

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HAITI

SUSTAINABLE COASTAL TOURISM PROGRAM

HA-L1095

PROJECT PROFILE

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PROJECT PROFILE (PP)

I. BASIC DATA

Project name:	Sustainable Coastal Tourism Program	
Project number:	HA-L1095	
Borrower:	Republic of Haiti	
Executing agency:	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Ministry of Tourism	
Financial Plan:	IDB:	US\$36,000,000
	Co-financing:	
	Total:	US\$36,000,000
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	OP-703 (B.01, B.02, B.04, B.06, B.07, B.17); OP-704
	Classification:	B

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

A. Background and Justification of the Program

- 2.1 Tourism offers alternatives for employment, income and revenue generation from sustainable use of Haiti's diverse natural resources and cultural heritage distributed along its 1,771 km coast. There are signs that the sector may have growth potential with increasing government - private sector partnerships promoting tourism as an engine of economic growth set in a context of increasing tourist arrivals (¶2.3). With growth in the sector, synergies could be reinforced with other productive sectors such as fisheries and agriculture, where local producers are integrated into value chains for products to supply tourism operations. In coastal areas, fishing communities are also the traditional custodians of natural areas and their cultural practices such as artisanal fishing captivate those tourists seeking authentic and culturally rich experiences¹. With agricultural production the main focus of Bank assistance in the rural sector, recent government efforts to set priorities in tourism open new avenues for tapping into unrealized potential and invest in capacity building, public infrastructure and improved governance in this strategic growth sector.
- 2.2 The coast of the South Department of Haiti encompasses several natural, patrimonial and cultural attractions which constitute the basis of an interesting touristic product which already channels an important number of international, domestic and diaspora tourists in Haiti. Main attractions in the South span the pristine beaches of Cote de Fer's to Port-à-Piment and include the 4 km deep Marie-Jeanne cave system, several historical forts (Fort des Oliviers, Fort des Anglais, Citadelle des Platons, etc.), islands (Ile à Vaches, etc.), beaches (Port Salut), waterfalls (Saut Mathurine) and other local elements such as the best worldwide quality of vetiver essential oil used by international fragrance companies.

¹ UN World Tourism Organization, 2004

1. Tourism sector: Status, challenges and opportunities

- 2.3 Haiti was well known as a tourist destination and one of the most visited islands in the Caribbean from the 1950s to 1980s, but 30 years of dictatorship and two decades of political and institutional crisis almost led to the complete demise of the sector. Based on arrival statistics from the Ministry of Tourism (MT)², demand for tourism in Haiti has been growing in recent years. The country received the highest volume of tourists during the first quarter of 2013 since 2007 and between 2007 and 2011, international tourist volumes increased on average by 4.9% per year, despite the global financial crisis in 2008 and the disasters that hit Haiti in 2008 and 2010³. Currently, Haiti receives 960,000 international visitors per year, of which 350,000 are tourists who overnight in the country and 610,000 are day visitors arriving by cruise liners⁴. Excluding cruise passengers (100% of which travel for leisure), international visitors travel to Haiti for leisure (40%), business (22%) and for other reasons, including visiting family and for voluntary work (37%). On average between 2007 and 2011, 68% of the tourists in Haiti came from the US, representing both the Haitian Diaspora and tourists of non-Haitian descent (almost in the same proportion). Other key source markets for tourism in Haiti included: Canada (7.9%), Europe (10.5%) (mainly France) and other countries in the Caribbean (3.9%) such as the Dominican Republic. Based on economic data for 2013: (i) the direct contribution of tourism to GDP was US\$ 115.1 million (1.4% of GDP), but the total (direct and indirect) contribution of tourism to GDP was US\$ 355.4 million (4.2% of GDP);⁵ (ii) tourism directly supported 43,500 jobs (1.1% of total employment), but the total contribution of tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 139,000 jobs (3.6% of total employment); (iii) foreign visitor exports generated US\$184.8 million (14.7% of total exports); and (iv) the investment in the sector during last year was US\$ 101.3 million (4.3% of total investment)⁶.
- 2.4 Despite the recent growth in the sector and its economic importance, tourism in Haiti faces significant challenges. The fact that the country accounts for only 0,7% of the total inbound tourism revenue in the Caribbean is evidence of poor performance and lack of development in the sector⁷. According to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index of 2013, Haiti ranked last out of 140 countries considered⁸. To raise the sector's ability to position itself internationally and generate revenue, the GoH will need to overcome critical challenges: (i) a

² MT Statistics

³ World Bank

⁴ Tourist Statistics Bulletin. MinTour, 2013.

⁵ Of this, an estimated 30% was accounted for by the domestic tourism demand.(WTTC, 2014);

⁶ Travel and Tourism Economic Impact Haiti. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 2014.

⁷ Travel and Tourism Economic Impact in the Caribbean. WTTC, 2014.

⁸ Source: World Economic Forum. The Index does not evaluate the potential of the sector's growth in a country. Through detailed analysis of each pillar and subpillar of the Index, businesses and governments can better understand the particular challenges to the sector's growth and then formulate appropriate policies and actions to tackle weaknesses.

- recurrent image of Haiti as politically unstable and unsafe; (ii) lack of basic infrastructure and services available for tourism, especially in transportation, water, sanitation and waste management; (iii) lack of development of tourism products based on the use of its cultural and natural resources and that give a differentiated image and market positioning in the Caribbean context; and (iv) low availability of skilled human resources to promote and manage the sector.
- 2.5 The current government is the first to actively support tourism as a driver of growth. To this end, the MT updated the Tourism Master Plan of Haiti (TMPH) in 2012, with the Bank's support (ATN/SF-11643-HA). Based on the TMPH, the MT is pursuing regionally-based tourism development of three regions: the North coast (North and Northeast Departments), Arcadins Coast (West Department) and the Caribbean Coast (Southeast and South Departments), prioritizing 5 out of 10 departments. The recent increase in the number of agreements and/or commitments between the GoH, international enterprises and potential investors and a donation by the World Bank for tourism development in the North provide an indication of the sector's renewed appeal and potential as well as the determination of the GoH to accelerate tourism development. The program presented by the GoH to the Bank forms part of a broad and comprehensive initiative for the Caribbean South and Southeast Coast, extending from Port-au-Piment to Jacmel. This vision calls for the development and consolidation of complementary new and improved tourism products (nature-based, cultural, scenic) located at either existing destinations (e.g., Jacmel, Aquin, Port-Salut) or at undeveloped sites aimed at catalyzing investment (e.g., Côte-de-Fer).
- 2.6 **Consistency with National priorities.** The Strategic Plan of Development for Haiti (PSDH) presented by the GoH in 2012 clearly sets tourism as a pillar for the country's economic recovery. In addition, the program is aligned with the national priorities of the TMPH.
- 2.7 **Consistency with the Country Strategy, Sector Strategy and GCI-9.** The program is aligned with the Bank's Country Strategy for Haiti for 2011-2015 (GN-2646) with respect to the sector. Tourism development is aligned with the Private Sector Priority, by virtue of enhancing enabling public goods for promoting private sector investments and creating new markets for the expansion of SMEs in order to create local employment in the vicinity of development poles. The program contributes to the following lending program priority targets outlined in the Report on the Bank's Ninth General Increase in Resources (AB-2764) and its Results Framework: (i) small and vulnerable countries; (ii) poverty reduction and equity enhancement, as beneficiaries will be mainly poor fishers and rural residents; and (iii) climate change, sustainable energy and environmental sustainability, as the operation will contribute to protected area management. The operation is consistent with the sectorial priorities "Social policy for equity and productivity", "Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare" and "Protect the environment, respond to climate change and enhance food security", and will contribute to its outputs "Jobs added to formal sector",

and “Projects with components contributing to improved management of terrestrial and marine protected areas”.

B. Program objectives and expected results

- 2.8 The general objective of the Program is to increase income and employment for local populations in strategic parts of the country’s South Coast through sustainable development of the tourism sector. The Program will consist of two components: (a) Enhancement of the tourism product aimed at the integration of local communities in the tourism value chain, the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage of the South Coast and the sustainability of investments in the future taking into account vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; and (b) Institutional strengthening and capacity building aimed at improving policy, planning and management of the sector at the national level and increasing local capacity to participate in the sector. .
- 2.9 Pursuant to the vision of the TMPH, Component 1 of the Program would finance works and the procurement of goods and services (including studies) for tourism product development to increase the socio-economic benefits generated by the sector for the local economy of the South Coast and that could include: (a) the enhancement of public tourist attractions that can spur the development of specialized and differentiated products in the region; (b) the environmental management of the tourism destination (e.g., coastal erosion control); (c) basic infrastructure and services that attend to local and tourist needs and as such are essential for the development of the tourism products and the sustainability of the destination; and (d) strategic baseline studies (e.g., water availability, connectivity, socio-economic baseline) needed to ascertain the feasibility and increase the investment potential of new nearby tourism development projects. Component 2 of the Program would finance the procurement of goods and services (including studies) for: (a) institutional strengthening of the MT at the national level in its administrative, policy-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation functions while supporting the initial creation within the Ministry of a tourism project development and management capacity; and (b) strengthening the capacities of stakeholders to participate in and derive value from the local tourism value chain.
- 2.10 The Program would have two Executing Agencies: the Executing Agency for Component 1 would be the Unite Technique d’Execution from the Ministry of Finance (UTE/MEF); and the Executing Agency for Component 2 would be the Ministry of Tourism.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 As mentioned in ¶**Error! Reference source not found.** and ¶2.5, the GoH made substantial efforts to set priorities in the tourism sector. Key technical issues to be examined during preparation include: (a) current and potential tourism demand and supply; (b) pro-poor value chain analysis and action plan (to estimate the

benefits reaching the local economy and to the vulnerable groups of the local population, in particular poor people, and determine the strategies and actions to be taken in order to increase these benefits); and (c) vulnerability to natural disasters (particularly in the coastal zone) and climate change impacts. Other issues to be analyzed include: local socio-economic data and analysis, institutional capacity and institutional arrangements for execution.

IV. SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 In accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) of the Bank, a “B” classification was given to this Operation. It is expected to have positive social impacts in terms of increased rural incomes due to improved access to markets and greater employment opportunities. Positive environmental benefits are also expected as a result of improved management and enhancement of natural and cultural assets. A Disaster Risk Assessment is required, as established under Policy OP-704 (see Annex III). A fiduciary risk assessment will be undertaken during design to determine the fiduciary risks and define the corresponding modalities for project management.

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The Project Team has estimated the need for US\$344,182 from the Bank’s administrative budget in order to accomplish the preparation of this operation (for consulting services and four missions). The distribution of the POD to the QRR is expected on October 3, 2014; the approval of the DLP by the OPC on November 6, 2014; and the approval of the Loan Proposal by the Board of Executive Directors on December 10, 2014 (see Annex V).

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¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.

SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS	
IDB Sector	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Type of Operation	Investment Grant
Additional Operation Details	
Investment Checklist	Agribusiness Crops
Team Leader	Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)
Project Title	Sustainable Coastal Development Program
Project Number	HA-L1095
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)
Assessment Date	2014-03-31

SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER RESULTS		
Type of Operation	Grant Operation	
Safeguard Policy Items Identified (Yes)	Activities to be financed by the project are in a geographical area and sector exposed to natural hazards* (Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario).	(B.01) Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704
	The Bank will make available to the public the relevant Project documents.	(B.01) Access to Information Policy– OP-102
	Does this project offer opportunities to promote gender equality or women's empowerment through its project components?	(B.01) Gender Equality Policy– OP-761
	The operation is in compliance with environmental, specific women's rights, gender, and indigenous laws and regulations of the country where the operation is being implemented (including national obligations established under ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements).	(B.02)
	The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to their potential environmental impacts.	(B.03)
	The Grantee/Executing Agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.	(B.04)
	The project includes activities to close current "adaptation deficits" or to increase the capacity of human social and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.	(B.04)

	Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation of women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.	(B.06)
	The Bank will monitor the executing agency's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the grant agreement and project operating or credit regulations.	(B.07)
	Suitable safeguard provisions for procurement of goods and services in Bank financed projects may be incorporated into project-specific grant agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.	(B.17)
Potential Safeguard Policy Items(?)	Type of operation for which disaster risk is most likely to be low.	(B.01) Disaster Risk Management Policy–OP-704
	The project is specifically designed to increase the capacity of human social and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.	(B.04)
Recommended Action:	<p>Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.</p> <p>The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704). A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) in case of high risk, a limited DRA in case of moderate risk. Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification.</p> <p>The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk. Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc); Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.</p>	
Additional Comments:		

ASSESSOR DETAILS	
Name of person who completed screening:	Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)
Title:	
Date:	2014-03-31

SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
IDB Sector	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Type of Operation	Investment Grant
Additional Operation Details	
Country	HAITI
Project Status	
Investment Checklist	Agribusiness Crops
Team Leader	Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)
Project Title	Sustainable Coastal Development Program
Project Number	HA-L1095
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)
Assessment Date	2014-03-31

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY		
Project Category: B	Override Rating:	Override Justification:
		Comments:
Conditions/ Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements). The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary. 	

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS	
Identified Impacts/Risks	Potential Solutions
Negative impacts on ecosystem services (e.g. water supply) to other users or habitats are minor to moderate in nature.	Ensure Adequate Management Plans: The plans should define how impacts will be mitigated (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.) and how ongoing consultation (including the development of a grievance mechanism) will be implemented which could be part of the ESMP. The ESMP should also include measures to manage these impacts. There should be evidence of effective and timely consultation with local communities, relevant authorities and conservation NGOs and confirmation

	<p>should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the plans can mitigate impacts. Depending on the financial product, the plans should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).</p>
<p>The project is likely to negatively change the use of the land but the related negative impacts will be minor to moderate in nature (for example significant change arising from replacing rainforest, wetlands or other biologically sensitive areas to biofuel production and associated industrial activities and infrastructure).</p>	<p>Land use: A Plan should be prepared that defines how land use change will be mitigated (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.) and could be incorporated in the ESMP. Proper consultation should be foreseen. Confirmation should be obtained from experts that the plan can mitigate impacts and also that relevant authorities have approved the Plan. Examples of mitigation include reforestation, GHG offsetting, nutrient fixation in soils, and conservation of biodiversity.</p>

<h2 style="text-align: left; margin: 0;">DISASTER RISK SUMMARY</h2>	
<p>Disaster Risk Category: High</p>	
<p>Disaster/ Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e. of the Safeguards Policy and the Safeguard Classification Filters) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be summarized in and annexed to the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR. • The Grantee should consider including disaster risk expertise in the organization of project oversight, e.g. in the project's panel of experts. For the Bank's requirements, the Grantee addresses the screened disaster risks in a Disaster Risk Management Summary reviewing disaster and climate change risks associated with the project on the basis of a Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA). Based on the specified hazards and the exposure of the project area, it demonstrates the potential impact of the rapid onset events and/or slow inset changes for the project and its area including exacerbated risks for people and environment, given local vulnerability levels and coping capacities. Furthermore the DRM Summary presents proposed measures to manage or mitigate these risks in a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP). The DRA /DRMP to which the DRM Summary refers may be a stand-alone DRA document (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) or included in other project documents, such as feasibility studies, engineering studies, environmental impact assessments, or specific natural disaster and climate change risk assessments, prepared for the project. These documents should be accessible for the Project Team. • The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed).

	<p>The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options for climate change, and consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.
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SUMMARY OF DISASTER IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Identified Impacts/Risks	Potential Solutions
<p>Earthquakes from various sources are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of seismic risk for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation. Appropriate measures to reduce the risks (predominantly engineering), to prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included.</p>
<p>Significant storm surge may occur in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of the coastal flood risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation, as specified in the Disaster Risk Assessment, which must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme events that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives. The amplified uncertainties due to climate change may be considered in hazard scenarios and an efficient combination of measures in the DRMP.</p>

<p>Storm surge, strong tidal waves or lesser tsunamis are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of the various moderate coastal risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation. Appropriate measures to reduce risks (predominantly engineering), prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included.</p>
<p>Significant hurricane and other winds may occur in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is major or extreme.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of the storm and flood risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation, as specified in the Disaster Risk Assessment, which must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of tropical storms that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives. The amplified uncertainties due to climate change may be considered in hazard scenarios and an efficient combination of measures in the DRMP.</p>
<p>Tropical Storms are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of storm risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation, which must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of tropical storms that could occur with climate change. Appropriate measures to reduce risks (predominantly engineering), prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included.</p>
<p>High winds tornados or blizzards are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of storm risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation which must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of storms that could occur with climate change. Appropriate measures to reduce risks (predominantly engineering), prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included.</p>
<p>Droughts are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>The Disaster Risk Management Plan should secure a design for the project at an acceptable level of drought risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation, which must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of droughts that could occur with climate change. Appropriate measures to reduce risks (predominantly engineering), prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included.</p>
<p>Sea level rise combined with wave movement and storm</p>	<p>The risk of accelerated coastal erosion should be addressed, and appropriate adaptation measures (predominantly alternative project design and engineering) will need to be examined, evaluated and selected</p>

<p>surges may lead to erosion of coast line and coastal defenses in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	
<p>Sea level rise may lead to salinization of groundwater and drinking water sources in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.</p>	<p>Groundwater salination risks should be addressed and appropriate adaptation measures (predominantly alternative project design and engineering) will need to be to be examined, evaluated and selected</p>

DISASTER SUMMARY	
<p>Details</p> <p>The Project should include the necessary measures to reduce disaster risk to acceptable levels as determined by the Bank on the basis of generally accepted standards and practices. Alternative prevention and mitigation measures that decrease vulnerability must be analyzed and included in project design and implementation as applicable. These measures should include safety and contingency planning to protect human health and economic assets. Expert opinion and adherence to international standards should be sought, where reasonably necessary.</p>	<p>Actions</p> <p>The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk. Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc); Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.</p>

ASSESSOR DETAILS	
<p>Name of person who completed screening:</p>	<p>Lemay, Michele H. (MICHELEL@iadb.org)</p>
<p>Title:</p>	
<p>Date:</p>	<p>2014-03-31</p>

Environmental and Social Strategy

- 1.1 The Program is aimed at increasing income and employment for local populations in strategic parts of the country's Caribbean Coast through sustainable development of the fisheries and tourism sectors. The Program consists of two components, both with explicit environmental and social dimensions: (a) fisheries development aimed at increasing the productivity and sustainability of the sector; and (b) tourism development aimed at the integration of local communities in the tourism value chain, the protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage of the coastal zone and the sustainability of investments in the future taking into account vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. As agreed between the Government of Haiti and the Bank in a mission conducted in February 2014¹, the operation will finance activities included in: (i) the Tourism Master Plan of Haiti (TMPH) in 2012 developed with the Bank's support (ATN/SF-11643-HA); and (ii) the National Program for the Development of Fisheries in Haiti (NPDF, 2010-2014) which has as one of its three objectives to "ensure the sustainability of fisheries".
- 1.2 The operation is expected to have positive environmental and social impacts given that the activities to be financed will strengthen government's capacity to: (i) monitor trends in fisheries production, reduce pressure on depleted coastal stocks and protect fisheries habitat in the case of the fisheries development component; and (ii) enhance natural and cultural tourism assets and strengthen the government's capacity to control tourism development.
- 1.3 Potential negative environmental impacts will be temporary in nature and of limited geographic scope. The latter will be associated primarily with (i) the construction of small-scale artisanal fisheries facilities for landing, handling and conserving fish with the active participation of fishers' organizations including women (who lead the activities related to commercialization of fisheries product); (ii) enhancement of natural and cultural assets (such visitor facilities, trails and signage); and (iii) improvements in basic services benefitting both for local communities and nearby tourism areas including the provision of small-scale potable water and wastewater treatment solutions. The works which are limited in scale are expected to have only short-term impacts during construction associated with earth removal and levelling over small parcels such as for example sediment runoff for which prevention and mitigation measures are readily available. No impacts are expected on critical or natural habitats or on endangered or threatened species in association with either the construction or operation of the facilities. With respect to the operation of artisanal fisheries facilities, impacts could be associated with the disposal of waste products from fish cleaning for which reuse solutions can be sought and energy consumption for which renewable energy solutions have been tested

¹ Aide mémoire. Mission d'identification February 2014. IDB.

elsewhere in Haiti and in the region. The construction of each new facility will comply with the corresponding environmental impact analysis and the execution of preventive and mitigation measures will be incorporated in the bidding documents. In addition, given Haiti's extreme level of vulnerability to natural disasters, a Disaster Risk Assessment will be conducted as established under Policy OP-704. Similarly, with respect to the operation of public tourism facilities, design solutions will be sought that ensure efficient use of energy and water.

- 1.4 The operation is expected to have significant positive social impacts in terms of employment and income generation through improved catches, increased value-added to fisheries products and increased inclusion of the rural poor in the tourism value chain. The operation will also result in positive environmental impacts in terms of fisheries habitat protection, reduced pressure on coastal stocks, improved protected area management and conservation of cultural heritage sites.
- 1.5 The Program has been attributed a "B" classification in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (OP-703). Given this attribution and the aforementioned agreement between the Government of Haiti and the Bank, the proposed strategy consists of undertaking a Strategic Environmental Analysis (SEA) that will provide the necessary diagnostic and geographically specific guidelines enabling policy decisions at the regional level for the tourism and fisheries sectors. The expected geographic scope of the SEA will be the Caribbean Coast (South and South-East Departments from Port-a-Piment to Jacmel). The SEA will analyze restrictions and development potential taking into account factors such as: hydrology, water availability and quality, geology and soils, climate, geomorphology, oceanographic conditions, marine and land ecosystems, coastal erosion potential, vulnerability to climate change, socio-economic conditions of the existing population, distribution by age and gender, existing infrastructure that can support economic activities, land use, land tenure and other factors. The environmental analysis will identify and project risk and vulnerability factors which will determine critical areas requiring protection as well as the need for infrastructure, where necessary. With the projection of growth and the development plans envisioned by the Haitian government, the analysis will identify priorities for human development, land use, water use and other policies, restrictions and guidelines, basic infrastructure requirements, introduction of technology and several other enabling factors that will maximize the intervention of the Bank's loan. This will be complemented by an in-depth value chain analysis study that will assess the opportunities for greater inclusion of local communities in tourism using a 'pro-poor' approach and the requirements to prepare them to receive the benefits of tourism and fisheries development in the area.
- 1.6 As a result of the SEA, an Environmental and Social Management Plan will be prepared which will include: the procedures for environmental and social impact evaluation and mitigation applicable to fisheries and tourism sectors; a plan to improve the environmental

management of both sectors in an integrated manner; preventive and mitigation measures for the infrastructure to be financed; and a monitoring plan including environmental indicators. The project will include a communications strategy for the general public and culturally appropriate targeted campaigns for key actors including producers for the dissemination of good practice. This information will be incorporated in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR). Priority measures in the ESMR will be incorporated in the POD with corresponding contractual conditions where appropriate.

INDEX OF COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Topic	Description	Expected date	References & hyper links to Technical files
Technical options and design aspects	Etude la la filiere peche en Haiti et proposition (Study of the fisheries value chain and proposal). IRAM. 2007.	Completed	38715035
	Programme National de Developpement de la Peche Maritime en Haiti 2010-2014. MARNDR. 2010.	Completed	38714064
	Document de travail du Plan d'Action du Sud Est pour le Developpement de Peche Maritime (2010-2012). MARNDR. 2010.	Completed	38714130
	Diagnostic du secteur de la peche (Departement du Sud-Est). Favreliere. 2008.	Completed	38714064
	Preparation d'un Programme d'Investissement Public en Faveur du Secteur de la Peche Maritime Artisanal. INDEMAR. 2011.	Completed	38713904
	Tourism Development Potential (with a focus on the Southern Departments): Haiti. Planeterra. 2014.	Completed	38714029
	Amenagement Touristique du Departement du Sud (Diagnostic et orientation). Ministry of Tourism. 2007.	Completed	38714119
	Travel and Tourism Economic Impact Haiti. WTTC. 2014	Completed	WTTC Haiti
	Travel and Tourism Economic Impact in the Caribbean. WTTC. 2014	Completed	WTTC Caribbean
	Plan Directeur du Tourisme. Ministry of Tourism. 2012	Completed	38708975
	Identification and Planning of Tourism Investment Component: Tourism Demand (actual and potential) and Value Chain Analysis	August 2014	In progress
	Evaluation of the AECID Fisheries Development Project	June 2014	In progress
Fisheries Needs Assessment	August 2014	In progress	
Cost analysis and economic viability of the Program	Ex-ante evaluation of the Program	August 2014	In progress

Financial management and fiduciary issues	Annex 3 of the POD	August 2014	In progress
Data collection and analysis for report the results	Monitoring and impact evaluation plan	August 2014	In progress
Environmental and Social Safeguards	Strategic Environmental and Social Analysis	August 2014	In progress

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¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.