



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Jul-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24860



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Samoa	Project ID P167152	Project Name SAMOA - PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROJECT UNDER PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROGRAM ADDITIONAL FINANCE	Parent Project ID (if any) P154839
Parent Project Name PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROJECT UNDER PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROGRAM	Region EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Estimated Appraisal Date 31-Jul-2018	Estimated Board Date 28-Sep-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Independent State of Samoa	Implementing Agency Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Finance

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection of Samoa.

Components

- Component 1: Strengthening Early Warning and Preparedness
- Component 2: Risk Reduction and Resilient Investments
- Component 3: Disaster Risk Financing
- Component 4: Project and Program Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	2.90
Total Financing	2.90
of which IBRD/IDA	2.50
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	2.50
IDA Grant	2.50

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	0.40
Borrower	0.40

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

‘Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance function been transferred to the Practice Manager?’ No

Decision

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Samoa is a lower middle-income country with a 2017 GDP of US\$870 million. The population of the country is 195,000, with about 75 percent living on the island of Upolu, where the capital city of Apia is located. Most of the remaining 25 percent live on the larger island of Savai'i. Samoa has historically been regarded as one of the best performing economies in the Pacific, with economic growth averaging 3.1 percent over the four years since TC Evan in December 2012, substantially faster than the 1.2 percent averaged over the preceding decade. However, like other small island countries, Samoa was greatly affected by the food and fuel price shocks of 2008 and the global economic crisis, with the economy contracting by about 5 percent cumulatively during 2009 and 2010.

Economic instability has been compounded significantly by a number of recent natural disaster events, including the September 2009 earthquake and resultant tsunami, and Tropical Cyclone Evan which struck the country in December 2012, resulting in total damage and losses of approximately US\$204 million (28% of 2011 GDP). Samoa is highly exposed to negative effects from climate change and natural hazards including floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, storm surges, earthquakes and tsunami. Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and

Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) disaster risk modelling suggests that Samoa incurs an average annual loss of US\$10 million as a result of earthquakes and tropical cyclones, and has a 2 percent chance in any given year of a loss of US\$130 million.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Despite recent progress in terms of national level plans or policy to respond to disaster and climate risk (for example, National Action Plan for Disaster Management 2017-2020 that deepens the integration of disaster risk management into its development sectors, the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2017-20 and the Samoa Climate Resilience Investment Program), translating national climate change and DRM policy into sector policies and resilient investments remains a significant challenge. A Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Division (CRICD), which has an overarching focus on investments to strengthen climate resilience across different sectors, is housed in the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) houses the three institutions that are responsible for providing early warnings and response to meteorological, hydrological and geophysical hazards: (i) The Samoa Meteorological Division (SMD), which provides weather services, climate services, monitoring of tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic events and disseminates warnings for natural hazards; (ii) the Water Resources Division (WRD); and (iii) the Disaster Management Office (DMO), responsible for managing emergency situations. While there is a degree of cohesion between the institutions responsible for climate and disaster resilience, knowledge in these areas is not fully institutionalized in each sector and disaster risk management, early warning and preparedness activities in Samoa are also affected by the thin technical and institutional capacity.

The PREP will build synergies with existing initiatives which aim to minimize the impact of climate change and natural hazards in Samoa. These include: (i) the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of West Coast Road project and the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources & Communities project, funded through the World Bank by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); and (ii) support from other development partners such as UNDP (through the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund), Asian Development Bank, Australia and the European Union.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection of Samoa

Original PDO

To strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection of Samoa.

Current PDO

To strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection of Samoa

Key Results

The key results from the additional financing will include: 5 years of additional disaster risk financing insurance premiums paid

D. Project Description

The original design of the Project included the following components: Component 1: Strengthening Early Warning and Preparedness; Component 2: Risk Reduction and Resilient Investments; Component 3: Disaster Risk Financing; and Component 4: Project and Program Management.

Under the AF, insurance premiums under Component 3 would be financed for an additional five years. There are no changes being suggested to other components.

Component 3: Disaster Risk Financing (estimated cost including contingencies US\$ 2.9 million)

Additional financing of US\$ 2.5 million will cover the payment for the insurance premiums for a further five (5) years and will ensure that Samoa continues to have access to disaster risk insurance till September 2023 and helps strengthen financial protection against natural disasters. The additional financing consists of national IDA of US\$ 0.65 million and regional IDA of US\$ 1.85 million. There will also be contribution of US\$ 0.4 million over the five years from national budget to cover the increasing contributions from the government of Samoa for insurance premiums. The premiums will be paid by the government of Samoa directly to the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC) as was the case for the 2017 premium.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) will continue to be implementing agencies. The MOF will be responsible for payments of the insurance premiums.

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

The Independent State of Samoa is made up of nine volcanic islands, two of which (Savai'i and Upolu) make up more than 99 per cent of land. More than half of the population lives on Upolu, where the capital Apia is located. Samoa is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly cyclones occurring between November and April. In late 2012, Samoa was severely affected by Tropical Cyclone Evan which killed 12 people and displaced thousands. Samoa is also susceptible to strong earthquakes, with the linear island chain situated directly northeast of the Tonga-Kermadec trench, which is the main source of seismic activity. Earthquakes can also generate tsunamis impacting the many villages located along the coastlines. In September 2009, Samoa was struck by a tsunami that killed 143 and injured 310 people. Over 12,000 people were affected by waves that wiped out large stretches of the south and south-east coasts of the main island of Upolu. Specific locations for the instrumentation and monitoring equipment listed in Section 3 have not been determined, however hydrological monitoring equipment will necessarily be sited adjacent to drainage lines and seismic stations will likely be situated in upland locations. Government-owned land will be preferentially chosen to site these monitoring stations.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Wolfhart	Pohl,	Environmental	Safeguards	Specialist
Ross	James	Butler,	Safeguards	Specialist
Joyce Onguglo, Social Safeguards Specialist				

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is proposed as Category B, given the expected limited environmental and social impacts from the AF.</p> <p>The overarching objective of the PREP is to strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection. The PREP-Samoa Project (“parent project”) became effective on September 17, 2015 and has a closing date of November 30, 2020. The Project encompasses all areas of the PREP objective, through the following components: 1. Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Preparedness; 2. Risk Reduction and Resilient Investments; and 3. Disaster Risk Financing. Mechanisms are also in place to access finance in the immediate aftermath of a major natural disaster event through the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) and by providing insurance premium financing. There are no direct safeguard issues or impacts associated with the activities financed by the additional financing.</p> <p>The social and environmental benefits that will result from the project are generally positive.</p> <p>The AF will not be funding any activities under Component 1 (Strengthening Early Warning and Preparedness) or Component 2 (Risk Reduction and Resilient Investments).</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared for the parent project and disclosed in Samoa as well as via the World Bank InfoShop on March 5, 2015, prior to the</p>

		Appraisal of the parent Program. The same ESMF will be used under the AF. The AF will only provide funding for payment of disaster risk insurance premia under Component 3 (Disaster Risk Financing). The ESMF and RPF prepared for the parent project will remain as safeguards documents for the project under the AF. Given the AF is for the risk insurance premia payment, a monitoring indicator for citizen engagement has not been added. The ESMF prepared for the parent project included consultation with key project stakeholders to provide information on the proposed project, the potential social and environmental risks and source their contribution to overall project design.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	n/a
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The overall environmental impact of the Program is expected to be positive and is triggered due to having a direct positive impact on the natural habitat through component 2.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The parent project will impact on some forested areas hence this policy is triggered. The AF is not expected to impact any forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Project does not involve procurement or use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project is not expected to finance any large-scale civil works that could affect Physical Cultural Resources. However building refurbishment may include retrofitting of historical buildings, and civil works may involve chance finds of historically or culturally important resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Based on prior country-level social analysis, OP 4.10 is not typically triggered in Samoa as the four characteristics of Indigenous Peoples (self-identification as members of a cultural group, collective attachment to habitats/territories, customary institutions, and indigenous language under the policy are not met). Notwithstanding this, the OP4.10 was triggered for the parent project and for consistency and clarity, it is proposed to retain this for the AF.

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Although it is expected that the majority of project activities will be undertaken on state-owned or Crown land, there is potential for certain project activities (e.g. construction of monitoring stations) to encroach on customary or private lands.</p> <p>A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared under the original program and will remain for the additional financing of the project.</p> <p>A formal grievance redress mechanism has been established to channel and manage potential grievances arising during project. While the policy is triggered no major negative social impacts is expected under the additional financial.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance any dams as defined under OP 4.37.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not impact or relate to any known international waterways as defined under the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in any known 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:

The overall environmental and social impact of the PREP is expected to be positive and none of the eligible investments on the menu of options include activities that would generate significant risk or irreversible adverse environmental or social impacts. The first investment type includes eligible minor works activities to be funded under Components 1 and 2. While the specifics of all of these activities are yet to be determined, these activities include hydro-metrological monitoring stations and construction/rehabilitation/ retrofitting of 2-3 public buildings that also act as shelters during disaster. Environment and social impacts from these activities would be only minor and the types of mitigation measures are well-known and proven.

The overall social impact of the project is also expected to be highly positive, as the PREP will support poor and vulnerable communities to make informed decisions on disaster prevention and preparedness by: (i) supporting the provision of early warning mechanisms and improving disaster risk-awareness; and (ii) supporting risk-informed planning and investments to reduce disaster impacts on societies, manage residual risk and uncertainties, and strengthen the capacity of people and institutions to prepare for and respond to disasters. As such, prevention of the social impacts created by natural disasters and climate change underlies the purpose of the Program.

An ESMF will ensure that any potential adverse environmental impacts that are generated as a result of the project are identified, and appropriate safeguard instruments are prepared to avoid, minimize, mitigate and, in such cases where there are residual impacts, offset these impacts. No large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are anticipated.

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

The proposed activities under the parent project are expected to have widespread indirect and long-term positive impacts. Strengthened early warning, resilient investment planning and financial protection capacity in Samoa will allow increased ability to prevent impacts from, and respond to, disaster events. Samoa will undertake specific activities to contribute towards its increased climate resilience thereby mitigating residual social and environmental impacts, and enhancing recovery, from natural disasters

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

N/A

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.

The parent project components will be implemented by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment (MNRE). Within MNRE, the day to day responsibility for implementation will lie with the National Disaster Management Office led by Mr. Lameko Simanu (Assistant CEO, National Disaster Management Office). In addition, prior to commencement of parent Project Implementation, funds were provided for social and environmental safeguards support and oversight as needed. The ESMF will be the main instrument for Samoa to screen subprojects for potential environmental impacts. Adherence to the screening procedures and development and implementation of relevant safeguard instruments (eg. ESMPs and RAPs) will allow Samoa to implement required measures.

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

As part of the preparation of the parent project, consultation with key stakeholders took place in Apia from 2-5th December 2014. A second consultation session took place on the 13th February 2015 with the draft ESMF. The purpose of the public consultations was to gather stakeholder input and feedback into subproject development and design, and discuss the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Consultation sessions involved specific outreach measures, tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly.

Two-way mechanisms for ongoing consultation may be necessary throughout the life of the project, to disclose information and seek feedback. Consultation with relevant government officials, the business community, and civil society (NGOs etc) will assist in providing a different perspectives and needs, and provoke discussion on practical alternatives relevant to the local context. Implementing Agencies (MoF and MNRE) will establish dedicated channels for information dissemination to ensure consistent communication at national, subnational and local levels for the Program duration.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
24-Feb-2015	02-Mar-2015	

"In country" Disclosure

Samoa
 24-Jul-2018

Comments

Re disclosure of the ESMF

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
24-Feb-2015	02-Mar-2015

"In country" Disclosure

Samoa
 05-Mar-2015

Comments

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
24-Feb-2015	02-Mar-2015

"In country" Disclosure

Samoa
 05-Mar-2015

Comments

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:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

N/A

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

No

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

NA

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

NA

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?

No

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

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other

means of livelihoods)

No

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

NA

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

NA

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

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

World Bank

Habiba Gitay
Senior Environmental Specialist

Keiko Saito
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Independent State of Samoa
Lavea Tupa'imatuna Iulai Lavea
Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Ulu Bismarck
CEO
bismarck.crawley@mnre.gov.ws

Ministry of Finance
Litara Taulealo
ACEO
litara.taulealo@mof.gov.ws

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Habiba Gitay Keiko Saito
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:		



The World Bank

SAMOA - PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROJECT UNDER PACIFIC RESILIENCE PROGRAM ADDITIONAL FINANCE
(P167152)

Country Director:		
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