



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Mar-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA25117



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Haiti	Project ID P165870	Project Name Strengthening DRM and Climate Resilience Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 08-Apr-2019	Estimated Board Date 16-May-2019	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Interior and Local authorities	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve: (i) early warning and emergency evacuation capacity in selected municipalities in high climate risk-prone areas, and (ii) the provision of and accessibility to safe havens.

Components

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Capacity; and Promoting Building Regulation and Resilient Construction Practices
 Construction and rehabilitation of “Safe Havens”
 Contingent Emergency Response
 Project Management and Implementation support

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	35.00
Total Financing	35.00
of which IBRD/IDA	35.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	35.00
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IDA Grant	35.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
B-Partial Assessment	
Decision	
The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate	

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Haiti’s geography, people, and history provide it with many opportunities.** The third largest Caribbean nation by area and population (11 million in 2017), Haiti benefits from proximity and access to major markets, a young labor force, a dynamic diaspora, and substantial geographic, historical, and cultural assets. The country possesses untapped markets and a pent-up demand for the private sector to explore, including agribusiness, light manufacturing, and tourism¹.

2. **Haiti is the poorest country in the Western hemisphere, with a GDP per capita of only US\$766 in 2017².** According to the 2014 Poverty Assessment completed by the Government of Haiti (GoH, the Government) and the World Bank, the proportion of Haiti’s population living in extreme poverty declined from 31 percent to 24 percent from 2000 to 2012. Historically, political violence and instability have been both a symptom and a driver of fragility in Haiti. Recurrent episodes of institutional instability and civil unrest have severely impaired its progress in poverty reduction.

3. **Haiti is highly exposed to natural hazards primarily hurricanes, floods and earthquakes³.** Over 93 percent of its surface and more than 96 percent of the population are exposed to two or more hazards. Hydro-meteorological hazards are related to the precipitation caused by northern polar fronts, tropical cyclones (mainly from June to November), and waves. El Niño/El Niño-Southern Oscillation episodes have tended to delay the arrival of the rainy season, creating drought conditions, and increasing the number and intensity of hurricanes. Additionally, the interaction of the Caribbean and North American tectonic plates causes seismic hazards. Other secondary hazards include landslides, torrential debris flows, soil liquefaction, and tsunamis. The Great South (*Grand Sud*), which includes the Grande Anse, Nippes and Sud Departments, is greatly exposed to hurricane and related flood hazards, and the Nord and Nord Ouest Departments are highly exposed to floods and tsunami.

4. **Because of Haiti’s exposure to hydrometeorological and seismic hazards, the high vulnerability of its infrastructure, the unplanned urban expansion, and institutional fragility, the human and economic impacts of disasters have been extremely severe.** Between 1961 and 2012, the country experienced more than 180 disasters, which caused the death of more than 240,000 people⁴, including the death of about 220,000 people

¹ CPF 2015-2019

² World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files 2016

³ Haiti Country Risk Profile, World Bank 2018.

⁴ An event is considered a disaster by the EM-DAT database if: (i) it caused at least 10 deaths; (ii) affected at least 100 people; (iii) caused



after the 2010 earthquake. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew affected over two million people, resulted in over 500 deaths and displaced 175,000 people. Between 1976 and 2012, damages and losses associated with hydro-meteorological events alone amounted on average to the equivalent of almost two percent of annual GDP. Hurricane Matthew resulted in estimated damages and losses equivalent to around 32 percent of GDP and the 2010 earthquake destroyed the equivalent of about 120 percent of GDP. The potential future maximum losses from hurricanes and earthquakes occurring within a 250-year return period⁵ are estimated at US\$1.6 billion (13.3 percent of 2016 GDP) and US\$2.41 billion (27.5 percent of 2016 GDP), respectively⁶.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Sectoral Context

5. **Following the 2010 earthquake, GoH has identified Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as a key cross-cutting and multi-sectoral priority.** The 2010 Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti (PARDH) outlines “preparation for the hurricane season and disaster risk management” as a priority. The Government’s 2012 Strategic Development Plan (PSDH) prioritizes the improvement of DRM through better land-use planning under its first pillar. Haiti’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to the UNFCCC⁷ in September 2015. Considering the prevalence of vulnerability and heavy casualties incurred during the major disasters, the government has prioritized emergency response and preparedness as a major priority, with a particular emphasis on saving lives.

6. **The backbone of Haiti’s emergency preparedness and response function is a network of well-organized volunteer organizations, or Civil Protection Committees (*Comités Communaux de Protection Civile – CCPC*).** The CCPCs are comprised of community members, including private citizens, brigadiers, nurses, church leaders, members of community-based organization (CBOs), members of the Administrative Council of the Communal Section (CASECs), dignitaries, teachers, local police and officials from the municipalities. 140 CCPCs (one CCPC per municipality), comprising 3,500 volunteers that cover the entire country have been created and trained. They have been instrumental in evacuating the population and saving lives after the major natural disasters, most recently during Hurricane Matthew in 2016. The World Bank has provided sustained support to the strengthening of CCPCs through the Emergency Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Projects (ERDMP), and the ongoing Disaster Risk Management and Reconstruction Project (PRGRD)

7. **Despite the significant progress made, CCPCs still require significant support to maintain and improve capacities.** CCPCs’ ability to operate is vulnerable to high volunteer turnover, as the volunteers are not entitled to benefits, insurance, or reimbursement of expenses. Therefore, a continuous and substantial capacity building effort is necessary to maintain CCPCs in the highest categories. The DPC’s mid-term evaluation of PRGRD support to CCPCs revealed a substantive improvement of CCPCs scores, based on three main criteria: (i) length of existence of the CCPCs; (ii) organizational strength; and (iii) functional capacity⁸. Of the 21 “Average” CCPCs, 14

an emergency declaration, or (iv) led to a call for international assistance. Source: “Diagnostic on the Economic and Fiscal Impact of Disasters in Haiti” World Bank 2014.

⁵ Indicative of an extreme event.

⁶ Haiti Country Disaster Risk Profile, World Bank 2017.

⁷ United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change

⁸ Organizational strength is measured by training received, available material, meeting space availability, emergency plan update, presence of state actors in the committee, implication of mayors in the coordination of the CCPC. “Functional capacity” is measured by



are in the departments targeted by the proposed Project. In addition to ensuring regular training and mobilization, the key areas that CCPC needs to be strengthened include: (i) coordination with municipal authorities in contingency planning and sharing risk information; (ii) shelter management; and (iii) project management.

8. **For CCPCs to efficiently evacuate communities during disasters, Haiti’s Early Warning System (EWS) needs to be strengthened, and behavioral insights need to be incorporated into the community mobilization process.** Emergency plans and protocols of EWS at the national level need to be systematized in standard operating procedures and formally coordinated between the national, departmental and municipal levels. In addition, communities should be adequately informed of the seriousness of a predicted weather event in a way that is easy to understand, and need to know where the shelters are located. A behavioral study, conducted during project preparation to better understand the behavioral, social, and structural barriers to the response to early warning systems⁹, confirmed that evacuation orders and the use of shelters are not followed partly because of people’s preferences and beliefs. While some people do not evacuate because they do not have the logistical or financial resources, or no shelter is available in their community, others prefer not to evacuate, because they: (i) do not trust the messenger (CCPC); (ii) underestimate the hurricane risk level; (iii) feel safer at home than in a public space that may not have proper operating norms; (iv) are concerned about shelters becoming overcrowded and lacking in basic services; or (v) fear losing their livestock, as the shelters have no room for animals. Shelters also have limited management and oversight during evacuation, which increases the risk of gender-based violence for women. These findings will directly inform the design of the Early Warning and Communication System, the risk education program, and shelter infrastructure designs.

9. **The most critical gap in disaster preparedness is the lack of safe and resilient safe havens¹⁰ for the populations at risk.** Shelters in the municipalities most heavily affected by Hurricane Matthew did not withstand the hurricane’s winds (a significant portion of the shelters were either damaged or destroyed), while the population in Haiti’s remote areas simply did not have access to any shelter¹¹. When shelters/safe havens were available, they were often either too crowded or lacked basic emergency needs (food, water, first aid) and links to medical facilities. A study on shelter coverage for the population in areas highly exposed to flood and hurricane hazards in the *Grand Sud* (which includes the Sud, Grande Anse and Nippes Departments) revealed that of the 41 municipalities, 12 have barely adequate shelter coverage; 24 have inadequate coverage; and 5 are seriously inadequately covered. Past international DRM support, including PRGRD, has not succeeded in expanding shelters significantly due to factors such as capacity constraint at DPC, land availability and lack of financing. A major focus of the proposed project is to expand the network of resilient and safe emergency shelters, including the provision of basic services from these shelters.

the level of coordination with the central and departmental DPC, regularity of meetings outside of the yearly training, and documentation of meeting outcomes. This criterion affects most whether a CCPC is category 1 or 2 as many CCPC are not able to meet regularly without support from the training program.

⁹ Using Behavioral Insights to Improve Disaster Risk Management in Haiti, World Bank 2018 (unpublished) Mind, Behavior, and Development Unit, GP Poverty in collaboration with GSURR

¹⁰ “safe havens” refer to emergency evacuation structures that are used up to 72 hours after an adverse natural event. They are also called shelters. This type of “emergency shelters” should be differentiated from shelters that may be used to accommodate people for much more than 72 hours.

¹¹ Half of the CCPC interviewed after Hurricane Matthew reported that the registered loss of life occurred mostly in remote areas which have less access to information and shelters



10. **Beyond emergency response, adoption of safer construction practices can significantly reduce future disaster damage with relatively low additional cost.** Haiti has not been able to reduce the vulnerability of its infrastructure (both public and private buildings) and residential buildings through the application and enforcement of building regulations. The building regulations are not enforced due to financial constraints, and due to the difficulty of attracting and retaining qualified personnel to provide advisory services to home builders, oversee construction works and enforce code provisions. The Technical Bureau for Buildings (BTB) under the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC) has been effective in disseminating safe construction practices to both public and private sector builders¹², and the proposed project will strengthen and expand its dissemination program.

Institutional Context

11. **The Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities (MICT) has the institutional mandate for Civil Protection.** The DPC lies within the MICT and has departmental and municipal representation: 10 Departmental Civil Protection Committees (CDPCs), and 140 Municipal Civil Protection Committees (CCPCs). Due to its “lower” status as a Directorate (non-autonomous entity), the DPC has historically been granted very limited direct operational budget. It typically relies on international funding and a broad network of local level volunteers of the CCPCs to fulfill its critical responsibilities of preparedness and emergency response. The new DRM law, which would formally establish the SNGRD and elevate the DPC to an autonomous entity, is currently under review by Parliament.

12. **The National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD), which was established to handle emergency operations and manage disaster risk, is an *ad hoc* structure operating without a legal framework.** The Permanent Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (SPGRD) oversees overall inter-sectoral coordination. SNGRD is a multisectoral system, however the low level of representation and the limited technical capacities and budget from each sector limits its operationalization and the integration of DRM across the Government.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve: (i) early warning and emergency evacuation capacity in selected municipalities in high climate risk-prone areas, and (ii) the provision of and accessibility to safe havens.

Key Results

PDO Level Indicators

- Number of CCPCs with excellent competencies in emergency planning and management, in high climate risk-prone areas - Level 1 certification;

¹² This BTB database was established post-Earthquake for affected buildings in Port-au-Prince. The evaluation revealed the high vulnerability of self-constructed housing, which led to the development of the various safe construction norms that are now being used. The BTB training uses these tools as the basis for the training program. The BTB training is a widely open training where the *constructobus* reaches a wide audience at the local level, including private actors.



- Improved National Early Warning and Communication System for Hydromet events based on approved and adopted standard protocols;
- Increase in the number of people living in flood-risk areas who are covered by a shelter
 - Increase in the number of females living in flood-risk areas who are covered by a shelter

D. Project Description

13. **The Project will finance technical assistance and infrastructure investments to improve the resilience of the Haitian population against hydro-meteorological hazards in five key departments.** The total project cost is estimated at US\$35 million. The Project will comprise four components, as described below.

Component 1: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Capacity and Promoting Building Regulation and Resilient Construction Practices (Total Cost US\$8 million)

Sub-Component 1.1 – Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, and Emergency Response Capacity, and Disaster Risk Data Management (Total Cost US\$6.5 million)

14. **This Sub-component will strengthen the 140 CCPCs' emergency preparedness and response capacities¹³, improve EWS, and strengthen the management of the CCPC and shelter networks.** It will finance, inter alia, the: (i) provision of behaviorally-informed capacity building activities for CCPCs country-wide through a standardized training program to respond to disasters with integrated emergency response plans and protocols¹⁴; (ii) design of a national Early Warning System and communication strategy with approved and adopted protocols adapted to local conditions; (iii) strengthening of school-based risk education and simulation exercises targeted to children and teachers to encourage appropriate behavior¹⁵, and (iv) capacity building activities and development of risk data management tools¹⁶ for the DPC to improve the management of the CCPC and shelter networks. All of these activities will include awareness raising on the long-term effects of climate change and the different adaptation and mitigation measures available.

Sub-Component 1.2 - Promoting Building Regulations and More Resilient Construction Practices at the Local Level (Total Cost US\$1.5 million)

15. **This Sub-component will support BTB in providing technical training and advisory services in construction and supervision of building projects to local practitioners.** It will: (i) provide construction advice and training in safe construction practices to masons, homeowners, architects and engineers; (ii) disseminate

¹³ In order to maintain them to at least Level 2 certification and upgrade some of them to a Level 1 certification.

¹⁴ The CCPC training curriculum includes: preparedness and emergency management (protection of population, contingency planning, early warning, evacuation procedures, emergency communication, and first aid), leadership, logistics, post-disaster damage evaluations and needs analysis, shelter management (including identification of new shelters), risk mapping, risk education and outreach. The CCPC training also supports the development of contingency plans for the municipalities.

¹⁵ School-based risk education activities will be prioritized in the schools covered by the World Bank-financed Providing an Education of Quality in Haiti Project (PEQH) (P155191). These schools are being targeted by the PEQH on the curriculum strengthening side, which will facilitate piloting risk education activities.

¹⁶ This will include support to the national risk data platform, HaitiData.org, and development and dissemination of data management tools and applications that will allow the DPC to inform, plan, prioritize, implement and monitor preparedness and response activities, including: (i) the use of interactive maps of hazards, evacuation routes, population, health facilities, and shelters, and (ii) the management and monitoring of shelter usage, capacity, and resource allocation for material and human resources needs.



guidelines and training material through the *Constructobus* program; (iii) develop a communication and outreach strategy, and (iv) raise awareness towards climate change and adaptation or mitigation measures applicable to construction works. Specifically for municipal staff, this Sub-component will provide technical assistance for: (i) construction planning; (ii) building code awareness, including promotion and enforcement, and (iii) awareness of building permits for construction, occupancy certification, and building inspection. The BTB will benefit from the shelter design and construction activities under Component 2 through training and dissemination of best practices. These activities will be complemented by a Bank-executed TA to support the GoH in mainstreaming DRM in the education sector.

Component 2: Construction and Rehabilitation of “Safe Havens” (Total Cost US\$23 million)

16. This Component will finance: (i) the construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of “safe havens”, including those in schools, community centers, markets, and road annexes, with improved provision of basic services, such as water, sanitation and electricity (compliant with climate change mitigation approaches)¹⁷, prioritized according to the methodology described in paragraph 24 below (ii) the reinforcement of small road infrastructure acting as emergency walkways leading to safe havens; (iii) detailed technical studies, including relevant engineering designs, technical audits, social and environmental safeguard instruments for selected investment; (iv) technical assistance for the development of operating procedures for shelter activation and closure, and community monitoring of works; (v) supervision of works and associated technical studies or assistance, as needed; (vi) social mobilization by Delegated Implementing Agencies (Maître d’Ouvrage Délégué – MDODs) to support communities, CCPCs and municipalities in the monitoring and supervision of works; (vii) training, technical assistance and mobilization campaigns to improve communities’ engagement and preparedness, as described in paragraph 25 below; and (viii) coordination of shelter activities with those institutions responsible for the shelters’ buildings. A key criterion for the site selection of safe havens to be financed will be land availability within the shelters/safe haven premises to allow for construction activities with minimal disruption of the shelters’ original function and increased security of its users. Technical assistance will be engaged to design guidelines for resilient construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of safe havens, as well as training activities and materials.

Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response (Initial Allocation: US\$0 million)

17. This Component will finance the implementation of emergency works, rehabilitation, and associated assessments in the event of a natural disaster. In the event of an emergency, uncommitted funds from other components may be reallocated in accordance with an Emergency Action Plan prepared by GoH and the CERC’s implementation modalities. A dedicated chapter in the Project’s Operational Manual details guidelines and instructions to trigger a qualifying emergency and the use of funds under this Component. Uncommitted funds to be allocated to this component will be determined at the time of the emergency in agreement with the World Bank.

¹⁷ While generators may be provided for emergency situations in response to a major event, solar panels will be installed preferably for the day-to-day needs of the school. As part of climate change mitigation measures, the shelters’ design will promote enhanced indoor environmental quality and natural ventilation to reduce energy consumption as well as designs that optimize reliance on natural light to reduce the need for artificial lighting.



Component 4: Project Management and Implementation Support (Total Cost US\$4 million)

18. This Component will finance the costs related to overall project management and implementation support, including: (i) operating costs (including staff costs) and support for training in procurement, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, technical and financial management; (ii) individual technical experts for project implementation, as needed; (iii) the project audit (including financial reporting); (iv) monitoring and evaluation, including the collection of socio-economic data and support for environmental and social safeguard supervision; (v) equipment (vehicles, furniture, and information and communication technology), and (vi) communication plan.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. The Project will be implemented using the institutional framework, procurement, financial management and disbursement arrangements in place under PRGRD and other World Bank-financed projects. However, implementation arrangements will be simplified. The Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities (MICT), the sole ministry with responsibility for project implementation, will be in charge of the Project's technical, fiduciary and safeguards aspects¹⁸. All project activities will be implemented by the *Unité de Coordination de Projets* (UCP/MICT) under MICT's Civil Protection Directorate.

20. UCP/MICT will be strengthened by: (i) the establishment of a Technical Unit specifically dedicated to the engineering and technical aspects of the Project's Component 2, and (ii) the hiring of additional technical, operational and supervision staff, to acquire technical know-how in managing infrastructure construction and rehabilitation, fiduciary and safeguards, as well as coordinating multi-sectoral engagements¹⁹. Drawing lessons from PRGRD, the capacity of UCP/MICT will be further amplified by contracting a minimum number of Delegated Implementing Agencies (*Maître d'Ouvrage Délégué*, MDODs) - such as NGOs or international organizations - to whom it will delegate responsibility for day-to-day project management for the rehabilitation/construction of safe havens. A minimum number of MDODs will be used, as no single MDOD has sufficient human and financial resources to manage all of the Project's shelter activities. The Project will utilize the on-going PRGRD project for advance contracting of firms to frontload preparation of infrastructure investments.

21. The MDODs in charge of the implementation of Component 2 will be specifically qualified in the procurement of consulting services related to architectural and engineering, as well as the procurement of contracts for works under World Bank Guidelines. The MDODs will include an appropriate number of engineers and experienced construction technicians to ensure the effective management of multiple sub-projects, and to enforce the contractual commitments of consultants and contractors. Specific provisions will be included in the MDODs' contracts to ensure compliance with the World Bank's requirements on procurement, financial

¹⁸ Under the PRGRD the management of transport infrastructure rehabilitation is handled by the *Unité de Coordination de Projet* of the Ministry of Transport.

¹⁹ The Unité Centrale d'Execution (UCE) of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication has the right technical resources and possesses the engineering knowledge that is required for such activities. The establishment of a Technical unit at UCP draws lesson for the weakness of the UCP in undertaking this technical role under the proposed Project.



management, safeguards, and anti-corruption policies. The MDODs will be selected based on the eligibility criteria and selection process agreed with the World Bank, which will be described in detail in the Project Operational Manual.

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

The project activities will be nationwide but activities from Component 2 will intervene in 5 out of 10 departments namely: Nord, Nord-Ouest, Sud, Grande-Anse and Nippes. The project will include construction works and capacity building activities. The structures that will be rehabilitated will not be known by appraisal. For this reason, the project will follow a framework approach. Given Haiti’s physical characteristics that include dramatic landscapes scattered with rugged mountains with a rich biodiversity threatened by massive deforestation, soil erosion and landslides, preservation of Natural habitats and Forests in the selection of construction sites are of crucial importance. During construction processes, the assessment of the environmental footprint produced by corporate companies will also need to take into account the environmental impacts that accumulate along construction supply chains, from material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, installation, maintenance, to demolition and disposal.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Nyaneba E. Nkrumah, Environmental Specialist
Asli Gurkan, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is rated as an environmental risk category B.</p> <p>Component 2 of the project will among other things conduct (a) the retrofitting of emergency shelters, focusing on already established buildings (schools, health facilities) and bringing them up to code with reinforced windows, beams, etc and (b) the reinforcement of road infrastructure in small sections to create a emergency corridors, where needed.</p> <p>The main environmental impacts for these types of works are: impacts on soils (through accidental</p>



hydrocarbon contamination, creation of burrow pits, erosion), occupational health and safety issues, community safety, loss of vegetation, among others. These impacts are unlikely to be cumulative and can be mitigated through standard mitigation measures.

The actual location of the shelters and road sections that would need improvement have not been determined yet and there isn't sufficient detail to assess and address specific impacts. Therefore, an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) containing reference to the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines was prepared with procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts, measures to reduce and mitigate potential impacts, provision for estimating and budgeting the cost of such measures and model contracting clauses addressing environmental protection during construction and maintenance. The EHS guidelines provide additional guidelines for contractors, Resident engineers, school administration staff and faculty and student parents' association. All of which are meant to elevate health, safety and security measures to international best practice, since construction works will take place on school premises with staggering number of children. The ESMF will serve as the guiding document for site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and the role and responsibilities for implementing and monitoring these safeguard instruments, including the capacity strengthening requirements for better implementation have been clarified in the ESMF. In time, the provisions of the ESMF will be articulated in the project's Operational Manual.

The potential risks to the communities derived from contracting non-local labor force for construction works is low. For construction and rehabilitation works, most of the labor is expected to be local, with only a few high skilled/technical workers required from outside the local communities. The Project will incorporate various measures to mitigate potential negative impacts of labor influx, as well as to enhance community health and safety such as requiring that ESMPs include: (i) labor influx



management, worker safety and community health and safety measures; and (ii) clauses requiring the presence of social and environmental specialists on site during implementation. Furthermore, the Project will enforce the signing of codes of conduct by all workers, and ensure that labor related commitments, including the worker and community health and safety procedures, are reflected in: (i) the Bank-Recipient Financing Agreement; and (ii) the contractor bidding documents (and subsequently in the Borrower-contractor contracts).

The proposed PIU (UCP-MICT) has limited experience planning and implementing safeguards activities in compliance with the Bank's Operational Policies (OPs). Further training will be provided to the PIU staff as needed in relation to: (i) labor and health and safety issues: (ii) code of conducts: (iii) gender-specific interventions for transport; and (iv) the climate change aspects of the Project to ensure sound implementation (including M&E reporting).

Sub-component 1.2 will provide Technical Assistance (TA) to key institutions to enhance their ability to improve coding regulations, enforcement, and building permitting. While the TA and capacity building activities do not have direct adverse environmental or social impacts, the Bank team will integrate environmental and social principles and objectives as an integral part of the process.

Component 3 has 0 resources as it is a contingent emergency fund that will only be activated when an emergency arises. The safeguards requirements will be assessed only when the fund is activated but emergency safeguard procedures would be applied in this case.

The ESMF will guide investments such that any potential activity that would have an impact on natural habitats or the management of natural forests or that would implicate pest management would be screened out

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

No



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	During project preparation, the team determined that geographic locations of the proposed interventions requiring the triggering of this policy based on site selection, will be screened out.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	During project preparation, the team determined that geographic locations of the proposed interventions requiring the triggering of this policy based on site selection, will be screened out.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered as there may be a chance that during construction/rehabilitation works that the contractor stumbles on termites infestation, in which case the project may recourse to the purchase and use of pesticides to mitigate the impacts of the infestation. Specific guidelines have been provided in the environmental clauses annexed to the ESMF: (i) on the types of pesticides to be purchased, as as those that are prohibited; (ii) mode of transport, use, storage and training requirements of the users.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project is not set out to operate in culturally significant areas. However, small scale works may result in the chance find of culturally significant objects during preparation. The ESMF includes procedures to address chance findings of physical, archeological and cultural resources during construction works.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered because there are no groups in Haiti that meet the definition of IPs of OP/BP 4.10
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Works financed under the project are envisioned to be mostly focused on the repair of existing structures (such as schools) or expansions to these structures to be used as shelters in case of disasters. There is a possibility that the project will also finance small access roads to these structures to be used as shelters. The likelihood of resettlement as a result of rehabilitation and construction is expected to be minimal; however, in some cases, this may be required on a limited basis. In the case that a small number of individuals and/or families need to be moved, abbreviated resettlement plans will be prepared and implemented prior to construction. The repair of existing infrastructure may lead to minor land acquisition and may affect trees and crops. The project team will avoid, minimize and mitigate these impacts to the extent possible.



The sites to be rehabilitated as shelters or the alignments will not be known by appraisal. The selection of sites will only commence after effectiveness. For this reason, the project will follow a framework approach. An RPF was prepared, consulted, and disclosed. Site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared once the sites are determined, if needed. No work will be commenced prior to the preparation and implementation of appropriate safeguard instruments.

Land acquisition and impacts on livelihoods will be screened upfront as part of a joint environmental and social screening form. The Project will avoid or minimize land acquisition as much as possible based on the lessons learned on other projects in Haiti. A potential risk (as observed in other projects in Haiti) may be delays in completing land acquisition and compensation due to complicated national procedures. The PIU's safeguards team as well as several other organizations (Maîtrise d'ouvrage Délégée-MDOD) that will be contracted to support project implementation including in safeguards, will be involved from an early stage in the selection of sites and engineering/design studies, and through constant dialogue and feedback with communities during rehabilitation works.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered given that the project will not support the construction or rehabilitation of dams, nor will it support other investments which rely on the services of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered because the project will not affect international waterways as defined under the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because the project will not affect disputed areas as defined under the policy.



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

There are no major issues and there are no potential large scale, significant and irreversible impacts. Small scale impacts may include land acquisition, small scale resettlement or adverse economic impacts. From an environmental standpoint, all potential impact are expected to be minimal, site-specific and manageable to an accepted level.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No potential indirect or long term impacts are expected.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

As part of the criteria to select buildings that would be rehabilitated as shelters, the social and environmental impacts will be carefully screened, any rehabilitation with potential major impacts will be avoided, and the minor impacts if they occur will be mitigated through the appropriate safeguards instruments. .

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

Currently the borrower capacity is limited, because the PIU has not managed safeguards implementation in a Bank-funded project before and do not currently have the specialists as part of the team. It currently relies on support from the Ministry of Public Works under the PRGRD. However, the project implementation unit is in the process of hiring one social specialist and one environmental specialist, who will be responsible for managing the safeguards issues throughout project implementation.

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

The key stakeholders are Ministry of Interior, local governments, civil projection committees as well as citizens that will benefit from the project. The project is very citizen-oriented in nature and community consultation will be an important element of the entire project not only around social safeguards instruments. On the ESMF and RPF consultations were held in 2 selected departments to be covered by the project. These consultations will continue throughout project implementation. In addition to French version of documents, summary versions in Creole were prepared and distributed as part of these consultation sessions. The documents will be disclosed in the Ministry of Interior's website, as well as the World Bank's website by project Appraisal.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 10-Jan-2019	Date of submission for disclosure 23-Jan-2019	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Haiti

18-Jan-2019

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

10-Jan-2019

Date of submission for disclosure

23-Jan-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Haiti

18-Jan-2019

Comments

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

NA

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

The Environmental Assessment, addressing Pest Management and Physical Cultural resources has been disclosed in-country and on Bank website

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment



Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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