

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

**Report No.: ISDSC7784**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 19-Mar-2014

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 20-Jan-2016

## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<b>Country:</b>	Jamaica	<b>Project ID:</b>	P146965
<b>Project Name:</b>	Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (P146965)		
<b>Task Team Leader(s):</b>	Eric Dickson		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	26-Oct-2015	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	10-Feb-2016
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	GSU10	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	General public administration sector (30%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (30%), Flood protection (40%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Natural disaster management (60%), Climate change (40%)		
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	30.00	<b>Total Bank Financing:</b>	30.00
<b>Financing Gap:</b>	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			0.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			30.00
Total			30.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

### B. Project Objectives

11. The proposed Development Objective is to enhance the country's resilience to natural hazards, including its response capacity to adverse natural events. This would be achieved through investments in resilient infrastructure, improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems to better inform future investment decisions, and institutional strengthening for disaster risk management.

### C. Project Description

The project components are a result of a participatory planning workshop held in early 2014, involving 12 government agencies represented by over 40 people. The operation will continue to be designed in this participatory manner, through consultations with multiple government agencies, local governments, and other partners. The proposed project will finance six components, which will be implemented over a period of six years

Component 1: Understanding Risk (~USD \$6.5M). In order to improve the ability of government officials to use hazard and risk information for decision making and policy development, this component will finance activities relating to the generation and application of disaster risk management data in the form of analysis, trainings, and expert advice. The sub-components and activities to be financed under this component relate to:

- 1.1 Risk Information and Instrumentation: Spatial Data Infrastructure platform to influence decision making relating to risk reduction and the national emergency protocols, communications and information network/platform to enhance disaster preparedness and response; strengthening the seismic and hydrometeorological monitoring network and associated protocol and communication mediums for early warning systems (in concert with the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, P129633).
- 1.2 Coastal Management: Coastal vulnerability studies.
- 1.3 Seismic Risk Assessments: Seismic risk assessment of critical infrastructure in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and accompanying micro-zonation studies.

Component 2: Risk Reduction (~USD \$36.2M): To reduce Jamaica's physical vulnerability to adverse natural events, this component will finance structural mitigation measures. The sub-components and activities to be financed under this component relate to:

- 2.1 Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of National Infrastructure: The GoJ has furnished to the Bank a preliminary list of investments relating to urban drainage channels, shoreline protection, and critical bridges.
- 2.2 Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Critical Public Facilities: In order to increase the proportion of public buildings in the Kingston Metropolitan Area that comply with Jamaica's Building Code, investments for physical upgrading would be made in critical public facilities including, but not limited to, police stations, fire stations, schools, and health centers. This would equally in-line with the completed Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazard, and the seismic risk assessments to be carried out under Component 1.3.
- 2.3 Landslide Reduction: Preliminary technical assessments procured by the World Bank have identified vulnerable sections along Jamaica's primary road network which would require a mixture of slope stabilization, reforestation, terracing and/or meshing.
- 2.4 Coastal Protection: Coastal management measures through control of beach erosion and beach restoration in priority areas for the tourism sector, strengthening coastal defenses through sea walls, coral reef rehabilitation, artificial reef installation, and sea grass planting.

Component 3: Governance Enhancement (~USD \$1.5M). The objective of this component is to strengthen Jamaica's government entities and associated planning instruments for disaster risk management, including, inter alia, policies, Acts, Codes, strategies, and guidelines. The sub-components and activities to be financed under this component relate to:

3.1 Policy Development for Disaster Risk Management: Support to the GoJ on advancement of priority policy development relating to, amongst others; Watershed Management Policy, Beach Control Act, Setback Limits Policy, Disaster Risk Management Act, Water Resources/Flood Control Act, No Build Zone Legislation.

3.2 Building Code Enforcement: Development of a framework for an oversight and enforcement mechanism relating to the proposed Building Code Bill, and the development and delivery of related training for its implementation.

3.3 Preventative Resettlement: Preparation of a standardized strategy for the GoJ relating to preventative resettlement for areas of high-risk that cannot be mitigated.

3.4 Preparation of Beach Restoration Guidelines: Development of these guidelines will complement sub-activities 1.2 and 2.4.

Component 4: Financial Protection against Disasters (~USD \$0.8M): To promote Jamaica's use of available tools relating to disaster risk financing and insurance, this component aims to support the design and implementation of financial protection measures to manage the fiscal shocks of disasters. The sub-components and activities to be financed under this component relate to:

4.1 Identification and Understanding of Fiscal Risk to Disasters: Quantification of implicit and explicit contingent liabilities of the state to disaster risk by assessing the associated economic and fiscal impacts and analysis of legal responsibilities.

4.2 Financial Management of Disaster Risk and Use of Financial Instruments: Analysis of approaches and tools to manage direct and indirect contingent liabilities to disasters, and preparation of a national disaster risk financing and insurance strategy; identification of short-term resource gaps to finance post-disaster emergency and early recovery as well as longer-term resource gaps to finance post-disaster reconstruction.

4.3 Catastrophe Risk Insurance for Public Assets: Assessment of public infrastructure and buildings relating to existing insurance policies, and property catastrophe risk insurance markets in the country.

4.4 Contingent Emergency Response: The proposed operation will include a contingent component, which in the event of a disaster will enable the government to reallocate project funds to disaster response. This provisional "zero component" is designed as a mechanism that would allow rapid access to project funds for response and recovery purposes under streamlined procedures during an emergency. Following an adverse natural event, the Government's declaration of disaster in accordance with national law, and subject to the Bank's activation policy, the contingent component would be implemented according to the rapid response procedures governed by OP/BP 8.00. Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies .

Component 5: Project Administration (~USD \$5M). This component will finance costs associated with program management, including project-related audits, monitoring, mid-term and end-of-project evaluation, equipment and training to strengthen the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), as well as individual consultants and operating costs. This component will also finance workshops to promote public awareness raising relating to disaster risk management. The component will also finance the core professional and technical staff for project management, including a Program Manager, Supervision Engineers and specialists in the areas of disaster risk management, safeguards compliance, finance, procurement and related project management areas. Core staff will be recruited on time-bound basis.

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

The exact project location will be defined during preparation. However, criteria for selecting project

intervention areas will be identified using existing hazard information, socio-economic data, and government records. Such criteria may include: communities, ecological systems, or infrastructure systems with the greatest vulnerability to landslides, hurricanes, storm surge, flooding, drought, and earthquakes. Other criteria may focus specifically on the number of low income and vulnerable people exposed to hazards, the projected economic losses caused by damage to public sector infrastructure or natural environment. Another type of criteria may be the recurrent cost to government of fixing inadequately constructed or maintained infrastructure, or the support of parish and local government for a sub-project and ability to sustain and maintain project results.

The types and characteristics of project works under consideration relate, but are not limited to, the repair and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, possible new facility construction, roadworks for slope stabilization and drainage, possibly construction or improvement of sea defense or river defense structures to protect human settlement, and possible support for community-based small mitigation works (slope stabilization, community drainage systems, etc.). Typically these works would entail relatively minor construction works with limited potential environmental impacts during construction which can be mitigated with standard methods, while more complex works or those in sensitive areas could involve feasibility studies and additional assessment works once specific details are known. During project preparation, additional information will be gained to assist in defining a preliminary portfolio of the types of works being considered and designing the screening and mitigation measures.

Jamaica shares similar disaster vulnerabilities with other Caribbean countries. Recently prepared DVRP programs in Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Dominica share many aspects of their hazard profiles for flooding, landslides, storm surge and coastal erosion. Lessons learned from these related projects will be used to identify the environmental management programs and practices relevant to the region for inclusion into the safeguard analysis and project development in the Jamaica DVRP.

### **E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

The institution responsible for the implementation of the project is the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) which was established in 1996 to reduce poverty and help create an environment for sustainable development. JSIF is currently executing the first Inner Cities Basic Services Project financed by the World Bank and the Government of Jamaica. Since inception, the JSIF has completed over 1,000 sub projects in vulnerable communities and delivered these to some 1.6 million under served beneficiaries.

The capacity of JSIF in terms of managing involuntary resettlement, and other social management issues (such as grievance redress and conflict resolution) was rated highly during the implementation of the Inner Cities Basic Services for the Poor Project. JSIF successfully applied the measures specified in the resettlement policy framework to the mitigation of a number of minor cases of land acquisition. Otherwise, JSIF pro-actively screened sub-project locations in order minimize potential resettlement and land acquisition. Furthermore, JSIF is adequately staffed to manage social risks, having six specialists primarily engaged in outreach and capacity building activities with project beneficiaries, as a well as an agency lawyer responsible for conducting due diligence on land acquisition and donations, and ensuring compliance with the resettlement policy framework.

JSIF's institutional capacity for environmental management is high and environmental aspects are being diligently addressed in other World Bank projects, as evidenced by development and application of JSIF's Environmental Management System (EMS) which has maintained ISO-14001

certification for several years. Those projects typically have involved urban projects with small quantities of construction materials being handled and limited scales of civil works, so JSIF's existing management systems will need to be strengthened to address the larger infrastructure projects being considered by the DVRP. JSIF has an excellent history with the involvement of communities in planning and implementation, in the development and application of contracting conditions, and in the screening, supervision and oversight by the contractor.

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Martin Henry Lenihan (GSU04)

Michael J. Darr (GEN04)

## **II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project team proposes an environmental classification of B as per OP/BP 4.01. A program-wide Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared to include a preliminary program-wide impacts assessment, benefitting from experience of DVRP projects in other Caribbean countries. The borrower will adapt and strengthen its existing Environmental Management Framework (EMF) since the specifics of program activities and projects will not be identified at the time of project appraisal. The EMF will reflect the types of projects/sub-projects under specifically components 2 and 3, which are expected to be small works with relatively minor environmental impacts that can be readily mitigated with standard construction environmental mitigation and monitoring procedures. The EMF will provide procedures for the application of Bank safeguards including information on subproject screening and categorization, and additional assessment studies as necessary for subprojects such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). The EMF would also include a section with clear safeguard guidelines for emergency investments and works, including types of activities as well as responsibilities for screening, for environmental management, and for preparation of any safeguard studies prior to works (as pertinent under Special Considerations under OP 10.00 and consistent with the project category) that may be considered under the Component 5.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The Project is not planning to carry out works in natural habitats, however, the policy is triggered as a precaution given that some civil works (e.g. slope stabilization, waterline replacement, road



		realignment, bridges, river or coastal defenses) may involve relatively large-scale works or could affect forest areas, riparian zones, coastal zones, or other sensitive habitat.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	There are no projects being considered that could bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of forests, or the harvesting or conversion of forest resources, such as agro-forestry, food security, or farmland soil stability interventions on riverbanks or landslide areas. However, this will be confirmed during preparation and it is recommended that the policy remain TBD.
Pest Management OP 4.09	TBD	There are no plans presently to include subprojects which involve the use the pesticides, herbicides or activities relate to the management of pests, but this will be verified during preparation. Minor uses of pesticides such as building termite treatments or vector control can be managed by requiring that only licenses contractors be used.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project is unlikely to impact physical cultural resources, but given the possibility of affecting historic buildings or encountering artifacts during excavation or clearing, this policy has been triggered as a precaution.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Although there are cultural minorities (such as Maroons, Rastafarian and other groups) in Jamaica, there are no groups that could be considered indigenous people as defined in OP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	There is a possibility that land may be acquired, or private assets affected, due to the implementation of activities planned under the risk reduction component. These activities include investments in strengthening the disaster resilience of existing infrastructure, or in infrastructure sub-projects that address particular hazards. Some of these investments will take place in vulnerable communities characterized by high levels of informal land use. Given that the project will finance infrastructure rehabilitation, , that may require minor land acquisition or relocation of informal land users, the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement applies. It is possible that the land acquisition and resettlement requirements of the sub-projects to be financed will be identified during preparation. In this case, the client will need to prepare site-specific resettlement action plans. In addition, the existing

		<p>resettlement policy framework currently in use by JSIF can be adapted for the purposes of this project, to cover possible impacts under component 4 (contingent emergency response), in case additional infrastructure be required as part of a recovery process.</p> <p>Another potential resettlement impact relates to the possible downstream effects of technical assistance provided under component one (under-standing risk) of the project, which includes the preparation of preventative resettlement strategies. Typically, households occupying vulnerable sites are informal. Preventative resettlement strategies will need to ensure that households can at a minimum maintain the same standard of living in new settlement sites, as well as security of tenure, and access to viable livelihood opportunities. The task team will ensure that terms of reference and deliverables for the preparation of these strategies will be consistent with the requirements of OP 4.12, and good practice guidance on preventative resettlement prepared by GFDRR with the assistance of the development social development anchor.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	TBD	<p>There are no projects under consideration that address rehabilitation or construction of dams. However, if subproject risk assessments and investments will include infrastructure that depend on existing dams (such as irrigation or other water provision), this Policy should be triggered to also assess the safety of the relevant dam. This is particularly pertinent for seismic and extreme flood events. If the Project is financing flood retention basins, depending on the size and scope of the basin, the Policy could also be applicable. The triggering of this Policy can be determined during project preparation based on the list of subprojects identified for financing, as well as the types of subprojects to be identified during implementation.</p>
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	<p>There are no projects under consideration that involve international waterways.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	<p>There are no projects under consideration that involve disputed areas.</p>

### III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

#### A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 29-Aug-2014

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

**B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.  
The specific studies and their timing<sup>1</sup> should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:**

Work on preparing the appropriate safeguards instruments can begin during the next preparation mission, and should be completed by the end of June 2014.

**IV. APPROVALS**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Eric Dickson	
<b><i>Approved By:</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (SA)	Date: 20-Jan-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Anna Wellenstein (PMGR)	Date: 20-Jan-2016