



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 15-Mar-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24138



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Dominica	Project ID P166540	Project Name Additional Financing Dominica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P129992
Parent Project Name Third Phase Disaster Vuln.Reduction APL for Dominica	Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 12-Mar-2018	Estimated Board Date 13-Apr-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Environment

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objective of the Project is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through: (i) investment in resilient infrastructure, and (ii) improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems.

Components

Prevention and Adaptation Investments
Capacity Building and Data Development, Hazard Risk Management and Evaluation
Natural Disaster Response Investments
Project Management and Implementation Support

Financing (in US\$, millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	31.00
Total Financing	31.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Total World Bank Group Financing	31.00
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World Bank Lending	31.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
Partial Assessment (B)	
Decision	

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Commonwealth of Dominica is a small upper-middle-income country in the Caribbean Sea, with a population of 73543¹. With a gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$581.48 million,² Dominica’s economy depends predominantly on agriculture and tourism. Poverty remains a pervasive development issue, with a poverty headcount of 28.8 percent at the time of the last Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) conducted in 2009.³ Dominica is affected by fiscal sustainability challenges, with public debt levels as high as over 82.7 percent of GDP⁴, as a result of the country’s exposure to natural disasters and external shocks.

Dominica is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters from meteorological and geophysical events. Due to its location within the Atlantic hurricane belt, high-intensity weather events such as high wind, excess rainfall and hurricanes, continue to have adverse effects on vulnerable populations and the productive sectors of the country’s economy. Moreover, the island’s mountainous, rugged landscape creates significant engineering challenges to reducing infrastructure vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. The steep topographic conditions and rugged interior mean human settlements and physical development are concentrated along narrow coastal areas (particularly in the south and west), with almost 62% of the island’s population living along the coast.

Recurrent meteorological events have significantly affected the country’s economic and fiscal stability as well as the population’s socioeconomic wellbeing. Average annual losses from weather-related events between 1996 and 2015 are estimated at 7.9 percent of GDP, making Dominica the second most affected country globally in

¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators. Statistics are for 2016 (latest available).

² Dominica | Drupal. <https://www.gfdrr.org/dominica>.

³ Kairi Consultants Ltd. *Country Poverty Assessment: Dominica*. 2010, <http://www.caribank.org/uploads/publications-reports/economics-statistics/country-poverty-assessment-reports/Dominica+CPA+-+Main+Report+Final+%28Submitted%29.pdf>.

⁴ IMF World Economic Outlook and World Bank staff calculations. Public sector debt includes estimated commitments under the Petrocaribe arrangement with Venezuela.



terms of average GDP loss during this time period. Fiscal losses arising from these events and the ongoing challenges of climate change, threaten to set back hard-earned development gains and restrain economic growth. As a result, the Government of Dominica has made disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, its utmost priorities.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Dominica has taken significant steps to strengthen climate change adaption and mitigation as well as disaster risk management. The country is part of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a targeted program of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF). Under the PPCR, Dominica has developed the Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy, including the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)⁵, a five-year strategy to build resilience to climate change impacts and set itself on a climate resilient development path. The National Disaster Plan⁶, which includes policy guidance on prevention, mitigation, and response was developed in 1988 and revised in 2006. These legislative and policy efforts are complemented by the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2002) and the Disaster Preparedness Plan for the Agriculture Sector (2006). In addition, Dominica, with support from the World Bank, is currently developing a risk-based infrastructure asset management system to enable improved prioritization of infrastructure investments and ensure sustainability.

Challenges in managing natural disaster and climate change risks however remain high. There is an urgent need to strengthen the institutional capacity to better respond to natural disaster emergencies. There is a lack of actionable and well-integrated information on hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, which is compounded by poor planning and design of urban infrastructure. Further, limited capacity to deal with these issues within the country makes addressing these challenges even more complicated.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The objective of the Project is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through: (i) investment in resilient infrastructure, and (ii) improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems.

Current PDO

The objective of the Project is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through: (i) investment in resilient infrastructure, and (ii) improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems.

⁵ Government of Dominica. Dominica Strategic Plan for Climate-Resilience (SPCR) 2012-2017.

https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/dominica_spcr_final_october2012_0.pdf

⁶ The National Emergency Planning Organization. 2001. "National Disaster Plan." 2001.

http://odm.gov.dm/images/docs/national_disaster_plan.pdf.



Key Results

- East Coast Roads with a condition rating of good/excellent that is resilient to climate events
- households with access to improved water distribution and supply in project area
- Agencies enabled to make climate risk informed decision-making to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts

D. Project Description

The Project would maintain the original four components, with the additional funds programmed towards Components 1 and 4.

Component 1: Prevention and Adaptation Investments (Increase of US\$28.1 million). The proposed activities under the AF are already covered by the description of Component 1. The expanded scope of East Coast Road works would fully rehabilitate, widen and resurface the entire 43.3 km of the road to resilient standards, instead of only strengthening works at selected sites. Works will include substantial slope and landslide stabilization, flood mitigation activities along the entire corridor, bridge protection and replacement, expansion of road width and mitigation of river erosion along the road embankments. The proposed strengthening of water distribution systems and access roads for West Coast Water Tanks under the AF will include improvement of construction techniques and material to ensure that water pipes are resilient to recurrent natural disasters. AF funds would also replenish funds allocated to Component 1 that had been redirected to Component 3 under the Contingent Emergency Response (CERC) to support the agriculture and small business sectors.

Changes to Component 1 due to the proposed restructuring: following the damage from Tropical Storm Erika, the Government decided that investments in the village of Dubique at the south-east side of the island were no longer cost-effective nor suitable for further development due to the severe landslide risk. In addition, the national storm drains sub-project is proposed to be removed from the project as the Government has determined that the wide-spread nature of the project and the limited allocation will not lead to a comprehensive drainage solution to any particular area.

Component 4: Project Management and Implementation Support (Increase of US\$2.9 million). The proposed AF would provide funds for Component 4: Project management and Implementation Support for the two-year extension that would be required to complete the project and to provide further support strengthening and developing institutional capacity through technical advisory services, training, operating costs and acquisition of goods. In addition, this component will finance the establishment and operation of an Implementation Support Team, which will serve as a shared resource for all World Bank-funded projects.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The Project is being implemented by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Health and the Environment. The PIU is fully staffed with Procurement, FM, Social, Environmental, M&E Specialists as well as a Project Engineer. An IST housed within the Ministry of Finance (MoF) will provide close implementation support to all the PIUs of all World Bank-funded projects, as a shared service, in the areas of procurement, safeguards,



and fiduciary aspects. It will be staffed with two international procurement specialists, a financial management manager, safeguards specialists, and a portfolio manager.

On March 9, 2018 the Government established the Climate Resilience Execution Agency of Dominica (CREAD) that will help rebuild Dominica as the first climate resilient nation. The mission of the agency is to coordinate all reconstruction work to avoid duplication, maximize economies of scale, spot and fill critical gaps and ensure all reconstruction activities are focused on a single Climate Resilient Recovery Plan developed by Dominica and its partners. The current implementation arrangements using PIUs and the IST for all three World Bank programs have been designed to be flexible and in harmony with the CREAD objectives, while mobilizing a combination of national and international staff to advance implementation while the CREAD recruitment and operationalization is being finalized. The IST support will be cost shared across the World Bank portfolio of investment programs and will work closely with CREAD on the coordination of reconstruction efforts.

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

The Additional Financing will primarily finance a major road rehabilitation project (East Coast road), which was assessed in the original Environmental Assessment & Environmental Management Framework developed for the Parent project in 2014. The Additional Financing will broaden the scope of the works to fully rehabilitate, widen and resurface the entire 43.3km of road to climate resilient standards, instead of only strengthening works in selected sites. The road segments will traverse interior areas with well-preserved natural habitat, near the Central and Northern Forest Reserves, and along drainages leading to the Emerald Pool, a UNESCO World Heritage site. The EMF-EA therefore calls for additional assessment work, and an ESIA will be prepared accordingly. The West Coast Water Tank works are in several locations near population centers along the leeward side of the island. Works had already begun when Maria struck, and will be resumed to include improvements to water distribution system and access roads where necessary.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gibwa A. Kajubi, Social Safeguards Specialist
Ximena Rosio Herbas Ramirez, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Environmental Safeguards:

Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 is triggered. The borrower prepared a project-level Environmental Assessment (EA) to encompass and evaluate potential environmental impacts of the entire program, with an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to screen future projects for additional assessment needs. The EMF-EA from the parent project will be updated within 2 months after project effectiveness (please see Action Plan in the Project Paper). For more complex projects or those in sensitive areas, such as the East Coast road project, a supplementary ESIA will be conducted in accordance with the EMF-EA following the schedule of design services for the East Coast Road works (please see Action Plan in the Project Paper). The ESIA will be conducted based on the conceptual level design, and should be updated after the design has progressed and details of the works are defined, and disclosed for public comment and consultation before it is finalized. The EMF-EA also includes a section with clear safeguards guidelines for emergency investments and works including for the preparation of any safeguards studies prior to works as pertinent under OP 10.00 (as may be considered under Component 3). Consideration would be given to internal/external safeguards specialist review of activities proposed under Component 3 and applying the screening measures in the EMF-EA on an expedited basis. Revisions to the EMF-EA will be made to describe the Additional Finance's (AF) focus on the East Coast road, and will be deferred until implementation, in accordance with OP10.00 and paragraph 12. No new safeguards policies have been triggered for the AF, as the East Coast road and West Coast Water Tanks sub-projects were already included in the parent project.

The Natural Habitats policy (OP 4.04) is triggered due to potential Project activities which may occur in highland forest areas, river valleys, coastlines and/or marine areas. The EA and EMF account for natural habitats when screening both known works and any future activities currently undefined. The EA identifies the East Coast road as subject to the policy, and thus requires additional assessment and specialized mitigation measures are required; accordingly the ESIA for this sub-project will be conducted as detailed designs are known during implementation. Scoping for well-



preserved vegetation, intact forest areas, rare or endangered species habitat, and other complex or sensitive ecosystems will be conducted for projects of any considerable size or with potential impacts extending off-site to any considerable extent (e.g., downstream areas, riverbeds, etc.) particularly in the Northern and Central Forest Reserves and the Emerald Pool, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The Forests policy (OP/BP 4.36) is triggered because limited forest resource harvesting may be done, in the sense that incidental clearing of a very limited number of trees may be required for the agroforestry pilot plots, which would also include planting of trees for slope stabilization, erosion prevention, or planting of climate resilient crops. In addition, some of the projects have implications for changes in forest management, as any lessons learned during the pilot projects may inform future national policy, but this is not an expected output of the project. There are new Land Use Policies being developed by the government, and given that 60% of Dominica's territory is forested (while 20% is officially protected), there will be effects on forested areas and their use, therefore triggering of the Policy was deemed prudent.

The Physical Cultural Resources Policy (OP/BP 4.11) is triggered. The EMF-EA include a "chance-find" procedure, particularly during activities such as major excavations, road realignments or similar works where such assets could be affected by clearing, blading, excavation or trenching. Archaeological relics may also be encountered and a robust chance-find procedure should be developed, for which interaction with the Kalinago Community may be relevant, even for lands outside the designated Kalinago Territory. There is no formal body to screen antiquities, except for Historic Buildings in Roseau; rather, the local practice is to consult the island's historian, if any items of interest are uncovered.

The Pest Management policy (OP/BP 4.09) is triggered. Works could involve the use of pesticides and herbicides (e.g. terminate treatment of construction site offices and vector control). Simple management procedures could be developed, since the quantities stored and used would likely be small. Standard measures may be applied for incidental use of pesticides but the EMF-EA will screen for any significant pesticide use and will require that a Pest Management Plan be developed if indicated by the Policy..

Social Safeguards:

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) is triggered as the proposed civil works may entail both temporary and permanent involuntary land acquisition. The scope of the project has been expanded to cover the 43.3 kilometers of the road. The scale of any acquisition has increased but will mostly likely comprise acquisition of many small sections of land to accommodate the road widening where feasible and associated civil works for culverts, water drainage control, slope stabilization and bridge works. The project will as much as possible avoid involuntary resettlement when considering road expansion. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) under the parent project will be updated, consulted upon and disclosed two months after project effectiveness (please see Action Plan in the Project Paper). Once the designs are complete an ESIA will be prepared as well as any required Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) which will be consulted upon and disclosed. No civil works commence prior to the implementation of compensation.

The Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP/BP 4.10) is triggered as subprojects will be implemented in the Island's Kalinago Territory. The Kalinago population were consulted during the course of project preparation for the parent project and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with associated Social Assessment and consultations was prepared and disclosed in 2014 to guide implementation and ensure consultation with and involvement of the Kalinago community in the sub-projects to be implemented in their territory. In the parent project members of the territory requested that they be



trained and hired through an apprenticeship project to work on the road works. Activities under the Kalinago Road Training Program will be revisited and revalidated in light of the expanded works. Activities for women which focused on a catering and food preparation course have been completed. In light of the expanded works the IPP will also review opportunities for women, including in nontraditional roles. The IPP plan will be revalidated with in 2 months of project effectiveness (see Action Plan in the Project Paper). Project impacts are likely to be positive and significant/irreversible impacts unlikely.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The environmental and social impacts of the Project are likely to be positive and the project beneficiaries would be the entire Dominican population, including the Island's Indigenous Population. The significantly reduced risk of road failure along the proposed 43.3km of roads will further enhance resiliency to recurrent climatic events. The reduced risk of key infrastructure failure and the increased capacity of the Government to quickly rehabilitate damaged public infrastructure following an adverse natural event will be benefiting the entire population of Dominica. The intervention along the East Coast Road is critical as these road links service the connection between the capital city and the east coast, as well as the connection to the main airport. Positive benefits to beneficiaries, including the poor, women, indigenous peoples (IPs) are in the form of use of safer all-weather roads and transportation routes, reduced hazards and landslides due to slope stabilization, and improved drainage and household access to water through West Coast Water Tank investments.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Work on the East Coast road will include an ESIA that will identify possible alternatives in road alignment, widths, or other criteria that may reduce or avoid environmental impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The PIU has been established as an entity with predominantly fiduciary functions and is housed within the Ministry of Health and Environment. As the project focal point, the Ministry of Health and Environment would be responsible for communicating project decisions made to participating line ministries and foster coordination between technical agencies and central Government. To build capacity, the Bank will provide continued support and training as part of preparation and supervision to build capacity of the PIU and Ministry of Health and Environment. The Ministry of Health and Environment has taken the lead in the hiring of key PIU staff and has taken the lead to mobilize staff to prepare the safeguards instruments. As part of PIU staffing, an environmental specialist has been mobilized; a Social Specialist was hired by the PIU on a full time basis to oversee the safeguards and Grievance Redress Mechanism and conduct regular consultations with the Kalinago population. With World Bank support, the PIU has already begun the process of engaging a consultant for the East Coast road sub-project which is the focus of the AF.

Under the parent project, the overall performance for environmental safeguards was Satisfactory. Performance relative to OP4.01 (Environmental Assessment) was considered Satisfactory, because the Terms of Reference for the East Coast Roads ESIA were comprehensive, already including the elements envisioned in the AF such as bioengineering for slope stabilization, road safety assessment, and widening where necessary. Supervision capacity has increased with the addition of a PIU Engineer with background and training in best environmental practice for civil works projects.

Social Safeguards principles and objectives will be integrated into TA activities in the following ways.



1. The project will have access to the social safeguard specialist in the shared Implementation Support Team (IST) in the Ministry of Finance who will provide quality assurance and technical advice through the review of key documents and contracts.
2. The PIU will have a dedicated safeguards specialist to ensure that relevant project and TA inputs and activities are reviewed and monitored for safeguard implications.
3. The DVRP parent project has established a Social Safeguards Technical Working Group whose objectives are to: (a) develop strategies to effectively execute property registration, property acquisition, and compensation along the route within the stipulated time frame; and (b) provide the technical advice based on their particular area of expertise, which is relevant to the process of land registration, acquisition and compensation. The Working Group comprises of at least one representative from the following Ministries and /or agencies: (a)Min. of Finance; (b) Min. of Health & Environment; (c) Min. of Public Works & Ports; (d) Min. of Legal Affairs; (e) and Min. of Agriculture as well as members from: the Registry Department; Lands and Surveys Division; Property Valuation Unit; Pre-engineering and Design Consulting Firm; and local Councils (Castle Bruce Village Council, Good Hope Village Council, Atkinson/Antrizle Village Council, Kalinago Council; and Petite Soufriere Village Council).

Social Safeguards performance under the parent project was rated Overall as Satisfactory. Performance relative to OP4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) was considered Satisfactory. Compensation has been executed under the Immediate Works. There is a functioning GRM responsive to complaints. Performance relative to OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) is also satisfactory. Under the IPP women have been trained and formed a catering/food preparation business that is operational. The IPP also committed to an apprenticeship program to train men in road construction and provide job opportunities in the road works. This will be undertaken under the AF. Supervision capacity has increased with the addition of a dedicated Social Development Specialist and the creation of Social Safeguards Technical Working Group whose objectives are to develop strategies to effectively execute property registration, property acquisition, and compensation along the expanded works and provide technical oversight.

A Social Safeguards Technical Working Group has been constituted to recommend a process to address bottlenecks in land acquisition and compensation. Supervision capacity has increased with the addition of a PIU Social Safeguards Specialist in the shared IST as well as a dedicated social safeguards specialist in the PIU.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Stakeholders include: (a) residents of the Island of Dominica since the planned works and activities will be conducted Island-wide and will have benefits for the entire population; (b) relevant Government agencies involved in oversight and implementation of the project , including : (a)Min. of Finance; (b) Min. of Health & Environment; (c) Min. of Public Works & Ports; (d) Min. of Legal Affairs; (e) and Min. of Agriculture. Members will also be from the Registry Department; Lands and Surveys Division; Property Valuation Unit; Pre-engineering and Design Consulting Firm; and local Councils (Castle Bruce Village Council, Good Hope Village Council, Atkinson/Antrizle Village Council, Kalinago Council; and Petite Soufriere Village Council). In addition, the Island's Indigenous Population will benefit through activities specifically planned for the Kalinago Territories. A coordinated approach will be used across all Bank financed projects to reduce fatigue and provide a consistent approach by the Government in the way consultations are held, feedback is provided, and grievances are managed . All safeguards instruments, including the EA/EMF, the Resettlement Policy Framework and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated, consulted and publicly disclosed prior to the start of works as per OP 4.10 para 12. All site specific RAPs and ARAPs will also be consulted upon and disclosed.



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure



The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)



CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Yohannes Yemane Kesete
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Kavita Sethi
Senior Transport Economist

Nicholas James Callender
Disaster Risk Management Analyst

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance
Rosamund Edwards
Financial Secretary
finsecfinance@dominica.gov.dm

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Environment
Davis Letang
PS
pshealth@dominica.gov.dm



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Yohannes Yemane Kesete Kavita Sethi Nicholas James Callender
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Noreen Beg	15-Mar-2018
Practice Manager/Manager:	Ming Zhang	15-Mar-2018
Country Director:	Karlene Collette Francis	15-Mar-2018