

### Cover Page for Project/Program Approval Request

<b>1. Country/Region:</b>	Haiti/ Caribbean	<b>2. CIF Project ID#:</b>	(Trustee will assign ID)
<b>3. Source of Funding:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> FIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPCR	<input type="checkbox"/> SREP
<b>4. Project/Program Title:</b>	Haiti – Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project (originally named as “Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Cities of the Gulf of La Gonâve Project”)		
<b>5. Type of CIF Investment:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<b>6. Funding Request in million USD equivalent:</b>	<i>Grant:</i> 7 <sup>1</sup>		<i>Non-Grant:</i>
<b>7. Implementing MDB(s):</b>	World Bank		
<b>8. National Implementing Agency:</b>	Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities (MICT); and Ministry of Transport, Communications and Public Works (MTPTC)		
<b>9. MDB Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):</b>	<i>Headquarters- Focal Point:</i>  Kanta Kumari Rigaud Washington DC, USA		<i>TTL:</i> Jonas Parby, Senior Urban Specialist
<b>10. Project/Program Description (including objectives and expected outcomes):</b>			

<sup>1</sup> This grant previously included an additional \$500,000 for PPCR program coordination and M&R. These funds were originally foreseen as part of the Haiti Strengthening Hydromet Services Project (P155201) and are now implemented through the Haiti Center and Artibonite Regional Development Project (P133352).

Haiti's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) was endorsed in May 2013, which included a "climate change adaptation in the coastal cities of the gulf of la Gonave" Project. This Project aimed to increase climate resilience in disaster planning and response by focusing on vulnerable cities in Gulf de la Gonave coastal areas and by adopting an integrated coastal management approach aimed at integrated management of watersheds linked to the coastal zones; land use planning; infrastructure protection; and involvement and accountability of stakeholders.

At the time of project design, the Government of Haiti readjusted the geographical focus for this Project to the country's North Department in response to evolving development priorities. Several policies and government programs have more recently been supporting decentralization as part of one of the objectives of the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (PSDH), which identifies the development of regional growth poles to counterbalance the dominance of Port-au-Prince as one of the national development priorities. Since Port-au-Prince is located in the Gulf de la Gonave, the project location has been changed to Cap-Haïtien in line with the PSDH objective mentioned above. Additionally, Cap-Haitien faces important flood risk<sup>2</sup> with four major floods in the last decade. An estimated 33,000 people (around 13 percent of the total population of the city of Cap-Haïtien) are living in informal settlements in ravines, along river banks, and around water basins, thus highly exposed and vulnerable to flooding. As an example, the most recent flood in 2016 were caused by 100-140 cm of rain, resulting in 7 deaths in Cap-Haitien and serious damages to housing and the road network.

As a result, the US\$55 million (including a US\$7 million PPCR SCF Grant) Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project has been developed to strengthen the municipal capacity and reduce climate risks and urban flooding in the metropolitan area of Cap-Haïtien. The city of Cap-Haïtien is located at sea-level at the mouth of a river basin surrounded by hills and is highly prone to coastal flooding and inland flooding. More specifically the Project will contribute to the sustainable and resilient urban development of the metropolitan region of Cap-Haïtien through a combination of (i) improved access to basic infrastructure promote livability and local economic development; (ii) building the capacity of municipalities for better urban management and enhanced accountability; and (iii) metropolitan level investments in flood risk reduction to address the high risk of flooding and improve the livelihoods of affected households. Although the project location was shifted from its original geographic focus in the SPCR (Gulf of Gonave arc from Léogâne to Saint-Marc), the objectives and components of the Project are in line with the Haiti SPCR objective, which is to reduce vulnerability to climate change and strengthening the resilience of both rural and urban communities.

The Project Development of Objective is to (i) improve the technical and financial capacity of six municipalities in the metropolitan area of Cap-Haïtien to plan, finance and deliver basic municipal services; and (ii) reduce climate risks and urban flooding in the city of Cap-Haïtien.

**Component 1: Municipal Investment Support and Capacity Building (US\$15M, including US\$1M from CIF).**

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<sup>2</sup> Heavy rains in Cap-Haitien in 2012, 2014 and 2016 resulted in flooding, causing several deaths, and damage to homes and Component 1 will support the six Municipal Local Authorities (MLAs) of the Cap-Haïtien metropolitan region to enable them to plan, finance, and manage resilient infrastructure and deliver local services in urban areas through a combination of investment support and capacity building initiatives. The component will also support planning for resilient metropolitan development to provide a coherent strategic framework for the development and implementation of local plans that address long term climate risks, including more intense or frequent flooding

#### 11. Consistency with Investment Criteria<sup>4</sup>:

**Consistency with the PPCR goals.** The proposed Project will contribute to Haiti's PPCR goal to improve climate resilience institutionally and in key sectors and to develop inter-sectoral strategic thinking on climate change to integrating this issue into policies and future development plans. The proposed Project would significantly contribute to the implementation of the Haiti Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)<sup>5</sup> endorsed on May 1, 2013. More specifically, it directly contributes to four of the six SPCR expected outcomes, namely: (i) increased awareness and understanding of the development challenges associated with climate change issues by decision makers and national specialists, (ii) improved income and living conditions and enhanced climate resilience and adaptation capacities of target groups and beneficiaries of the PPCR, including women and other vulnerable groups, (iii) reduced level of vulnerability of target groups in priority areas and sectors; and (iv) reduced economic and social losses and damages resulting from climate-change-related natural disasters.

The MDUR project is also expected to benefit from the activities of the Haiti Strengthening Hydrometeorological Services Project (P148259), also part of the Haiti SPCR and also channeling PPCR funds through the World Bank. The Hydromet Project will provide enhanced hydromet data and hydraulic modeling at the country level, benefiting the development of flood risk management plans and the design of hydraulic works under the MDUR's Component 2 "Vulnerability Reduction and Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure".

#### 12. Stakeholder engagement<sup>6</sup>:

infrastructure (these floods are just the most recent ones, at least ten other major floods have impacted the area since 1940: 1942, 1943, 1963, 1968, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Urban Development Plans (*Plans d'Urbanisme*-PUs), Communal Finance Plans Financing Plans (*Plans de Financement Communal*-PFCs) or Communal Development Plans (*Plans de Développement Communal*-PDCs).

<sup>4</sup> Please provide the information in the cover page or indicate page numbers in the accompanying project/program document where such information can be found.

<sup>5</sup> *Haiti Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*. Available at:

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/country-program-info/haitis-ppcr-programming>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

During preparation, the team has extensively engaged with the two Ministries responsible for implementing the Project, namely the Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities (Component 1) and the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Communications (Component 2). In particular, the Government of Haiti in collaboration with the Bank has undertaken in-depth technical preparatory work (including background studies on planning and local investment priorities, hydro flows, sediments, dredging, and erosion) and regular and consistent interaction with key project stakeholders. The project has conducted substantive and comprehensive consultations with all stakeholders and beneficiaries on safeguards procedures and will continue doing so during implementation<sup>7</sup>.

The Project is closely harmonized and coordinated with other key development partners working in the Cap-Haïtien region and working on the urban and DRM sector. With regards to Component 1, the project builds on several years of experience of other partners such as USAID and the European Union in areas of support to local governance and service delivery. The approach is closely harmonized and build on their lessons, as well as allows for future collaboration in the same area. With regards to sediment management, the project is closely connected to the ongoing project preparation efforts from AFD and the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) in the area of solid waste management, as also described earlier. This collaboration will contribute to more efficient use of resources and a much more integrated development solution for the city of Cap.

### **13. Gender considerations<sup>8</sup>:**

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<sup>7</sup> For Component 1, a draft ESMF and draft RPF have been prepared by the Government in compliance with Bank requirements. They were publicly disclosed and consulted upon in-country in March 2017 and will be finalized and disclosed by Appraisal. For Component 2, an ESIA and RAP are under preparation and will be completed during implementation by December 2017. Though drafts of the documents became available end of March 2017 and preliminary consultations were held, a further study is also needed to adequately inform environmental safeguards documents for the disposal of sediments from dredging operations. Appropriation by Government and civil society of all of these elements requires further extensive consultation process which is essential to project success.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

The project will incorporate gender considerations at all levels in terms of committing to at least 51% women beneficiaries. In general, women are the most likely to be affected by floods, but their concerns are least likely to be addressed by decision-makers. Women are most present in areas of employment within informal sectors, which are often the worst affected by disasters; thus the rates of unemployment among women after a disaster are high. Furthermore, with women having little access to land tenure and the majority of land owned by women being of inferior quality, small natural losses affect them disproportionately. The project will pay close attention to women's and girls' priorities in identification and funding of small-scale municipal investments (i.e. lighting of roads and public spaces), avoiding/minimizing resettlement impacts to women-headed households, and establishing minimum quotas for recruitment of female staff in social mobilization, and capacity building activities to create some job opportunities for female community members. The project baseline study to be undertaken at project inception will include focus on socio-economic status so as to develop well targeted interventions. Both the Environmental and Social Management Framework ESMF and RPF contain a specific section on the impacts on vulnerable populations, including women. Vulnerable households will have priority in accessing compensation and livelihood restoration as part of the implementation of the (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Furthermore, in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), gender aspects and considerations will be addressed in relation to the works envisaged in Component 2. Involvement of women in the consultations on safeguards instruments, including resettlement, also take into account gender aspects, and makes provision for giving women voice.

#### 14. Indicators and Targets (consistent with results framework):

Core Indicators	Target
(a) People provided with improved urban living conditions <sup>9</sup>	328,000
(b) People benefiting from reduced flood risk <sup>10</sup>	58,000
<i>Development Indicator(s):</i>	
(f) Percentage of beneficiaries who report satisfaction with project interventions <sup>11</sup>	80%
(g) Cities with improved livability, sustainability, and/or management <sup>12</sup>	6
(h) Reduction in the flooded areas of Cap- Haitian <sup>13</sup>	201 ha

<sup>9</sup> This indicator relates to PPCR Core Indicator A1.3.: Numbers of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change

<sup>10</sup> This indicator relates to PPCR Core Indicator A1.3.: Numbers of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change

<sup>11</sup> Contributes to PPCR Core Indicator B1: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change.

<sup>12</sup> Contributes to PPCR Core Indicator B5: Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested

(i) Successful implementation of sub projects financed under MDUR <sup>14</sup>	100%														
(j) Improved capacity to manage and mitigate flood risk through integrated planning (measured as the delivery of a comprehensive flood risk assessment and management plan). <sup>15</sup>	Yes														
(k) Improved capacity to undertake integrated development planning in the territory <sup>16</sup> (number of communes applying Commune Development Plan (PDC) as tool in municipal planning and budgeting )	6														
<b>15. Co-Financing:</b>															
	<table> <tr> <th><i>Amount (in US D million) :</i></th><th><i>Type of contribution:</i></th></tr> <tr> <td>• Government</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• MDB</td><td>48 IDA Grant</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Private Sector (please specify)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Bilateral (please specify)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>• Others (please specify)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Co-Financing Total:</b></td><td>48</td></tr> </table>	<i>Amount (in US D million) :</i>	<i>Type of contribution:</i>	• Government		• MDB	48 IDA Grant	• Private Sector (please specify)		• Bilateral (please specify)		• Others (please specify)		<b>Co-Financing Total:</b>	48
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<b>16. Expected Board/MDB Management<sup>17</sup> approval date:</b>															
June 20, 2017															

FINAL Version

<sup>13</sup> Contributes to PPCR Core Indicator B5: Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested

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<sup>15</sup> Contributes to PPCR Indicators #A2.1 (Core): Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector planning

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<sup>17</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval.

February 26, 2013