

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC745

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 16-Aug-2012

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	OECS Countries	Project ID:	P127226
Project Name:	Second Phase Disaster Vulnerability Reduction APL for St. Lucia (P127226)		
Task Team Leader:	Tiguist Fisseha		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	05-Nov-2012	Estimated Board Date:	12-Feb-2013
Managing Unit:	LCSDU	Lending Instrument:	Adaptable Program Loan
Sector:	Flood protection (50%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (20%), Central government administration (15%) , Other social services (15%)		
Theme:	Natural disaster management (50%), Climate change (50%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			10.00
Climate Investment Funds			12.00
Total			22.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Saint Lucia and in the Eastern Caribbean subregion.

C. Project Description

Component One: Prevention and Adaptation Investments (US\$14 million)

This component would be designed to reduce physical vulnerability and pilot adaptive measures to build resilience to current and future climatic changes both at the national and regional levels.

Activities to be financed would include a suite of civil works activities that would have national and regional benefits, such as the following:

- a) **Rehabilitation of Critical Bridges:** The Government has identified four bridges (Grand Riviere Bridge, Thomazo Bridge, Bonne Terre Bridge and Ravine Poisson Bridge) as priority bridges based on the principle of greatest loss avoidance and a focus on rehabilitating damaged assets before they fall to a level beyond repair;
- b) **Riverbank Stabilization:** The Marchand River flows through a highly urbanized area and requires approximately 700 meters of riverbank stabilization and 300 meters of new riverbank construction;
- c) **Construction of Retaining Walls along the National Highway:** Following Hurricane Tomas, road embankments were cut off due to landslides along the national highways; Ten areas remain highly vulnerable and given that the main National Highway is the primary road network, the proposed slope stabilization works are a priority for the Government;
- d) **Retrofitting of selected schools and community centers/emergency shelters;**
- e) **Small community-based disaster risk mitigation investments in highly vulnerable areas;**
- f) **Flood mitigation interventions at the international and regional airports and the Castries and Vieux Fort sea ports.** These investments would have regional benefits as the ports function as regional infrastructure critical in the region's emergency response capacity.

In addition to the urgent repair and retrofitting investments identified above, a prioritization of further vulnerability reduction and adaptation investments based on a multi-criteria evaluation would be carried out. Baseline information on critical facilities and lifeline infrastructure in health, education, transport and social safety sectors (including their characteristics and current condition) as well as information on hazards and potential climate change impacts along with geospatial information (i.e. data sets that include information of specific at-risk areas) would be collected. By combining these sets of information and under integration of further criteria [ex: the importance of the specific infrastructure in the respective sectors/system such as the health system or transportation network], number of affected/beneficiary population, etc.), an additional set of mitigation investments would be identified.

Component Two: Regional Collaboration Platforms for Hazard and Risk Evaluation, Geo-spatial Data Management, and Applications for Improved Decision Making (US\$5 million)

This component would finance a series of capacity-building, knowledge-building and technical assistance interventions at the national and regional levels to support disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. There are specific areas that have been identified as high priorities for intervention. At the national level, activities would include, inter alia: i) enhancement of national hydro-meteorological monitoring networks; ii) development of an integrated watershed management plan for flood mitigation; and iii) technical assistance for the establishment of maintenance monitoring systems that would integrate natural hazards and extreme events considerations for bridges and public buildings.

In view of Saint Lucia's leadership currently in the Eastern Caribbean on several disaster risk management (DRM) related topics such as geospatial data management and sharing (GeoNode) for disaster management and that some of the national priority interventions (e.g.: the establishment of maintenance monitoring systems for bridges and public buildings) would be of strong interest for replication in other countries of the sub-region, the following activities would be performed at the regional level, i) facilitating regional collaboration including, knowledge sharing and learning

process to develop and enforce harmonized infrastructure codes, standards and methods for critical public infrastructure and especially bridges; ii) building the regional capacity for assessment of natural risks and integration of such assessment into policy and decision-making process for the development of disaster risk mitigation and disaster response investments across sectors; and iii) creation of a regional backbone technology infrastructure and collaboration mechanisms that would allow countries and regional technical entities to collaborate on sharing of geo-spatial data for DRM and other purposes – specific activities would include: data collection and establishment of data sharing protocols and capacity building for generating and interpreting risk assessments.

Component Three: Adaptation Financing Facility (US\$5 million)

This component would assist in the creation of a Climate Adaptation Loan Facility (CALF) to provide readily accessible concessional loans to private sector entities, including firms, enterprises, community groups and households for investments and/or livelihood activities that support climate adaptation and/or disaster vulnerability reduction. Consultations conducted during the preparatory phase of the PPCR (phase 1 PPCR) with private sector and civil society highlighted the need/demand for financing options for private businesses, community groups and individuals to build resilience to climate change. A feasibility study will be conducted to assess the market conditions, including a demand and supply side analysis to determine current needs and financing constraints in Saint Lucia. The study will provide the main inputs to decide on the most suitable design of the CALF (i.e. credit line, matching grant).

The Saint Lucia Development Bank (SLDB) has been proposed by the GoSL as the financial intermediary to implement the on-lending component. Preliminary financial management (FM) capacity assessment conducted by the Bank during project identification has confirmed that SLDB possesses adequate FM capacity. In accordance with Bank policy for Financial Intermediary Lending/OP 8.30, a comprehensive institutional assessment would be conducted during preparation to determine SLDB's eligibility as participating financial institution, and an institutional development plan for SLDB may be developed, as needed, before the project's Decision Meeting.

Component Four: Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Mechanism (US\$1 million)

Due to the high risk of a catastrophic event in Saint Lucia, a provisional component would be added under this project designed as a mechanism that would allow for rapid response in the event of an emergency. Following an adverse natural event, and subject to the Bank's satisfaction that a situation of national emergency exists and the Government's declaration of emergency in accordance with its national law, the contingent component would be activated and implemented following the rapid response procedures governed by OP/BP 8.00. The component facilitates rapid re-categorization of financing and additional financing request under streamlined procedures during an emergency, should the Government so requests.

Preparatory work would be undertaken for the design of the component, including i) preparation of an agreed preliminary emergency recovery Action Plan of activities; i) compilation of a positive list of eligible critical imports/needs; ii) ToRs and contracts for technical services to support the scoping and design of the emergency recovery and reconstruction subprojects; and iii) a list of firms (national & regional) that have a demonstrable track record in emergency response activities related to the anticipated nature and scope of those required.

Component Five: Project Management and Implementation Support (US\$2 million)

This component would finance the provision of support to the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) - overseen by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning and Social Security - to conduct overall project coordination, evaluation, supervision and implementation, including: (i) the strengthening of the PCU's capacity to comply with its responsibilities as will be set forth in the project's Operational Manual, including the hiring of specialized staff, such as a financial sector specialist and a community/social development specialist; and (ii) the carrying out of project audits and project studies, including performance reviews and impact evaluations. In addition, staffing within the Sustainable Development and Environmental Department, which would be the Project's technical advisory unit within the Ministry of Public Service, Sustainable Development, Science, Energy and Technology would also be financed under this component, including the hiring of a Climate Change Coordinator and a Civil Society Officer.

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

Project works would be undertaken on the island of Saint Lucia. Works under consideration relate, but are not limited to, the repair and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, possible new facility construction, limited application of erosion control and new construction of river defense structures to protect human settlement, and possible support for community-based small mitigation works (slope stabilization, community drainage systems, etc.). Some of the project activities, including riverbank reconstruction and slope stabilization, would entail relatively minor construction works with some potential environmental impacts.

Saint Lucia shares similar disaster vulnerabilities with other OECS countries, including volcanic eruptions and seismic activity, sea level rise, and changes in rainfall variability and storm intensity. Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines share common hazard profiles for flooding, landslides, storm surge and coastal erosion, and are the subject of the Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction APL1 Program (P117871). Commonalities in hydro-meteorological monitoring network data, watershed management practices, construction techniques and contractor logistics will be applied as lessons learned from these related projects. Environmental management programs and practices common to the sub-region will be evaluated and incorporated in safeguard analysis and instruments in the Saint Lucia project (APL2).

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU), under the Ministry of Finance, would manage the project activities. The PCU has managed several World Bank projects investing in public infrastructure, including most recently the Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project (P125205). The PCU has performed satisfactorily in the past and continues to perform well, as documented in the November 16-19, 2011 Support Mission to Santa Lucia. Previous performance of resettlement and compensation of affected persons in past projects, such as the Second Disaster Management Project (P086469), will be closely examined in the project appraisal stage as an opportunity to benefit from lessons learned and to improve the design and implementation of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Management and coordination of all safeguard requirements are planned to be performed by the PCU. During appraisal, the Bank will review the PCU's overall implementing capacity in view of the proposed project, including an assessment of the safeguards management capacity. Given the broad geographical coverage of the project, the proposed ESMF and institutional arrangements will provide for systematic supervision, technical assistance, and strengthening of capacities to manage

safeguards as appropriate.

A review of past safeguards instruments used in Bank projects in Saint Lucia and of the APL1 project will be conducted during project preparation and addressed in the appraisal stage ISDS, including the development and implementation of the Saint Lucia ESSAF (Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework) and RPF (Resettlement Policy Framework) that were developed for the Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project in 2011. Particular emphasis and focus will be placed on the environmental and social management systems of the St. Lucia Development Bank to evaluate if there are any gaps in the screening, assessment and supervision process that maybe incompatible with World Bank safeguards and policies, and if so what mechanisms could be implemented to synchronize them.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

M. Yaa Pokua Afriyie Oppong (LCSSO)

Michael J. Darr (LCSEN)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and, if required, a Resettlement Policy Framework, since some of the project components (e.g., sub-projects) may not be identified at the time of project appraisal. The ESMF will reflect the types of projects/sub-projects under specifically components 1 and 2. These are expected to be small works with relatively minor environmental impacts that can be readily mitigated with standard construction environmental mitigation and monitoring procedures. The ESMF would provide procedures for the application of Bank safeguards including information on subproject screening and categorization, and studies necessary for subproject including, as applicable, Environmental Management Plans and Resettlement Action Plans. Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) will be prepared prior to appraisal for any project works fully identified by the appraisal date. For those works not identified by the project appraisal date, the ESMF will provide the framework within which specific EMPs will eventually be developed.</p> <p>The ESMF will include adequate safety requirements for all structures to be built and/or</p>

		refurbished, and it will also include a robust monitoring and quality assurance procedure to ensure compliance with its procedures and standards. The ESMF would be developed taking into consideration lessons learned from environmental safeguard instruments in previous Bank projects in Saint Lucia and that in the APL1 project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project does not anticipate any significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats or forests, such as sensitive coastal zones or endangered habitats, however, as a precaution the Natural Habitats safeguard OP 4.04 has been triggered. Clear screening criteria will be developed and included within the ESMF and applicable EMPs to evaluate any proposed activities for their potential impacts on terrestrial, riverine or marine habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	Any proposals to develop integrated watershed management plans for flood mitigation must take into account the possible implications for forest management. The ESMF will include evaluation of any forested area management strategy, and if applicable then further analysis would be required.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	There are no plans presently to include sub-projects which involve the use of pesticides, herbicides or activities relate to the management of pests. The project will not support the procurement or use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or lead to the increased use of such chemicals.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	TBD	The project does not envision any activities related to physical cultural resources, however this will be confirmed during project preparation and appraisal. This policy may be triggered if a project should require major excavation or if retrofitting or adaptation measures could potentially impact sites or buildings that have some sort of natural, cultural or historical value. In this case the ESMF or respective EMPs will be required to include measures to manage and mitigate impacts per the Physical Cultural Resources policy OP/BP 4.11.

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	TBD	<p>Policy OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples remains TBD based on the possible presence of Kalinago Indigenous peoples, particularly if there are any projects or activities in the Choiseul region. If so, the Team's social specialist will carry out an analysis to determine if Kalinago Indigenous peoples are present within the project area that would require triggering the Policy. A social assessment and an IPP or IPPF may be prepared prior to project appraisal if so indicated. The Social Assessment will therefore include screening procedures to a) assess the presence of IP's in the project area or adjacent areas b) determine whether the population meets the Bank's definition of IP's, as outlined in OP/BP 4.10, and c) determine if they will be affected by the project, necessitating the triggering of the policy. Should the policy be triggered the project-level Social Assessment will be expanded to ensure due diligence on the IP community as per OP/BP 4.10.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Land Acquisition and/or resettlement are not anticipated under the project. During project preparation, an assessment would be undertaken to determine whether any land acquisition is required (and if so its nature and extent). Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP/BP 4.12 is being triggered as a precaution given prior experience in similar types of projects, and given the range of works to be carried out, particularly if some areas are determined to be uninhabitable or high-risk, and/or affect project beneficiary assets or access to assets (for example in the case of river bank reinforcement). The social assessment, to be conducted during project preparation, will assist in the identification of potential impacts covered under OP/BP 4.12. The project will therefore prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and disclose in country and at the Bank's InfoShop prior to appraisal. Specific projects identified during project preparation will be screened for potential resettlement impacts, with abbreviated or full-scale resettlement action plans prepared as appropriate. Resettlement could also be</p>

		triggered if integrated watershed management plans for flood mitigation projects result in restrictions in access to protected areas. If this risk is found to exist during the appraisal stage, then a Process Framework for involuntary resettlement will be prepared prior to appraisal. The project will consider a screening criteria to avoid complicated resettlement projects for small projects, to clearly identify cases where lands need to be acquired, and to establish mechanisms to verify that any land acquisition is carried out through voluntary means.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The flood control works and river defense structures are at most a few meters high, and no works over 15 meters are being considered under the project. Therefore, the "Safety of Dams" policy does not apply.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project works will take place on the island of Saint Lucia and not in proximity to any International Waterways, as defined by OP/BP 7.50.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project works will take place on the island of Saint Lucia and not in proximity to any Disputed Areas, as defined by OP/BP 7.60.

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 28-Sep-2012

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

The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

The required safeguards-related studies (i.e., development of the EMSF and RPF, if required) would be launched by early September 2012 and would be completed and disclosed in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Tiguist Fisseha	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Glenn S. Morgan (RSA)	Date: 21-Aug-2012
Sector Manager:	Name: Anna Wellenstein (SM)	Date: 23-Aug-2012

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