



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Identification / Concept Stage (ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 30-Jun-2017 | Report No: ISDSC22329



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Project Name	Environmental Category	Country
P164257	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector (P164257)	B - Partial Assessment	Jamaica
Team Leader(s)	Estimated Date of Approval	Managing Unit	Financing Instrument
Keiko Ashida Tao		GEN04	Investment Project Financing

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA

FINANCING

FINANCING SOURCES

Select all that apply

Counterpart Funding Trust Funds Parallel Financing

SUMMARY (USD)

Total Project cost	4,875,000
Total Financing	4,875,000
Trust Funds	4,875,000
Financing Gap	0

DETAILS

Trust Funds

Source	Currency	Amount	USD Equivalent
Strategic Climate Fund Grant(CSCF)	USD-US Dollars	4,875,000	4,875,000

B. Project Development Objective(s)

The PDO is to strengthen climate resilient practices among targeted fishing and fish farming communities of Jamaica



C. Project Description

- 1. Component 1: Strengthening the Fisheries Policy and Regulatory Framework** (PPCR financing of US\$0.573 million). Declining performance of the fisheries sector is directly related to its vulnerability to climate change impacts coupled with anthropogenic threats such as overfishing and pollution. One effective way to build resilience to climate change in this sector is to strengthen and improve the overall health of marine and coastal ecosystems. This component would support strengthening the enabling environment and measures to promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management. Specifically, this component would support (1.1) developing the policy and regulatory framework for climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture management, including developing a strategy and action for the draft national Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, developing protocol and guidelines for the fisheries and aquaculture productions to incorporate climate considerations, and drafting regulations for community-led fisheries management including monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS); and (1.2) strengthening the community-led fisheries management framework, including establishing partnerships with community-based organizations for sustainable fisheries management and MCS, developing the management plans to this effect including water quality monitoring, and providing training and equipment for MCS.
- 2. Component 2: Diversification and Fisheries-based Alternative Livelihoods** (PPCR financing of US\$2.68 million). Given declining wild fish stocks due to anthropogenic and climate impacts and the rising demand for fish and fish products on the domestic and global markets, aquaculture, coastal mariculture/polyculture, and offshore pelagic fisheries have potential business opportunities that can be harnessed to meet those demands. Aquaculture and coastal mariculture/polyculture, in particular, are a means of reducing dependency on wild fish stocks and, hence, reducing their vulnerabilities to climate impacts. This component would support (2.1) promoting freshwater aquaculture and coastal mari-culture/poly-culture among fishing communities, including developing a demonstration aquaculture farm; developing climate-smart aquaculture sub-projects for new and existing fish farmers; developing a demonstration coastal mariculture/polyculture operation; developing climate-smart mari-culture/poly-culture and alternative livelihoods sub-projects; and refurbishing and upgrading the existing seed stock production and expanding local feed production; (2.2) exploring artisanal longline fishing[1] for offshore pelagics as fisheries-based alternative livelihood opportunity. This would include conducting a baseline stock assessment; developing the sustainable management strategy; and providing skill-based training and equipment.
- 3. Component 3: Capacity Building and Awareness Raising** (PPCR financing of US\$0.97 million). This component would support capacity building and awareness raising of the community-based organizations, fishery industries, and the relevant government personnel to promote climate considerations in fisheries and alternative livelihoods. The proposed activities include (3.1) expanding the knowledge base on climate change impacts on the fisheries sector to give stakeholders the information and skills needed to advance climate-smart livelihood activities, such as a targeted socio-economic assessment including gender and youth dynamics in the fisheries sector; climate projection for inland aquaculture, coastal mari-culture/poly-culture, and pelagics fisheries; and agro-meteorological information services for inland aquaculture and coastal mari-culture/poly-culture operations; (3.2) awareness building and behavior change, including a Knowledge Attitudes and Perceptions assessment, and development and implementation of a behavior change strategy; and (3.3) Capacity building and knowledge sharing for fisheries organizations and the Fisheries Division, including support for the formalization of selected informal community-based organizations and strengthening of existing community-based organizations; building capacity in technical skills and business management; implementing targeted community-to-community learning and knowledge exchange; developing the Fisheries Information Management System at the Fisheries Division; and strengthening capacity of the Fisheries Division



personnel including extension officers to promote climate resilience in the capture and culture fisheries sector.

4. **Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** (PPCR financing of US\$0.655 million). The Project would fulfill the monitoring and reporting requirements of the World Bank, as well as the PPCR in coordination with the PIOJ which acts as the PPCR Country Focal Point. The M&E would also incorporate targeted knowledge management activities aimed at capturing and sharing overall lessons within Jamaica and across countries under the PPCR Caribbean regional track. This component would support [\(4.1\) project management](#) including establishment of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC); developing and implementing the annual work plans; providing fiduciary management including procurement, financial management, audits, and safeguards; managing implementation risks; and communication to key stakeholders on project implementation progress; and [\(4.2\) monitoring and evaluation \(M&E\)](#), including developing and implementing the M&E plan; and contributing to the preparation of the annual PPCR Core Indicators Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard.

[1] A drifting longline consists of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats with relatively long snoods with baited hooks evenly spaced on it. (FAO, 2017)

SAFEGUARDS

D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project activities will be country-wide, including inland areas for aquaculture (e.g. Spanish Town west of Kingston where existing facilities are located) as well as coastal areas for a variety of subprojects in and near fishing communities. Upgrades to existing inland aquaculture facilities near Spanish Town will include improvements to prevent river flooding. Changes in facility design will be evaluated to ensure sound environmental management of wastewater discharges, to optimize water sourcing, to minimize potential release of cultured species, and to build in the best international environmental management practices for aquaculture projects. Coastal projects may affect a variety of environments and communities, including some with major tourist developments, sensitive environments, and protected areas near the shoreline. There are several Marine Parks in Jamaican waters and along the north coast (near Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio) and the west coast (at Negril), and projects on the south coast may affect the Protected Areas of Portland Bight or the Palisadoes. Specific areas for intervention will be prioritized during project preparation, and may include Portland Cottage and Alligator Pond on the south coast for aquaculture, mariculture, or polyculture activities. Community-based monitoring, compliance, and surveillance (MCS) of reef-related fisheries may yield associated benefits of ecosystem restoration and preservation of high biodiversity critical natural habitats, as well as enhanced function of ecosystem services such as coastal erosion protection and tourism value. Small patch reefs and seagrass meadows occur along many of the island's coastlines and support local fishing activity, and efforts will be explored to integrate the conservation of reefs and seagrass in concert with the project, to generate additional project environmental benefits. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide the evaluation and screening of ecologic and economic aspects of projects in reefs and coastal areas, the challenges of species selection and control of invasives, the feasibility of artisanal long-line fishing improvements,



impacts of MCS to fishers' access to natural resources.

E. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Recipient has developed an ESMF and will include it in the Operations Manual to address the safeguards issues. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAF) has not implemented Bank-supported projects. However, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) will be closely working with the MICAF to develop, disclose and implement the instruments. The PIOJ has direct recent experience with development of ESMFs for another PPCR project (Climate Data and Information Management Project) as well as other World Bank projects, and understands the requirements and processes.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Kimberly Vilar (GSU04)
Shafick Hoossein (GEN05)

G. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The policy is triggered because the project activities may include those could potentially have adverse impacts, such as improvements to prevent river flooding. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is considered to be the most appropriate instrument for this national project which provides overarching guidance on environmental management in the context of safeguards. The project will be rolled out sequentially and that Environmental and Social Management Plans will be developed for each subproject activity once they have been identified. The ESMF will be developed and incorporated into the Operations Manual to lay out the framework for screening, planning and management to minimize potential negative environmental and social impacts and to maximize any environmental and social benefits. The ESMF and resulting management plans should take into

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		account the WBG EHS Guidelines, in particular, the General EHS Guidelines and the Guidelines for Aquaculture. The ESMF provides a preliminary assessment of environmental and social impacts, and guides any additional assessment needs once specific projects are defined during implementation. The Technical Assistance component of the project detailed in Component 1 will consider any environmental and social risk and integrate their objectives, whilst also ensuring that the activities will include transparency through rigorous stakeholder engagement and public disclosure. □The project will carry out a targeted socio-economic assessment or possibly a distributional impact analysis under Component 3 at an early stage of implementation to look at gender and youth dynamics in the selected fisheries communities, any impacts to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including any gender differentiated impacts, analysis of labor standards including working conditions, and existing forced and child labor practices (if any) in the sector. In addition, the project will also include health and safety considerations into its capacity building activities.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The policy is triggered because aquaculture or mariculture projects could affect or alter sensitive coastal zones and marine environments, via construction or clearing, emissions of nutrients and particulates, introduction of species, or other impacts.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project does not consider any changes to forests including mangroves or any works in forests as defined by the policy.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Pest management agents to control disease and parasites pose a risk of contamination and will be managed with best international practice for aquaculture activities.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Screening for presence of coastal or submarine physical cultural resources and a



		chance find procedure will be included in the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>This policy is not triggered. Jamaica is an ethnically diverse country with people of Maroon, Indian and Lebanese descent constituting important minorities. However, there are no groups present in Jamaica who display the four characteristics of indigenous people as defined by OP 4.10. Therefore this policy is not triggered. The ESMF has been developed to include a preliminary assessment of social impacts. If any of these minorities are more likely to be disproportionately impacted by the project, this should be considered as part of the social assessment under Component 3 at the early stage of implementation. The project will not finance the construction or installation of facilities in locations that would require involuntary resettlement or land acquisition, as defined under OP 4.12. The project will not require the involuntary taking of land for the improvements to prevent river flooding in any location. No squatters have been identified in the project area. The ESMF includes sub-project screening measures to ensure such impacts do not occur. The strengthening of the legislative framework anticipated under component 1 involves the regulation of fisheries resources on a national level to promote their sustainability. The project will also strengthen community-based monitoring, control and surveillance actions to limit illegal activities. These represent community-based natural resource management activities, where the beneficiary communities work collectively to sustainably manage access to fisheries. These community-based measures will be subject to an assessment of the adequacy of the community-based decision making process, and measures necessary to</p>



		<p>mitigate adverse impacts on vulnerable community members (if any). As such, the policy does not involve the restriction of access to natural resources in parks or protected areas as defined under OP 4.12, but rather national legislative efforts and community-based measures for climate smart fisheries management.</p> <p>Given that the project will not involve resettlement, land acquisition or restriction of access to parks or protected areas – the policy is not triggered.</p> <p>Grievance redress mechanisms including how to access these mechanisms at the local level will be developed under the project. The project will assess whether there is a need for capacity building on grievance redress or other strengthening measures.</p>
<p>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project will not finance the construction or installation of facilities in locations that would require involuntary resettlement or land acquisition, as defined under OP 4.12. The project will not require the involuntary taking of land for the improvements to prevent river flooding in any location. No squatters have been identified in the project area. The ESMF includes sub-project screening measures to ensure such impacts do not occur.</p> <p>Furthermore, as per OP 4.12, this Policy does not apply to regulations of natural resources on a national or regional level to promote their sustainability such as fisheries management (footnote 8) and it also does not apply to restriction of access to natural resources under community-based projects (footnote 6) such as those described under Sub-Component 2.1.</p> <p>The strengthening of the legislative framework anticipated under component 1 involves the regulation of fisheries resources on a national level to promote their sustainability. The project will also strengthen community-based monitoring,</p>



		<p>control and surveillance actions to limit illegal activities. These represent community-based natural resource management activities, where the beneficiary communities work collectively to sustainably manage access to fisheries. These community-based measures will be subject to an assessment of the adequacy of the community-based decision making process, and measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts on vulnerable community members (if any). The ESMF will also include sub-project screening measures to rule out any construction or installation of facilities in locations that would require involuntary resettlement or land acquisition. Given that the project will not involve resettlement, land acquisition or restriction of access to parks or protected areas – the policy is not triggered.</p> <p>Grievance redress mechanisms including how to access these mechanisms at the local level will be developed under the project. The project will assess whether there is a need for capacity building on grievance redress or other strengthening measures.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance the construction of new, or rehabilitation of existing, dams. No project investments will rely on the performance of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not support activities which affect international waterways as defined under the policy. Therefore the policy is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not be implemented in areas known to involve disputed areas as defined in the policy. Therefore the policy is not triggered.

H. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Appraisal stage ISDS required? Yes



a) Tentative target date for disclosing the appraisal stage ISDS
16-Jun-2017

b) Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.

The Recipient has developed an ESMF and will include it in the Operations Manual to address the safeguards issues. The ESMF will be disclosed in country and in the Bank website by mid July 2017.

APPROVALS

Team Leader(s):	Keiko Ashida Tao
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Noreen Beg	28-Jun-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Paul Jonathan Martin	29-Jun-2017

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¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) by the Bank and (ii) in country by the Borrower/Recipient, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.