

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC2513

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 02-Apr-2013

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 18-Apr-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Pacific Islands	Project ID:	P132134
Project Name:	Pacific Regional Program: Practical Climate Resilient Approaches and Tools for Food and Water Security and Coastal Zone Management (P132134)		
Task Team Leader:	Samuel G. Wedderburn		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	00-undefined-0000	Estimated Board Date:	13-Feb-2014
Managing Unit:	EASNS	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (50%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (50%)		
Theme(s):	Climate change (60%), Other environment and natural resources management (10%), Water resource management (10%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (10%), Natural disaster management (10%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	6.11	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Total Cofinancing:		Financing Gap:	0.00
Financing Source		Amount	
Borrower		0.00	
Strategic Climate Fund Grant		6.11	
Total		6.11	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

The objective of the project is to improve the quality of and access to climate responsive tools, technologies, and practices for agriculture and fisheries production, water security and coastal zone management in the Pacific Islands.

C. Project Description

The proposed project aims to support the PPCR goals for the Pacific Region by synthesizing, testing and sharing climate data, best practices and lessons. Through earlier consultations with PICs and available vulnerability assessments, food security, water security, and managing vulnerable coastal areas were the priority sectors/activities identified for attention through the project. Working through the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) the proposed project would pilot proven and promising approaches to climate risk assessment and management in these areas in two countries. [Kosrae in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Kiritimati (Christmas) Island in Kiribati are provisionally proposed candidates, but further consultation with the governments is required, and subject to CMU confirmation.] From the results of community-based activities in these priority sectors and other activities in the region, the proposed project would produce an array of operationally relevant and practical knowledge products for use by all countries in the Pacific Region.

The proposed project would comprise four components.

Component 1: Climate Resilient Agriculture and Fisheries, and Water Security (US\$2.8m): This component would pilot approaches to (a) build climate resilient food production systems in PICs, focusing on integrated farming methods and enhancing the role of fisheries (coastal and freshwater) in meeting local food demand; and (b) assist national and local governments, and affected communities, to increase their capacity in drought assessment and response through improved collection, analysis and communication of water resources information.

Climate Resilient Agriculture: The project, working in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, associated extension agencies and/or NGOs, would undertake field testing and scaling-up of improved cultivars of crops (with climate resilient traits such as tolerance to salinity, flooding and drought), held at the SPC Center for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePacT), for distribution to a small group of volunteer farmers. These crops would comprise, inter-alia, taro, yams, sweet potato, breadfruit and papaya. They would be introduced into resilient production systems, therefore farmers would also be provided with a range of climate smart agriculture practices from around the region, such as crop diversification, seed based cropping, and pest and disease control measures to enhance resilience. Over the course of the project, the approach, response of farmers and results would be closely monitored and documented.

Fisheries: The project would focus on coastal fisheries and aquaculture in both islands. It would develop tools to assist sustainable fishing and fisheries management including aquaculture and involve some ground-truthing of habitats both inside and outside the reef. Activities would also include maintaining reef ecosystem resilience through better land management practices and sustaining climate change impact monitoring to help guide the timing of necessary adaptation responses. The project would also be coordinated with the Pacific Regional Oceans Project (PROP) to ensure there is no overlap in activities.

Water security: In Kosrae the project would demonstrate risk assessment of drinking water and sanitation options and assessment of the feasibility of safe and sustainable alternatives to reduce the risk from climate variability and change. In Kiritimati, building on the activities of Kiribati Adaptation Project III, the project would demonstrate effective collection and analysis of hydrographic data to determine resilience of potable groundwater lenses in the face of climate change and development pressures and development of responses to strengthen water security. It would also

strengthen the capacity of water managers to utilize the information generated.

Component 2: Enhancing resilience of vulnerable coastal areas (US\$2.0m). Activities under this component would synthesize current knowledge of various vulnerability assessments of coastal areas, the use of different approaches and data sources (such as participatory approaches, biophysical analysis, data from local sources, remote sensing, and LIDAR), and the best way to store and make the data available to decision-makers (such as GIS, Google-based systems, etc.). An indicative activity under this component would be the preparation of hazard risk maps to identify areas of the coast in the two countries that are most vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including sea level rise, coastal flooding from storm surge and increased rainfall and stronger and more frequent storms, which would guide the planning process including location of critical infrastructure. A second activity could be the development of community based coastal zone management plans formulated on the basis of climate risk assessments which also identify adaptation options for implementation at community and landscape levels. The focus would be on piloting ecosystem based approaches, building on the results of similar activities in Samoa. Again, the approach used would be carefully documented with a view to developing more broadly applicable guidelines and inform peer-to-peer learning and knowledge-sharing.

Component 3: Knowledge Dissemination (us\$0.7m). As the pilots are implemented, lessons learned would be actively gathered and knowledge products generated to inform climate resilient approaches in the targeted sectors that could be used in other PICs. These knowledge products will be shared with other countries in the region through workshops supported by the project, dialogues amongst the PIC countries during regional events and through south-south and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, and a web portal or platform that is usable in low-bandwidth environments. Specific knowledge products, principally climate risk assessment and management tools could be in the form of: (a) information and data on secondary climate impacts such as hazard risk maps (e.g., for hazards such as flooding and storm surge); (b) guidance to users for identification, gathering and analysis of data for climate risk assessment in management decisions at community and national level; and (c) knowledge sharing which offers space for sharing information on climate risk management among practitioners. These knowledge products will be shared with other countries in the region through workshops, peer-to-peer field based exchanges, and a web platform. Each tool would also have to be assessed in terms of its context and purpose, need for stakeholder involvement, data requirement, cost, timescale in application, capacity required to implement and how it improves decision making.

Component 4: Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$0.61m). Project coordination, monitoring and evaluation would be the responsibility of SPC. A small project management team would be established in the SPC Suva office with responsibility for overall management, financial management and procurement. SPC would retain full responsibility for these functions in each participating country. Oversight would be provided by the main office in Noumea. The project management team would also ensure liaison and close coordination with the Regional Pacific PPCR coordination unit to be based in SPREP.

Gender Analysis and Action. There is a strong link between gender and climate change, as women and men face different vulnerabilities and may also require different adaptation responses. The effective engagement and involvement of youth is also an area that warrants particular attention as they are often among the most vulnerable groups. The project will draw on analytical work currently being undertaken in Samoa on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change and in other countries in the region. It will also work closely with SPC's gender, youth and culture mainstreaming initiative as well as the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition to integrate a number of gender related

activities into the above components, including : (i) gender-sensitive data collection that support gender-sensitive climate risk assessment; and (ii) awareness raising on gender differences and vulnerabilities in developing the risk management mechanisms and their full incorporation into adaptation actions.

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

Kosrae in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Kiritimati (Christmas) Island in Kiribati are provisionally proposed candidates, but further consultation with the governments is required, and subject to CMU confirmation

Kosrae Island is a volcanic high island and Kiritimati Island is a low lying atoll. They have similar climate risks, although sea level rise and storm surge is a bigger problem for a low lying atoll.

Agricultural pilot studies are likely to take place on land already used for agriculture, and farmers will be beneficiaries of, and volunteer to be part of, the study. Aquaculture studies will be carried out within existing fisheries / pond systems. There will be no expansion of reef or open water fisheries in this project. The locations and physical characteristics of the studies into land management practices for protecting reef ecosystems, and for the studies into water security, are currently unknown and may be further developed during project preparation.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) will be the implementing agency. SPC was founded in 1947 with its own governing Board, organisational and management structure, headquartered in New Caledonia, and with regional offices in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei) and the Solomon Islands. Its mission statement is to "develop the technical, professional, scientific, research, planning and management capability of Pacific Island people and directly provide information and advice, to enable them to make informed decisions about their future development and well-being." It has previous experience of working with the World Bank.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Beverly Ann McLean (EASNS)

Penelope Ruth Ferguson (EASNS)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	The borrower will prepare and submit an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Bank approval by appraisal. The ESMF should explain the process to be followed to address environmental and social impacts for each type of sub-project covered under this project and will provide the screening and procedures for the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Environmental Codes of Practices (ECOPs). In addition, ESMPs and/or ECOPs will be prepared prior to appraisal for

	<p>sub-projects that are known by appraisal. The ESMF should include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The project objective and a description of its components;(ii) The screening procedure and criteria for selection of pilot sites;(iii) Legal requirements in FSM, Kiribati and World Bank safeguards requirements, and the associated pilot project preparation and processing steps: The ESMF should describe the World Bank safeguards requirements as well as the legal requirements of the countries where the pilot projects are located;(iv) Technical and institutional capacity: The ESMF should include an assessment of the institutions that sponsor the project, the institutions that sponsor and/or operate the sub-projects, and the institutions that function as the regulatory authorities during sub-project design, construction, and operation. The ESMF should indicate how their technical and institutional capacity will be assessed and how identified weaknesses will be strengthened;(v) Potential adverse environmental and social impacts and their associated mitigation measures. Social impacts other than involuntary resettlement that are covered by OP 4.01 and a social assessment commensurate to the potential social impacts on Indigenous peoples will be undertaken to inform the design of the project;(vi) ESMPs and/or ECOPs for each sub-project that will have potential adverse and irreversible environmental and social impacts. These will include, but are not limited to, mitigations measures, environmental monitoring with parameters and frequencies of monitoring, responsibilities for monitoring, roles and responsibilities of the institutions, budget for implementation, reporting procedures and technical and institutional capacity building measures;(vii) Resettlement Framework (RF);(viii) How monitoring and reporting will be carried out;(ix) The procedures of public consultations and a Grievance Redress Mechanism.
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Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The policy could be triggered because project interventions may recommend activities such as replanting mangroves and coastal forests and rehabilitation of natural habitats such as coral reefs. These activities could cause changes to natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	N/A
Pest Management OP 4.09	TBD	This policy should not be triggered as the measures to be tested under the project are alternatives to the use of chemicals and pesticides. The project will not involve the procurement or use of pesticides. The ESMF can stipulate criteria for pest management to avoid triggering this policy.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	There is flexibility as to the location of the pilot studies and therefore impacts on physical cultural resources can be avoided. The ESMF can stipulate criteria to avoid triggering this policy.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	A social assessment proportionate to the potential project impacts on IPs communities will be undertaken as part of the ESMF. No Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed; the requirements of OP 4.10 will be directly integrated into the project design since the overwhelming majority of project beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	As a part of the ESMF a Resettlement Framework (RF) will be prepared. It will lay out the requirements and protocols for voluntary land donation. If there are restrictions of access in designated protected areas, the client will prepare a Process Framework (PF) to address potential adverse effects on livelihoods.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 16-Sep-2013

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.

**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 project will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to provide methodologies and criteria for assessing and managing risks during project implementation. During preparation of the ESMF stakeholder consultation will be undertaken.

The draft ESMF shall be prepared and submitted to the bank by 30 August 2013.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Samuel G. Wedderburn	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Peter Leonard (RSA)	Date: 17-Apr-2013
Sector Manager:	Name: Michel Kerf (SM)	Date: 18-Apr-2013