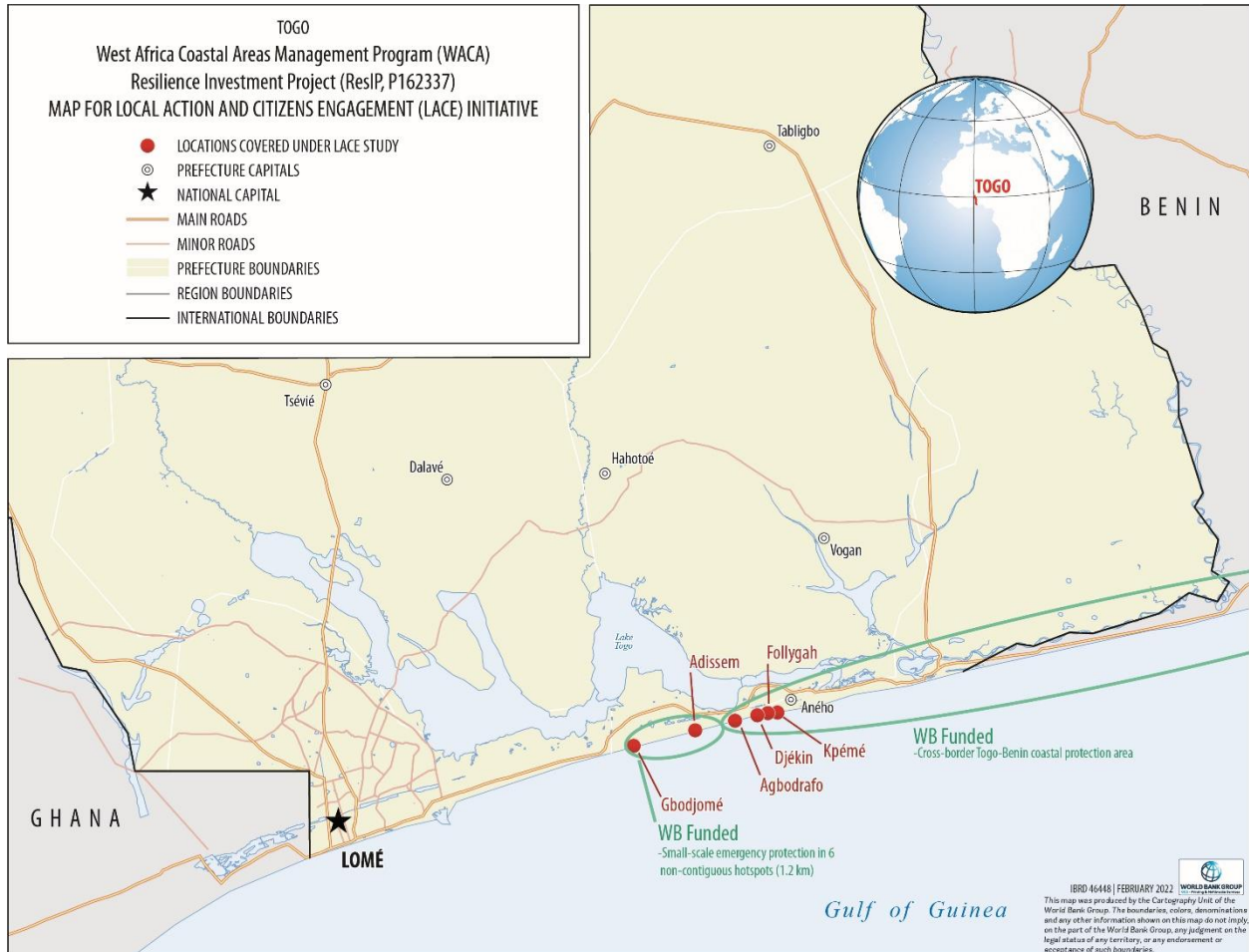
The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the consultations

Consultations on citizen engagement in Adissem on December 21, 2021

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the consultations

Consultations on citizen engagement in Agbodrafo on December 14, 2021

Annex 5: Map of LACE Initiative Consultations



Annex 6: Launch of the Coastal Radio, February 18, 2022



Publicly available video from the launch of the Coastal Radio in Togo <https://youtu.be/BC-OkpOgsMw>

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order protect the privacy of the participants in the radio broadcast

Media partners moderate the Coastal Radio show, which was broadcast simultaneously on six radio stations, covering the entire country. Aneho, Togo, February 18, 2021.



Maitre Alexis Aquereburu, Mayor of Aného, opens the radio with these words: “WACA came to reconcile us with the sea. A sea that once was our friend, the salt of our lives but has become our enemy, eating our homes, our lands, and our livelihoods”. Aneho, Togo, February 18, 2021.

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture and name of the Women’s Leader in order to protect their privacy

Ms., “Women’s Leader”, sharing her experience on women’s engagement. Aneho, Togo, February 18, 2021.

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the member of the community

A member of the community asking questions about WACA interventions. Aneho, Togo, February 18, 2021.

Annex 7: Coastal Radio, March 25, 2022

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the radio broadcast

Second Coastal Radio broadcast focusing on coastal flooding, recorded in the village of Edoh Wokui Kope on March 25, 2022 (Photo by TecnoPova)

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the radio broadcast

Second Coastal Radio broadcast focusing on coastal flooding, recorded in the village of Edoh Wokui Kope on March 25, 2022. The event was well attended by representatives of stakeholder groups in the community (Photo by TecnoPova)

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the radio broadcast

Second Costal Radio broadcast focusing on coastal flooding, recorded in the village of Edoh Wokui Kope on March 25, 2022 (Photo by TecnoPova)

The Inspection Panel redacted the picture in order to protect the privacy of the participants in the radio broadcast

Second Costal Radio broadcast focusing on coastal flooding, recorded in the village of Edoh Wokui Kope on March 25, 2022. In these photos, members of the community intervene during the show to share their views and experience with the Project's activities in their localities (Photo by TecnoPova)