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0. CEO Endorsement Form

São Tomé and Príncipe Additional Financing - West Africa Coastal Area Resilience Investment Project





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WB Appraisal - CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 6



Part I: Project Information ☐

GEF ID

9364

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Title

São Tomé and Príncipe Additional Financing - West Africa Coastal Area Resilience Investment Project

Countries

Sao Tome and Principe

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Infrastructures, Public Work, Natural Resources and Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Behavior change, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Climate resilience, Sea-level rise, Community-based adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration

60

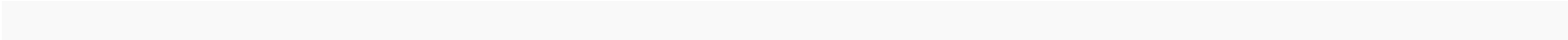
In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

570,000.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	GEF 7 Outcome: Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience	LDCF	3,750,000.00	7,700,000.00
CCA-2	GEF-7 Outcome: Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience	LDCF	2,000,000.00	500,000.00
CCA-3	GEF-7 Outcome: Climate-resilient planning enabled by stronger climate information decision-support services, and other relevant analysis Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures	LDCF	250,000.00	200,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,000,000.00	8,400,000.00



B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the resilience of targeted coastal communities and areas in selected West Africa countries (Sao Tome Principe)

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening Regional Integration	Technical Assistance	No LDCF financing support to this component.	Adoption of common coastal planning	LDCF		
		Regional cooperation between respective institutions strengthened,	Harmonization of coastal regulations			
		Enhanced support to national Resilient Coastal Zone management through regional	Signed MoU and Agreements between regional institutions, Financial and technical resources mobilized to			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		institutions	support national implementation.			
2. trengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework (aligned with Comp 2 WACA)	Investment	<p>Early Warning systems strengthened to reduce risks of fishermen and coastal communities to extreme events</p> <p>Safety at sea system expanded and strengthened to reduce disappearances at sea during extreme weather events</p> <p>Improved capacity to develop and implement</p>	<p>Staff of meteorological institute trained to forecast marine weather conditions.</p> <p>Marine weather model developed and staff trained to use and maintain it.</p> <p>2 additional marine stations built</p> <p>Staff trained to operate and maintain the</p>	LDCF	2,000,000.00	300,000.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		coastal zone management plans	marine weather stations network			
			System developed to share coastal climate information between institutions			
			Staff trained to prepare weather bulletin as well as early warning messages			
			Safety equipment distributed to artisanal fishermen			
			Training provided			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			to fishermen on safer fishing practices			
			Awareness campaigns on risk at sea conducted			
3. Strengthening National Physical and Social Investments (aligned with Comp 3 WACA)	Investment	Coastal adaptation measures reduce flooding exposure for target communities	Sustainable coastal risk reduction measures implemented in 6 coastal communities	LDCF	3,750,000.00	8,100,000.00
		Technical capacities strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor adaptation measures	12 Coastal communities aware of climate risks, trained to select and perform and maintain small-scale risk reduction			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		Participatory adaptation processes and climate-informed spatial plans strengthened in coastal communities	<p>interventions</p> <p>Climate informed, participatory adaptation plans updated in 12 coastal communities</p>			
4. National Project Management Aligned with CP 4 WACA):	Technical Assistance	<p>LDCF financing support for project management is reflected in PMC row below</p> <p>Communities outreach strengthened,</p> <p>More effective knowledge management</p>	<p>Inter-district experience sharing events organized</p> <p>Regional technical conferences organized annually</p> <p>Knowledge gathered and shared with key stakeholders</p>	LDCF		

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		system				
		More efficient project implementation	Regular oversight and monitoring of project activities			

Sub Total (\$)
5,750,000.00
8,400,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	LDCF	250,000.00	
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Sub Total(\$)
250,000.00
0.00

Total Project Cost(\$)
6,000,000.00
8,400,000.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)	Evidence
Government	Ministry of Financing, Planning and Blue Economy.	In-kind	1,400,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF Agency	WB-IDA project (P161842)	Grant	1,000,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Donor Agency	European Investment Bank	Loans	3,000,000.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Donor Agency	Dutch Bilateral Cooperation	Grant	3,000,000.00	
Total Co-Financing(\$)			8,400,000.00	



D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	LDCF	Sao Tome and Principe	Climate Change		No	6,000,000	570,000
Total Grant Resources(\$)						6,000,000.00	570,000.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?

No

Includes reflow to GEF?

No

CEO Endorsement (CEO)

Core Indicators ☐

[To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance](#)

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)
Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)
Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated
Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management
Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels
Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)
Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Core indicators are not applicable. Please refer to GEF-7 LDCF Strategy Results Framework Tool.

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable

Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Below is the stakeholder engagement strategy defining the roles and responsibilities of various key stakeholders. Please refer to Annex E of this GEF Data sheet provided separately which also details the COVID-19 impacts and response measures put in place.

Summary of Key Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
World Bank	Administers GEF grants and supervises WACA ResIP on behalf of IDA and GEF, avails technical support on regular basis.
Regional Implementation Support Unit (RISU)	Supports the overall WACA ResIP in term of capacity building in different fields and provision of technical expertise to assist in the national project implementation in the 6 countries of the WACA ResIP. RISU is also in charge of coordinating and aggregating reporting activities for the regional project.
Directorate of Fisheries	The Directorate of Fisheries is in charge of all plans and strategies in fisheries, related to either industrial, semi-industrial or artisanal fisheries. For this project, the Directorate of Fisheries is involved, with the support of the NGO MARAPA, in the development and implementation of activities related to safety at sea.
National Institute of Meteorology	The NIM, under the MIPNE, is responsible to collect, analyse and disseminate weather and climate related information. It has also the responsibilities to prepare forecasts needed for early warning. Key institution for the development of the early warning system for safety-at-sea (component 2), it will benefit from capacities building (training and equipment) and to be able to host of marine weather forecast center.
Directorate of Natural Resource	The Direction of Geology, under the Directorate of Natural Resources, is in charge of the studies on sustainable alternatives for sand mining.
Port authorities	<p>The Port Authority is responsible for supervising the Ports and the National Coastal Zone. This entity is in charge of the registration of boats and awareness raising in fisher communities.</p> <p>The Coast Guard is the National institution responsible for providing various maritime services, under the responsibility of military force, has powers of police authority and is responsible for maritime search and rescue. For the project, this institution is in charge of controlling illegal sand mining from beaches and safety and rescue.</p>
CONPREC (National Council for Disaster and Prevention)	<p>CONPREC is a national entity for the coordination of disaster risk management, under the tutelage of the Minister of Internal Administration.</p> <p>For the project CONPREC is in charge of safety at sea activities, early warning and management of Local Disaster Risk committees. Local committees are in charge of drainage maintenance and will also maintain protection mitigation measures constructed during the project.</p>
Directorate of Forestry	The Directorate of Forestry is in charge of the tree nursery to replace the wood used for the new houses in save areas. This institution is also in charge of supporting restauration of mangroves and green infrastructure for coastal protection.

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Disaster Risk committee	Local Disaster Risk committees have been created along CONPREC to raise risk awareness in communities, carry out small works to reduce risks and cleaning of channels. They also report disaster events to CONPRE. All activities undertaken by these local committees are supported by the project.
Fishermen Associations	Fishermen Associations are in charge of management and maintenance of the safety at sea equipment.
NGOs	Various NGO are consulted and some also support national institutions in their activities under the project. For example MARAPA supports safety at sea activities including distribution of equipment. OIKOS is consulted regarding nature based activities.
UN Agencies & Development Projects	Coordination, networking and platforms for sharing experiences and knowledge management in disaster risk management practices.

Collaboration with the civil society and private sector.

Civil societies

Civil societies have been engaged to collaborate from the beginning of the project preparation, both through formal structures like local associations of fishermen, women (e.g. “palaies”, fish seller), youth and religious group, or national NGOs (e.g. MARAPA); as well as through direct citizen consultations. Key representatives of civil society have been identified in each of the coastal communities during the socio-economic assessment, which was one of the bases for the definition of adaptation strategies. The project adopted a people-centered approach. Indeed, in order to be efficient and sustainable, adaptation options need to be accepted and owned by the population, especially when it involves planned relocation. Therefore, adaptation strategies have been co-designed with civil societies, to respond to their preoccupations and needs, but also to pave the way for their involvement in the implementation and maintenance of the risk reduction solutions.

Civil society and the WACA project will collaborate through different channels. (i) Civil society will provide continuous feedback on the project activities, with regular consultations on main studies and access to grievance redress mechanisms, also used to collect suggestions and feedbacks (the National Federation of NGOs, FONG, is a member of the technical committee of the project, as well as the NGO MARAPA). (ii) Civil society is engaged in the design and selection of adaptation options, as well as local development plans, for vacated areas. (iii) The

project will provide information to the civil society, through the local committees for risk management and the project staff dedicated to community engagement. The civil society will also be responsible for co-management of part of the vacated areas, as well as for the maintenance of the small-scale risk reduction infrastructure, with the support and the guidance of the local authorities.

Social sub-projects have also been conceived, so that any member of the civil society could respond to the request for proposal, and submit their proposals, which would be evaluated, first, on the compatibility with the project objectives and the respect of the procedures, but also, on the inclusion of community members, and impacts on the long-term to the population.

Private sector

The formal private sector will collaborate with the project, directly through contracting for the civil work, but also through their contributions on reforms and planning. Because of the small scale of the interventions, would, for most of them, be procured nationally. This collaboration will also strengthen the capacity of the private sector to adopt more resilient construction procedures, with awareness and training for their workers, through initial design and construction supervision. But also, they will be consulted and engaged in the institutional and regulatory reforms the project will initiate. When looking for alternative to sand for construction, the project will consult private sector and consider the impacts of the alternative on the economy, to ensure that the propositions could bring environmental benefits, while not destroying the national economy. Private sector will also be part of the consulted groups (especially tourism, fisheries, transport and extractive industries), during the preparation of the marine spatial plan, as this multi-sectoral initiative should aim to preserve the coastal environment, while promoting sustainable economic growth, especially in the context of a blue Covid-19 recovery.

Different economic sector will also contribute in the implementation of the planned retreat process. Youths will be trained and supported to create small cooperatives for the construction of houses in the safer areas, using local sustainable material. After the project, the cooperative will have the equipment and the know-how to continue their activities for the construction of houses. The development of the vacated areas will also involve private sectors, fishermen and palaias association, to use the vacated areas to promote local, sustainable economy.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The participatory approaches the project undertakes includes regular consultations to develop activities and strategies, validate studies and results, and received guidance for activities' preparation and implementation through various mechanism:

- Consultations with local communities: from design to implementation, activities are consulted with local communities. Communities are involved in studies and reports' validation and in overall decision taking to ensure local communities remain engaged. Communities are also regularly visited to inform them about the project's progress and ensure activities are progressing taking into consideration local needs.
- Engagement with institutions: consultation and working sessions with relevant national institutions occur on regular basis to plan activities and follow up on progress. Institutions include national institutions such as CONPREC, NGOs such as MARAPA, and others.
- Engagement through official committees: a national steering committee has been created and is led by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works, Natural Resources and Environment. It provides overall guidance to the project and meet bi-annually. A Technical Advisory committee has also been created and is led by the National Committee for Climate Change. This committee also meets bi-annually, or more if necessary, to assess progress and provide inputs to the strategic committee.
- Grievance redress mechanism: this mechanism collects beneficiaries complains anonymously. Each community disposes of a "grievance box" accessible 24/7.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

Gender-targeted activities

Women are targeted beneficiaries of the project and will benefit from the activities centered around reduction of their vulnerability and improvement of their livelihoods. Representation and participation of women have been crucial during preparatory phases of this project, to assess risks the coastal communities are facing, but also to make sure that the selected adaptation options are suitable for women needs and that they will be involved in the implementation of those strategies. Interventions piloted during the previous GEF- LDCF financed adaptation project showed that they have been particularly beneficial to women. In addition to protecting their houses from the floods, the drainage systems also facilitated access for women to fresh water for their daily chores, reducing the burden of their everyday activities and allowing them to develop additional income generating activities.

During project preparation, a socio-economic assessment has been carried-out in each of the 12 target coastal communities, to identify the structure of the communities, but also to assess specific vulnerabilities. Most of women in the coastal communities are “palaies”, selling fishes and therefore rely mostly on fishers and fish captures for their incomes. Women have been a targeted focus group during consultations, to ensure that the proposed adaptation options (i) address their needs to reduce their specific vulnerabilities, (ii) don't disrupt their livelihood activities, and (iii) provide co-benefits to them (employment opportunities, better living conditions...). Based on this assessment, appropriate measures, agreed by the whole community, were defined, such as priority and support for planned retreat, location

of their houses closer to social services. Experiences show also that most of the time, in coastal communities women are expected to do the voluntary works (such as regular maintenance), while men confiscate all paid-labors (civil works). Sub-projects will have to ensure that paid workforces would be at least half women for income-generating activities (such as surveillance of ecosystem based interventions and maintenance of drainage system), employment in community led activities (cooperatives and other donor funded initiatives have been built in the existing expansion areas, and it was agreed to employ the most vulnerable). And the project will be working with the social protection system (especially the new IDA financed project) to ensure that the most vulnerable have access to this support.

Participation of women in local risk committees have also been encouraged, and they now represent between 40 to 60% of the committees' members. Women are also key to trigger behavioral changes in communities, so awareness campaigns and communications are designed to have specific operations targeted to women. The results framework includes an indicator to monitor local level planning committees in coastal resilience with female representation of 40% or more (number). In addition the LDCF Framework Tracking tool also captures indicators disaggregated by gender, which are an integral part of the projects M&E.

Alignment with the Regional Gender Action for WACA

The Project within the context of the WACA program includes a strong emphasis on addressing gender dimensions and promoting gender equality. It aims to address the differential vulnerabilities of men and women by ensuring that women are actively engaged and/or lead community-level risk assessments and community-driven resilience activities. Moreover, it aims to promote women's empowerment both at the community level through the risk management and livelihoods activities and at the national level by ensuring that the country and regional project implementation units make concerted efforts to recruit or appoint qualified women to promote gender balanced management and decision making. There is mounting evidence at the country level that improving gender equality contributes to policy choices that lead to better environmental governance, whether through increased representation and voice of women within their communities, in their governments, and through increased labor force participation. Research has also identified women's empowerment as an important approach to building broader community resilience.

The project is aligned with the World Bank Group's gender strategy, which proposes a stronger focus on the frontier areas of more and better jobs as well as ownership and control over key financial and physical assets, and recognizes that closing the remaining gender gaps in endowments, enhancing voice and agency, and engaging men and boys are all critical to reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

The project will contribute to reducing gender gaps as they relate to jobs and enhancing women's voice and agency, particularly as they relate to strengthening local level resilience and managing climate and disaster risk.

At the level of WACA, the WAEMU will conduct a regional gender assessment that will inform the design of a regional Gender Action Plan. As part of that country level gender assessment will be undertaken including in São Tomé and Príncipe for the country wide coastal resilience as part of the commitments under the WACA Regional Investment Project (ResIP) during implementation. WAEMU will promote a harmonized regional vision and plan of action for the promotion of gender equality, empowerment of women and girls, and gender mainstreaming in strengthening the resilience of coastal communities and coastal areas, taking into account WAEMU's gender strategy and those of the World Bank and IUCN. The regional level Gender Action Plan (GAP) will summarize country specific gaps as identified through the analysis and based on this provide a uniform approach for addressing gender gaps in coastal resilience efforts at country and regional levels.

For the country level gender analysis, regional and national stakeholders will be engaged to develop a harmonized methodology. National level assessments will be coordinated to guide strategic planning. The resulting regional assessment and Gender Action Plan will be validated through a workshop to reflect national and regional needs for coastal resilience that promotes gender equality. The country level and regional level gender analyses and GAP will be developed over a 6-8 month period, with the final GAP to be delivered by March 2021.

At the operational level, the analysis could be done through situational diagnosis by country to inform access and control, the differentiated needs of men and women, the impact and the benefit. Among other variables of analysis, the gender analysis for São Tome and Príncipe will examine:

- types of activities that women and men engage in;
- access and control of resources between men and women;
- the differential impact of these floods and erosion on women and men;
- the specific needs in terms of urgency and development for men and women.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Title

Submitted

9364 - WACA STP AF-Annex F-Social Assessment-04302020

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

See details above.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; No

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women No

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

The Results Framework includes targets disaggregated by gender. In addition the LDCF Framework Tracking tool also captures indicators disaggregated by gender, which are an integral part of the projects M&E.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Angela Armstrong	9/30/2020	Gayatri Kanungo	2025220703	gkanungo@worldbank.org

ANNEX A: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Not applicable

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX C: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

N/A. LDCF Tracking tool provided. In addition Table A below highlights the indicator and targets for the AF aligned with the overall framework for the Parent WACA project.

Table A. Results Framework for STP under WACA

Original Outcome/Output Indicator	Original WACA overall Target (P162337)	Original Target for STP	Cumulative Target for STP	Specific for AF - STP	Overall WACA overall Cumulative target	
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Original Outcome/Output Indicator	Original WACA overall Target (P162337)	Original Target for STP	Cumulative Target for STP	Specific for AF - STP	Overall WACA overall Cumulative target	
PDO: To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa						No change
PDO Indicator 1 Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion due to the project (disaggregated by country)	16,998	210	400	190	17,188	Target Revised
PDO Indicator 2. Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to flooding due to the project (disaggregated by country)	53,378	306	816	510	53,888	Target Revised
PDO Indicator 3. Households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to pollution due to the project (disaggregated by country)	12,277	306	306	-	12,277	No activity under this AF
PDO Indicator 4. Share of target beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (disaggregated by country, sex) (%)	72	75	75	75	75	No change
PDO Indicator 5. Regional integration score	16	n/A	N/A	n/A		No activity under this AF
Intermediate indicators						
Component 2: Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework						
IR Indicator 2.1. Countries that timely submit datasets to the Regional Coastal Observatory	6	1	1	-	6	No change
IR Indicator 2.2. Countries with national Multi-Sector Investment Plans updated to integrate regional environmental considerations	6	1	1	-	6	No change
IR Indicator 2.3. Score on policy instruments and legal framework (disaggregated by country)	25	3	4	1	26	Target Revised

Original Outcome/Output Indicator	Original WACA overall Target (P162337)	Original Target for STP	Cumulative Target for STP	Specific for AF - STP	Overall WACA overall Cumulative target	
IR Indicator 2.4. Inter-Ministerial Coastal Zone established and operational (disaggregated by country)	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	No activity under this AF
IR Indicator 2.5. National Early Warning System operational	No	No	Yes	Yes		Revised
Component 3: Strengthening Physical and Social Investment						
IR Indicator 3.1. Targeted coastal area with flooding control measures (disaggregated by country) (ha)	26,110	25	250	225	26,335	Target Revised
IR Indicator 3.2. Shoreline with targeted coastal erosion control measures (disaggregated by country)	110.8	3.5	7.0	3.5	114.3	Target Revised
IR Indicator 3.3. Sites/zones with pollution control measures (disaggregated by country)	16	10	10	0		No activity under this AF
IR Indicator 3.4. Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored (disaggregated by country)	38	7	11	4	38	No change
IR Indicator 3.5. Coastal households with access to improved livelihood activities (disaggregated by country)	53,860	1,860	4,500	6,360	56,500	Revised
IR Indicator 3.6. Local level planning committees in coastal resilience with female representation of 40% or more (Number)	20	7	10	3	23	Revised

ANNEX D: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describes the project

Refer to Annex D provided separately

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

A detailed Project budget table (internal) is attached to the submission in the portal for reference.

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