



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
JA-T1169 Blue carbon restoration in southern Clarendon, Jamaica		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
C		
Country	Executing Agency	
JAMAICA	JA-UWI-MONA - The University of the West Indies at Mona	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Climate Change	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION POLICY	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
GERARD P. ALLENG		
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Technical Cooperation	\$2,450,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
10 Sep 2019	gerarda Team Leader	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)		
QRR (Estimated)	26 Aug 2019	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

No environmental assessment studies or consultations are required for Category "C" operations.

Some Category "C" operations may require specific safeguard or monitoring requirements (Policy Directive B.3). Where relevant, these operations will establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.)

The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks the natural hazard poses to the project under climate change, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

The project is in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific significant or extreme risks hurricanes pose to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of hurricanes that is occurring with climate change. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

The project is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity or erosion and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks coastal flooding poses to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity, or erosion and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [droughts](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [high winds](#), [blizzards](#), [wildfires](#), [heat waves](#) or [cold waves](#), and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks posed by any of these natural hazards to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

The project is located in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project is located in an area prone to [sea level rise](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [sea level rise](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks sea level rise poses to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

High

Disaster / Recommendations

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e. of the Safeguards Policy and the Safeguard Classification Filters) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be summarized in and annexed to the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower should consider including disaster risk expertise in the organization of project oversight, e.g. in the project's panel of experts. For the Bank's requirements, the Borrower addresses the screened disaster risks in a Disaster Risk Management Summary reviewing disaster and climate change risks associated with the project on the basis of a Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA). Based on the specified hazards and the exposure of the project area, it demonstrates the potential impact of the rapid onset events and/or slow onset changes for the project and its area including exacerbated risks for people and environment, given local vulnerability levels and coping capacities. Furthermore the DRM Summary presents proposed measures to manage or mitigate these risks in a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP). The DRA /DRMP to which the DRM Summary refers may be a stand-alone DRA document (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) or included in other project documents, such as feasibility studies, engineering studies, environmental impact assessments, or specific natural disaster and climate change risk assessments, prepared for the project. These documents should be accessible for the Project Team.

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options for climate change, and consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

Disaster Summary

Details

The project has been classified initially as high disaster risk because the likely severity of impacts from at least one of the natural hazards is significant or extreme. During the disaster risk assessment the project may be reclassified. Please contact ESG or a Disaster Risk Management Specialist for guidance.

Actions



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s).
Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and
Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.