

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HAITI

ARTISANAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(HA-L1096)

PROJECT PROFILE

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Caroline Bidault (RND/CHA), Team Leader; Michèle Lemay (RND/CHA), Alternate Team Leader; Bruno Jacquet, Marie Bonnard, Sébastien Gachot (RND/CHA); Lina Salazar, Carmine Paolo De Salvo, (INE/RND); Romina Kirkagacli, Marise Etienne Salnave (FMP/CHA); Louis-François Chrétien (LEG/SGO); Régine Lafontant (CDH/CHA); Yolanda Valle Porrua and Rosario Gaggero (INE/RND).

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

PROJECT PROFILE (PP)
HAITI

I. BASIC DATA

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| Project Name: | Artisanal Fisheries Development Program | |
| Project Number: | HA-L1096 | |
| Borrower: | Republic of Haiti | |
| Executing Agency: | Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development | |
| Financial Plan: | IDB: | US\$ 15,000,000 |
| | Local: | US\$ 2,000,000 |
| | Total: | US\$ 17,000,000 |
| Safeguards: | Policies triggered: | B.01 (OP-704, OP-102), B.02, B.03, B.04, B.05, B.06, B.07, B.09 and B.17. |
| | Classification: | B |

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

A. Background and Justification of the program

- 2.1 **Structure and performance of the fishery sector.** In Haiti, with approximately 1,900 km of coastline¹, the fishery sector is of high socio-economic relevance as it generates around 77,000 full-time jobs (52,000 direct jobs, and 25,000 indirect jobs²) and 2.5% of the GDP³ (Fiscal Year 2010-11). Artisanal fishing remains the main type of marine fishery, and it is carried out along the continental coastline in a total of 420 locations. The activity is characterized by two different types of operations: (i) collection of intertidal species such as shellfish, crabs, clams, oysters, mussels; which can include the use of fish traps; and (ii) coastal fishing performed using boats⁴ and fishing gear to catch demersal and pelagic fish. Marketing of seafood is conducted in an intermediaries' pyramidal network, ensuring the supply of fresh products for local consumption and export. The value chain study carried out in 2007 found that the marketing structure of the seafood supply chain was composed of nearly 20,000 agents, of which 12,000 were local buyers purchasing directly from fishers, 7,000 "Madam Saras"⁵ concentrated in the marketing of second category products and dried fish, and 1,000 "agencies"⁶ dedicated to the market of first category products, such as lobster and conch. While Haiti is a net importer of seafood products⁷, national production supplies an important share of total consumption (30%). In 2011 the sector's annual

¹ Second longest in the Caribbean region countries, after Cuba (Fishery Country Profile, FAO, 2005).

² Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR), *Etude de la filière pêche en Haïti et propositions de stratégie d'appui au secteur*, IRAM-INESA, 2007.

³ FAO statistics and data management, <http://faostat.fao.org>, 2010.

⁴ It is estimated that the fleet is composed of 26,000 units of pirogues, canoes, sailing boats, and/or wooden motorboats.

⁵ Local intermediaries, mainly women.

⁶ Small companies buying from several "Madam Sara".

⁷ In 2010, Haiti imported more than US\$20 million (34 MT) of seafood products and registered close to US\$6 million of exports (Sources FaoStat, 2012).

production (landing equivalent) was estimated at 17,000 MT of fish, 600 MT of lobster, 200 MT of conch meat and 50 MT of shrimp (FAOStat, 2012).

- 2.2 Although data are limited and not sufficient to ascertain trends in landings and the status of fisheries stocks in Haiti, there is evidence of a reduction of catches, particularly in coastal waters (IRAM, 2007). The governance structure has not proven conducive to a sustainable exploitation of fisheries in Haiti, as evidenced particularly by a lack of implementation of control measures and regulations which have led to an increased pressure from a growing number of fishing units, unrestricted ‘open access to fishing grounds’, and deterioration of critical breeding and nursery habitat (mangroves, coral reefs and estuaries) for fish and shellfish. The Haitian legal framework for fisheries is defined in the Fisheries Act of 1978⁸, which established the Fishery Directorate (FD) under the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR) as responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Fisheries Act, including surveillance and monitoring of authorized fishing gear (nets length and mesh size) and compliance of fishing seasons for certain species (e.g., lobster). As are, existing regulations are now outdated on a number of points (including fishing seasons, fishing gear, international fishing rights and regulations), and technical capacities in the FD need to be revamped to implement a more scientific-based approach to the sector’s management.
- 2.3 In addition to the sector’s governance structure, the following constraints have been identified⁹ in the artisanal fishery sector in Haiti: (i) lack of adequate public infrastructure and services, which results in low product quality, important post-harvest losses at all levels of the value chain, and suspension of exports of seafood to Europe for more than 12 years; and (ii) weak organizational structure among fishers, particularly for the management of common fishing resources. Over sixty fisher organizations exist in Haiti, but many are still new and unorganized. Sustainable management of common resources requires strong community-level institutions.
- 2.4 **Consistency with national priorities.** The proposed operation will finance activities included in the “National Fisheries Development Program” (NFDP) and the “Fisheries Investment Plan”, financed with the technical cooperation ATN/II-11593-HA. In particular, the proposed project will contribute to the implementation the following NFDP priorities: **(i) strengthening the institutional and legal framework**, through the establishment of a monitoring and control system, a permanent data collection and analysis service which will include a census of fishers and a vessel registry; **(ii) socio-economic development of artisanal fishery** through institutional and organizational strengthening of fishers, and introduction of improved fishing techniques and equipment; **(iii) improving seafood marketing** through development of basic public infrastructure destined to improve the processing and cold chain management; and **(iv) increasing effectiveness of fisheries management** through

⁸ Presidential decree.

⁹ Ministère de l’Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR), *Etude de la filière pêche en Haïti et propositions de stratégie d’appui au secteur*, IRAM-INESA, 2007.

introduction of awareness campaigns, based on monitoring and analysis of fishing activities, to introduce sustainable fisheries management practices.

- 2.5 **Consistency with the Country Strategy, Sector Strategy and GCI-9.** The program is aligned with the Bank's Country Strategy with Haiti for 2011-2015 (GN-2646), which sets agriculture (including fisheries) as a priority sector of intervention and with its private sector development pillar. The program is also included in the 2015 Country Program Document. The program contributes to three of the lending program priority targets outlined in the Report on the Bank's Ninth General Increase in Resources (AB-2764) and its Results Framework: (i) support to small and vulnerable countries; (ii) poverty reduction and equity enhancement, as beneficiaries will be mainly low income fishers; (iii) support regional cooperation and integration, as fishery is a regional public good. The operation is consistent with the strategic priority to "Protect the environment, respond to climate change and enhance food security", and will contribute to its Regional Development Goal "Annual growth rate of agricultural GDP". The operation is also consistent with the "Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Sector Framework Document" (GN-2709-1), as it will foster fisheries management regimes adapted to local conditions. The possibility of linkages with other projects from an economic perspective will be analyzed during project preparation in particular with HA-L1095 and CMF'micropark program but will focus on the projects of the division.

B. Program objectives and expected results

- 2.6 The general objective of the project is to improve income of small fishers in three southern regions of Haiti (South, South-East and Grande Anse), through the sustainable development of artisanal fisheries. The expected results are: (i) increased income and reduce losses of artisanal small-scale fishers targeted by the project; (ii) efficient, financially viable and decentralized fishing facilities management; and (iii) improved environmental sustainability of artisanal fishing. To achieve the proposed results and objectives, the project will support a set of investments and actions organized in two components:

a. **Improvement of artisanal fishing activities.** The financed activities in this component will include: a) investment in public infrastructure, including municipal docks, landing sites, processing and marketing facilities, and their equipment; b) technical assistance to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of fishing facilities; c) fishers' association capacity building to manage common resources; and d) fishers' capacity building in best fishing practices and improved techniques.

b. **Fisheries resource management.** To ensure the sustainability of the marine resources on which the industry depends, the following activities will be financed: a) technical assistance at the national and departmental levels to design and implement updated sector regulations, including monitoring control and surveillance measures and institutional capacities strengthening (FD); b) establishment of a permanent fisheries data collection system,

including a fishers' census vessel registry; and c) studies on improving information on resources for monitoring and decision-making, diagnostic and identification of management and recovery measures of critical breeding ecosystems (e.g., mangroves, coral reefs).

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **Institutional capacity.** The project will be executed by MARNDR through the FD for the technical management, and the Project Procurement Unit (PPU) for the procurement. The project will use MARNDR's existing fiduciary capacities. Taking this into account, during project preparation, the team will analyze FD's existing capacities and accordingly will propose measures to strengthen its executing capabilities.
- 3.2 **Legal framework.** A first version of a new Fishery Act has been drafted and is being revised by MARNDR. The proposed new Fishery Act and its corresponding regulations will strengthen the fisheries governance structure. Therefore, during project preparation, the team will analyze the proposed Act and will include, as part of the final project design, activities that will strengthen GoH's institutional and technical capacities to implement the Act. The project will work with the MARNDR and the FD within the existing framework and will support in parallel the New Act updating and approving process.
- 3.3 **Lessons learned.** In 2007 the Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency (AECID) formulated a project aiming at strengthening the capacity of fishery institutions, and fishers' organizations in the South East of Haiti, providing equipment subsidies as boats, motors, and Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs). The project has been extended to its 8th phase with a total budget of 3.2 million Euros, and an evaluation of the intervention was carried out in 2014 with positive results. The final project design will include lessons from this experience, in particular its capacity strengthening approach. A close collaboration with AECID will be developed during the project preparation to ensure complementarities of both interventions, including potential co-financing.
- 3.4 **Fishery infrastructure management.** To ensure the sustainability of artisanal fishing facilities, business plans to cover operation and maintenance costs will be developed during project preparation. The perspective of the private sector will be a key factor to develop adequate operation and maintenance plans.
- 3.5 **Sustainability of artisanal fishery.** Artisanal fishery's economic and social sustainability depends on the sustainability of its natural resource. Developing infrastructure leading to lower costs and to increase the competitiveness of fishers can lead to unsustainable increases in extraction rates and thus to undesirable results. Therefore specific activities aiming at defining extraction rates compatible with natural rates of reproduction will be developed during project preparation.
- 3.6 **Lack of data.** As official data are very limited in the sector, the project preparation will focus on gathering and analyzing all available data from all stakeholders. Statistical data from MARNDR/AECID are being computed and will be assessed to see if they will be useful for economic analysis and impact

evaluation. Surveys at fishers associations' level in the intervention area will be carried out during the fishery expert mission in order to further ascertain the associations' main restrictions. This information will provide valuable inputs for the design of the interventions seeking to strengthen the fishers' associations' capacities. In addition, special attention will be given during the coming months to develop the project's impact evaluation.

IV. SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 A "B" classification is proposed, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703). The operation is expected to have positive social impacts in terms of improved fishers' incomes due to increased catches, reduced losses, and improved access to markets. Positive environmental benefits are also expected as a result of improved management of marine resources. Specific arrangements will be prepared to monitor the overall environmental and socio-economic benefits of this operation. The complete Environmental and Social Strategy is presented in Annex III. A fiduciary risk assessment will also be undertaken before POD approval in order to determine the fiduciary risk level and define the corresponding modalities for the fiduciary management of the project.

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Annex V of this document details costs and timeline for this program preparation. The distribution of the Proposal for the Operation Development to the Quality and Risk Review Committee is expected on March 23rd, 2015; the approval of the Draft Loan Proposal by the Operations Policy Committee on April 24th, 2015; and the approval by the Board of Executive Directors on June 17th, 2015. The Project Team has estimated the need for US\$121,012 from the Bank's administrative budget in order to accomplish the preparation of this operation.

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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 | Other Lending or Financing Instrument |
| Additional Operation Details | |
| Investment Checklist | Agribusiness Crops |
| Team Leader | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Project Title | Fisheries Sector Development Program |
| Project Number | HA-L1096 |
| Safeguard Screening Assessor(s) | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Assessment Date | 2014-10-10 |

| SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER RESULTS | | |
|--|--|--|
| Type of Operation | Loan Operation | |
| Safeguard Policy Items Identified (Yes) | Does this project offer opportunities for indigenous peoples through its project components? | (B.01) Indigenous People Policy– OP-765 |
| | 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 |
| | Is this project specifically designed to address gender equality or women's empowerment issues? | (B.01) Gender Equality Policy– OP-761 |
| | 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 | (B.03) |

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| | impacts. | |
| | There are Associated Facilities (see Policy definition) relating to the investments being financed by the Bank. | (B.04) |
| | The Borrower/Executing Agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues. | (B.04) |
| | Other environmental and social sustainability issues that the Project Team considers to be a risk for this operation. (e.g. wood sourced from Amazon rainforest). | (B.04) |
| | The project is specifically designed to increase the capacity of human social and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate. | (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) |
| | An Environmental Assessment is required. | (B.05) |
| | 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/borrower’s compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations. | (B.07) |
| | Conversion of Natural Habitats in project area of influence (please refer to the Decision Support System for more information). | (B.09) |

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| | Suitable safeguard provisions for procurement of goods and services in Bank financed projects may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement. | (B.17) |
| Potential Safeguard Policy Items(?) | No potential issues identified | |
| 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: | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Title: | |
| Date: | 2014-10-10 |

SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| IDB Sector | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT |
| Type of Operation | Other Lending or Financing Instrument |
| Additional Operation Details | |
| Country | HAITI |
| Project Status | |
| Investment Checklist | Agribusiness Crops |
| Team Leader | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Project Title | Fisheries Sector Development Program |
| Project Number | HA-L1096 |
| Safeguard Screening Assessor(s) | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Assessment Date | 2014-10-10 |

| 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 | |
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| Identified Impacts/Risks | Potential Solutions |
| Likely to have minor to moderate emission or discharges that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions (potentially from changes to water quality) | Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions: The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to |

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| <p>and/or availability or reduction to local air quality from pesticide spraying).</p> | <p>ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).</p> |
| <p>The project will result in a minor to moderate increase in community risks from disease (e.g. water borne diseases such as malaria, cholera and typhoid) or natural resources risks (e.g. through erosion, changes to water flow in rivers and streams).</p> | <p>Manage Increased Risk of Disease: Where a project will generate environmental health risks (such as increased risk from disease and environmental hazards), the borrower should be required to develop a environmental health risk plan (this will require input from professionally competent advisers/ consultants). There should be engagement with affected communities and compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Where specific diseases are endemic in communities in the investment area of influence, the borrower is encouraged to explore opportunities to reduce their incidence.</p> |

| <p>DISASTER RISK SUMMARY</p> | |
|--|--|
| <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 Borrower 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 Borrower 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 |

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| | <p>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). 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>Significant Earthquake 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 various seismic risks for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation. 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 the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives. Some sectors have developed comprehensive best practice.</p> |
| <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 tsunami 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, including tsunami events for the project and address potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment during construction and operation. 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</p> |

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| | <p>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>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</p> |

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| | for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection will need to be included. |
| High winds tornados or blizzards are prevalent in the project area and the likely severity of impacts is moderate. | 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. |

| DISASTER SUMMARY | |
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| Details | Actions |
| 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. | 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. |

| ASSESSOR DETAILS | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Name of person who completed screening: | Bidault, Caroline (cbidault@IADB.ORG) |
| Title: | |
| Date: | 2014-10-10 |

Environmental and Social Strategy

- 1.1 The Program aims at improving income and reduce losses in three southern regions in Haiti (South, South-East and Grande Anse), through the sustainable development of artisanal fisheries. To achieve this goal, the program will finance activities included in the “National Fisheries Development Program” (NFDP) and the “Fisheries Investment Plan”, financed with the technical cooperation ATN/II-11593-HA, which establish the priorities agreed upon by the key institutions working together in the sector. The Government of Haiti and the Bank have agreed that the appraisal of the Program will include a social and environmental analysis of the NFDP in its entirety, including the detailed actions to be financed by the Program, thereby contributing to a more strategic vision of the requirements for ensuring the sector’s sustainability.
- 1.2 The operation is expected to have positive environmental and social impacts given that the activities and the overall NFDP will contribute to control and monitor fishing activities in order to increase sustainable natural resource management and to improve seafood safety.
- 1.3 Potential negative environmental impacts will be temporary in nature and of limited geographic scope. The latter will be associated primarily with the rehabilitation and construction of municipal docks. The works which are limited in scale are expected to have only short-term impacts during construction associated with building of concrete pillars into the sea. 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. 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. Depletion of marine species due to overfishing might also represent another potential negative impact. This risk has already been identified and will be mitigated by the Program through awareness campaign and strengthened control measures of fishers and boats.
- 1.4 The operation is expected to have positive social impacts in terms of improving fishers’ incomes due to reduced post-harvest losses, introduction of improved fishing techniques and equipment. The Program and the NFDP will contribute to the dissemination of good practices, the improvement of food safety throughout the seafood value chain from production to consumption.
- 1.5 The operation will also result in positive environmental impacts in terms of more sustainable handling of fishery activities through strengthening of the legal framework, policies and regulation including the Fishery Directorate of MARNDR.
- 1.6 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 environmental and social analysis will consist of a Strategic Environmental Assessment

(SEA) of the NFDP, with a view to including in the operation's financing the preventive and mitigation measures for the specific activities of the operation.

- 1.7 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 the fishery sector; a plan to improve the environmental management of the fishery services in an integrated manner; 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 fishers 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 FOR COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

| Topic | Description | Estimated Dates | References and Electronic Links |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Technical options and design aspects | Etude de la filière pêche en Haïti et propositions de stratégie d'appui au secteur, Septembre 2007 | Completed | 38715035 |
| | Programme National pour le Développement de la Pêche Maritime en Haïti 2010-2014, MARNDR, juillet 2010. | Completed | 38714064 |
| | Préparation d'un Programme d'Investissement Public en Faveur du Secteur de la Pêche Maritime Artisanale, MARNDR, février 2011. ATN/II-11593 HA) | Completed | 38713904 |
| | Evaluation externe du Projet de Renforcement de la Pêche Maritime dans le Département du Sud-est, Canaest Consultores, avril 2014 | Completed | 39175966 |
| | HA-L1095 – Mission d'identification – 17 au 21 Février 2014 | Completed | 38831277 |
| | PCR – Proyecto de Apoyo a la Pesca Artesanal Costera – PROPESCAR - EC-L1059 | Completed | 39056771 |
| | Définition d'une politique générale et élaboration d'un plan d'action pour la pêche et l'aquaculture. FAO-TCP-HAI-6712 | Completed | 39175973 |
| | Décret Présidentiel réglementant l'exercice du droit de pêche en Haïti, 1978 | Completed | 39175960 |
| | Strategic Review for Upgrading the Organizational and Institutional Arrangements and Capabilities of the Department of Fisheries in Haiti, March 2003 | Completed | 39175902 |

| Topic | Description | Estimated Dates | References and Electronic Links |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | MER SUD – Protection Marine et Côtière – Vers le Développement Durable du Département du Sud. Evaluation de Référence des Habitats et de la Pêche, septembre 2012 | Completed | 39175367 |
| | Programme de développement de la Grande Anse (PDR-GA). La Filière Pêche dans le Département de la Grande-Anse d’Haïti Décembre 2004 | Completed | 39175871 |
| | Diagnostic du secteur de la pêche artisanale dans les régions du Sud, Sud-Est et Grande Anse, Javier Macias | December 2014 | |
| Cost analysis and economic viability of the Program | Annex 3 of the POD | January 2015 | |
| Financial management and fiduciary issues | Monitoring and impact evaluation plan | January 2015 | |
| Data collection and analysis for reporting the results | Environmental analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan | January 2015 | |
| Environmental and Social Safeguards | Financial sustainability and economic viability of the program. | January 2015 | |

CONFIDENTIAL

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.