

PROJECT PROFILE

BELIZE

I. BASIC DATA

Project Name:	Climate Vulnerability Reduction Program		
Project Number:	BL-L1028		
Project Team:	Team Leader: Gines Suarez (RND/CES); Co-Team Leader: Christopher Persaud (INE/TSP); Team Members: Michele Lemay, Hector Valdes Conroy, Roberto Guerrero, Khafi Weekes, Lisa Sofia Restrepo (CSD/RND); Elizabeth Ayala, Linsford Coleman, John Primo, Jane Chow (CID/CBL); Sara Valero (CSD/CCS); Luca Marini, David Baringo (VPS/ESG); and Enrique Barragan (LEG/SGO).		
Borrower:	Government of Belize (GoB)		
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Economic Development (MED)		
Financial Plan:	IDB (OC):	US\$10,000,000.00	
	Total:	US\$10,000,000.00	
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	OP-102; OP-703; OP-704; OP-710; OP-761	
	Classification:	B	

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Government of Belize (GoB) has requested the Bank's support to finance structural and institutional measures to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change of key economic sectors through a Specific Investment Loan.
- 2.2 **Background.** Belize is a small, open, and export-based economy. Annual economic growth rates have fluctuated over the past ten years, ranging from 9.3% in 2003 to -0.8% in 2016, reflecting the country's high vulnerability to external shocks such as changes in trade and natural disasters. The fiscal deficit has been expanding, reaching 8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015, and driving public sector debt to 82% of GDP ([IMF, 2016](#)). After four years of missing its fiscal targets, the GoB is proposing severe cuts on capital expenditure and increases in tax revenues for the 2017/18 fiscal year. The fiscal adjustment may hamper economic growth and the government's capacity to tackle external shocks, such as natural disasters.
- 2.3 According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Belize is one of the countries most affected by extreme weather events regarding losses as a proportion of GDP¹ ([Sonke et al., 2016](#)). Losses are mainly associated with tropical cyclones (hurricanes and tropical storms) that impact Belize with strong winds, storm

¹ Belize is classified as the 8th country worldwide in terms of disaster losses as a proportion of GDP.

surge, coastal erosion, and flooding ([WB, 2010](#)). From 1930 to 2016, Belize was hit by 16 tropical cyclones, affecting 287,670 persons, and causing US\$635 million in losses ([Guha-Sapir et al, 2016](#)). Direct damages by single events range from US\$54 million (4.2% of GDP) to US\$262 million (32% of GDP), with average annual losses of US\$5 million, approximately 0.5% of the GDP ([WB, 2010](#)). In addition, rehabilitation efforts after extreme weather events put additional pressure on the country's limited fiscal resources and are one of the reasons why Belize's public debt soared in the first half of the 2000s ([IMF, 2008](#)). For example, the GoB reconstruction efforts following Hurricane Keith (2000) amounted to 3% of GDP ([IMF, 2001](#)).

- 2.4 **Vulnerability of the tourism sector.** Tourism, which is one of Belize's main economic sectors,² has been hit the hardest by tropical cyclones. Following Hurricane Keith (2000), this sector reported losses equivalent to 29% of GDP (\$80.2 million); and after Hurricane Dean (2007) losses amounted to 0.4% of GDP (\$4.7 million).³ The recent passage of Hurricane Earl (2016) highlighted tourism climate vulnerabilities, impacting approximately 70% of the hotel room stock. Approximately 3% of coral reefs were damaged and beaches experienced significant sand loss, further increasing the vulnerability of the coastline to climate extreme events ([ECLAC, 2016](#)).
- 2.5 94% of accommodations and 79% of tourism activities are located in areas exposed to hurricanes and coastal flooding, within 0-2 meters above sea level ([CaribSave, 2014](#)). At the national level, a probabilistic modeling shows that the area with higher hurricane risk is the Belize District ([ERN, 2010](#)), which accounts for more than 60% of the country's annual accommodations ([Belize Tourism Board, 2015](#)) and where important touristic areas vulnerable to Climate Change (CC) are located, such as Caye Caulker, Goff's Caye, and downtown Belize City.
- 2.6 Belize City, located on the seaside, is the commercial and economic hub of the country, concentrates 16% of its population, and serves as the gateway for most overnight visitors and all cruise ship passengers. The National Sustainable Tourism Masterplan identified the renovation of downtown Belize City, where most of the city's hotels and colonial-heritage buildings are located, as a key development strategy ([GoB, 2011](#)). However, the high exposure to floods of the area limits its development as a touristic destination, ([IDOM&IHC, 2016](#)) and can limit the access of tourists to inland destinations. Belize City's average annual losses due to floods amount to US\$2.6 million and are projected to increase to US\$12.1 million by 2050 (a 466% increase). This risk is concentrated in the downtown area where there is a combination of tourism and residential land use ([IDOM&IHC, 2016](#), [M&K, 2016](#)).
- 2.7 The climate vulnerability of the tourism sector will be exacerbated by the projected increase of hurricane intensity, sea level rise (SLR) and coastal erosion resulting from CC and green infrastructure losses, with average annual losses in tourism reaching 2.5% of the GDP by 2050 ([Simpson et al, 2010](#)). Coral reefs

² Tourism accounts for 15% of GDP and 31% of the total labor force ([WTTC, 2015](#)), while agriculture accounts for around 10% of GDP and employs 15% of the labor force, providing approximately 80% of merchandise export earnings ([Foster et al, 2015](#)).

³ Losses estimated as total damage and losses from ECLAC reports for Hurricane Dean, Hurricane Keith, Tropical Depression 16 and Hurricane Earl.

and mangroves play a key role in attenuating storm surge waves and buffering shorelines from erosion ([WB, 2016](#)). Unfortunately, recent studies indicate that Belize's barrier reef is increasingly affected by bleaching and human activity, which also affects mangroves ([IDOM&IHC, 2016](#)).

- 2.8 **Governance for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.** A comprehensive reduction of climate vulnerability requires not only to tackle the sectorial vulnerability but to improve Belize's disaster risk management (DRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) governance ([ECLAC et al, 2016](#)). Recent studies ([IDB, 2016](#)) categorize Belize's DRM performance as unsatisfactory, with a Risk Management Index (RMI)⁴ of 34 (an index below 50 is considered unsatisfactory).
- 2.9 There is an incipient generation of climate risk information and limited capacities to analyze the information, particularly in the agriculture sector,⁵ and risk reduction aspects are not sufficiently integrated in building codes.⁶ Financial protection shows the lowest performance, evidenced by the incipient development of private insurance and reinsurance⁷ and lack of a financial protection strategy, elements that contribute to the structural climate vulnerability of the main economic sectors, tourism and agriculture ([ECLAC et al, 2016](#)).
- 2.10 **Objective.** The program's objective is to reduce Belize's climate vulnerability and risk, through the implementation of climate resilient measures in the tourism sector and by improving the governance of Belize's DRM. The program will be organized in two components.
- 2.11 **Component 1. Climate risk reduction in the tourism sector (US\$9.47 million).** It includes: (i) implementation of climate resilient flood control measures that consider CC scenarios to protect public and private infrastructure in tourism and residential areas of downtown Belize City (canals, and sluices); and (ii) shoreline stabilization measures on public land in coastal tourism areas (small-scale structural and non-structural nature-based coastal protection works, including mangrove groynes, re-vegetation and beach berms).
- 2.12 **Component 2. Governance for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation (US\$0.53 million).** It includes: (i) improving risk identification by making risk information accessible to decision makers, technicians, private sector and the general population, and by increasing capacities to produce and analyze risk information, particularly in the agriculture sector; (ii) improving risk reduction by supporting the design of tourism and land use building codes, including nature-based solutions; and (iii) improving disaster risk financial protection by supporting the design of a climate risk financing strategy for the tourism and agriculture sectors.

⁴ The RMI includes a group of indicators and sub-indexes that measure a country's risk management performance. The sub-indexes are organized in four components and include: (i) Risk Identification (RI); (ii) Risk Reduction (RR); (iii) Disaster Management (DM); and (iv) Financial Protection (FP). The RMI and the indicators and sub-indexes are valued from 0 to 100.

⁵ RI3 and RI4 indicators of the RMI for Belize.

⁶ RR1, RR2 and RR3 indicators of the RMI for Belize.

⁷ FP6 indicator of the RMI for Belize.

- 2.13 The expected results are: (i) flooding risk reduced in tourism areas and access areas in downtown Belize City and coastal areas; and (ii) improved disaster risk governance, focused on the components of risk identification, risk reduction and financial protection.
- 2.14 **Bank's strategy and alignment.** The program is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy (UIS) 2010-2020 (AB-3008) and is strategically aligned with the development challenge of: (ii) productivity and innovation, through the Country Development Results (CDR) (GN-2727-6) indicators: (i) "beneficiaries of improved management and sustainable use of natural capital" by the natural enhancement activities of Component 1; and (ii) "government agencies benefited by projects that strengthen technological and managerial tools to improve public service delivery" through the capacity building activities of Component 2. The program is also aligned with the cross-cutting themes of: (i) climate change and environmental sustainability; and (ii) institutional capacity and rule of law by the aforementioned CDR indicators. The program will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) through said CDR indicators and the following Auxiliary Indicators: (i) households protected from flood risk; (ii) terrestrial and marine areas with improved management; and (iii) countries that have improved disaster risk management. The program is consistent with the IDB Country Strategy with Belize 2013-2017 (GN-2746) which identified tourism as one of four priority areas for support, and disaster risk and climate change adaptation as cross-cutting issues. The program will contribute to increase the Country Strategy's indicator "Total overnight visitor expenditures," since the implementation of a resilience-based approach for managing the coast contributes to increasing tourists' expenditure ([Barnejee et al, 2016](#)). The program will complement the interventions of the Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Program, in the areas with highest flooding risk of Belize City.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 **Executing agency.** The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) has been identified as the executing agency with an agreement with the Ministry of Works (MoW) to implement the investments of Component 1, and with coordination agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MTCA) and the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI). The MED will be responsible for the fiduciary management of the program and the inter-ministerial coordination. The MoW will execute the investments of Component 1, and the MoW, MTCA and CZMAI will participate in the training program and participate in the validation of the technical products (risk reduction designs, information system, training curricula, building codes and financial protection strategy).
- 3.2 **Sector knowledge.** The studies from the Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Program for Belize City (2566/OC-BL) and the Implementation of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative in Belize City (ATN/OC-15100-BL) have produced analyses of mitigation works at the prefeasibility level for Belize City's tourism sector. In the design of this program, these studies will be complemented to reach feasibility level. The Sustainable Tourism Program II (3566/OC-BL) and the Caribbean Climate Smart Islands Program (ATN/OC-14811-RG) have developed

concepts of investments in Caye Caulker that will be used as a reference for the shoreline stabilization measures of this program. Additionally, the Strategic Planning to Strengthen Agricultural Trade and Food Safety (ATN/OC-15106-BL) has identified gaps of vulnerability information of the agriculture sector that are part of the diagnostic of the program. The design of the program will also be based on the lessons learned from the Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Program for Belize City (2566/OC-BL).

- 3.3 The main risks are: (i) lack of interinstitutional coordination; and (ii) potential impacts of natural disasters. Appendix II describes mitigation of those risks. During field visits, it was ratified with the GoB that the areas where the works will be built are public lands. Therefore, no legal risks regarding land tenure were identified during the preparation of the project profile.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 In accordance to the Bank's Safeguards Policy (OP-703), this program is classified as Category "B" due to the expected moderate impacts of the proposed interventions. Following B.3 and B.5 directives, it is required that the borrower undertakes appropriate Environmental Analysis (EA) and prepares an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with the aim of identifying environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks of the operation during preparation, including meaningful consultation with stakeholders. The risk assessment and management plan during the construction phase must be included in the EA and ESMP.
- 4.2 The EA and the ESMP should analyze the expected impacts during construction and their mitigation measures as well as the expected temporary/permanent resettlement or temporary negative economic impacts to the affected population. Adequate mitigation measures should be properly addressed including a Livelihood Restoration Plan. A fit-for-disclosure EA, ESMP and the livelihood restoration plan (including a specific consultation) must be ready for review and public disclosure prior to the analysis mission through the borrower's and Bank's webpages following the OP-102.

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The Proposal for Operation Development (POD) is expected to be completed by September 29, 2017 and the Loan Proposal would be considered by the Board of Executive Directors on December 6, 2017. An estimated US\$81,334 from the Bank's administrative budget will be needed for program preparation (consulting services and three missions).
- 5.2 The feasibility study for flood control is being financed with US\$150,000 from RG-T2896 (ATN/MD-15969-RG) and will be completed by September 2017. The TC BL-T1090 (ATN/OC-16149-BL) will fund US\$155,000, including final design for shoreline protection investments, environmental studies and consultancies for the design of the program, expected to be delivered by September 2017.

- 5.3 **Readiness and supervision.** All the feasibility studies and preliminary designs of the climate risk reduction civil works investments will be completed before POD distribution. In addition, 67% of the works investments would have final designs and be ready for bidding by POD distribution. The remaining 33% of the final designs for bidding will be contracted with US\$400,000 from BL-T1098 (approved on August). It is projected that these designs will be completed before project eligibility. A projected procurement and disbursement table was prepared to exemplify the potential disbursement in a scenario without disbursement restrictions, grouping the infrastructure procurements in three packages. The supervision plan will include: (i) critical activities definition; (ii) weekly and monthly meetings to monitor those critical activities (with participation of RND and TSP staff); and (iii) quarterly supervision missions.
- 5.4 As requested by the GoB, scaling-up⁸ of the project with additional grant financing will be considered during its final design. This grant funding includes: (i) an additional US\$400,000 grant through BL-T1098, which will scale up the capacity building actions of Component 2; and (ii) exploration of potential climate financing through instruments such as the NDC invest platform and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to scale up investments in shoreline stabilization with a green infrastructure approach (see [potential timeline](#)). The funds of this loan BL-L1028, will be used as counterpart for the GCF proposal.

⁸ The grant funding will be for additional activities, the expected results of the operation are not dependent of additional grant financing.

CONFIDENTIAL

¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
BL-L1028 Climate Vulnerability Reduction Program		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
BELIZE		
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Country Office Belize	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
GINES SUAREZ VAZQUEZ	LUCA MARINI	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$10,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
22 Sep 2017	LMARINI ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	4 May 2017	
QRR (Estimated)	6 Oct 2017	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

B.1 Bank Policies (Access to Information Policy– OP-102)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards](#) ([Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The specific objective of the operation is climate change adaptation

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

B.1 Bank Policies (Resettlement Policy– OP-710)

The operation has the potential to cause physical displacement of people living in the project area of influence (see also Resettlement Policy)

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation is [specifically designed](#) to increase the ability of society and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation [includes activities](#) to close current “adaptation deficits” or to increase the ability of society and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation may be of high risk due to controversial environmental and associated social issues or liabilities.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

There are [associated facilities](#) (see policy definition) related to the operation.

B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Natural Habitat or Critical Natural Habitat in the project area of influence.

Recommended Actions

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. The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704) and this should be reflected in the Project Environmental and Social Strategy. A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704). Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification. Also: if the project needs to be modified to increase resilience to climate change, consider the (i) possibility of classification as adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult with INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance. The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk.

- Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc);
- Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
BL-L1028 Climate Vulnerability Reduction Program		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
BELIZE		
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Country Office Belize	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
GINES SUAREZ VAZQUEZ	LUCA MARINI	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$10,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
22 Sep 2017	LMARINI ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	4 May 2017	
QRR (Estimated)	6 Oct 2017	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR 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. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

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.

Borrower is committed to complying with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#) but does not fully address all employment requirements.

Confirm Labor Practices are Adequate: The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations; (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, requirements should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).



Safeguard Screening Form

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).

Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions: The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.

Construction: The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. dams, public buildings etc), or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, transport of [hazardous materials](#), etc.) exist which could result in [moderate](#) health and safety [risks](#) to local communities.

Address Community Health Risks: The borrower should be required to provide a plan for managing risks which could be part of the ESMP; (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year). Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Requirements for independent audits should be considered if there are questions over borrower commitment or potential outstanding community concerns.

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.



Safeguard Screening Form

Monitor hazardous materials use: The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

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 [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](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

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 DRMP 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 [landslides](#) 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 [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 [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

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 seismic design standards and other related regulations.

The project will or may require [involuntary resettlement](#) and/or economic displacement of a [minor](#) to [moderate](#) nature (i.e. it is a [direct](#) impact of the project) and does not affect [indigenous peoples](#) or other vulnerable land based groups.

Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): The borrower should be required to develop a simple RP that could be part of the ESMP and demonstrates the following attributes: (a) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (b) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (c) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (d) if needed, a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests etc.), require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.

Transport of [hazardous materials](#) (e.g. fuel) with [minor](#) to [moderate](#) potential to cause impacts on community health and safety.

Hazardous Materials Management: The borrower should be required develop a hazardous materials management plan; details of grievances and any independent health and safety audits undertaken during the year should also be provided. Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement etc). Consider requirements for independent audits if there are concerns about commitment of borrower or potential outstanding community concerns.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

Moderate

Disaster / Recommendations



Safeguard Screening Form

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

The Borrower prepares a Disaster Risk Management Summary, based on pertinent information, focusing on the specific moderate disaster and climate risks associated with the project and the proposed risk management measures. Operations classified to involve moderate disaster risk do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704).

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. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

Disaster Summary

Details

The project is classified as moderate disaster risk because of the likely impact of at least one of the natural hazards is average.

Actions

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.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operational Name	Climate Vulnerability Reduction Program
Operation Number	BL-L1028
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	Climate Change Adaptation Policy
Type of Operation	Loan Operation
Impact Categorization	B
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate
Borrower	Government of Belize
Executing Agency	Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum and Ministry of Works
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)	IDB: US\$10 million Total: US\$10 million
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102; OP-704; OP-710; OP-761; OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6., B.7, B.10, B.11, B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>Belize is highly vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms due to its location and topography. On August 3rd-4th 2016, the country was hit by Hurricane Earl, a category 1 hurricane which landfall in Belize City and then moved westward across the country. The Nacional Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) delivered a comprehensively assess of the overall sectoral damages caused by Earl, estimating significant damages to infrastructures, housing and productive sectors (mainly tourism and agriculture) in Belize City, Belize Rural, Orange Walk, Cayo, and Stann Creek Districts.</p> <p>Before that hurricane, Belize City was selected to be part of the IDB's Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI) and, during 2016, different baseline studies and recommendations were carried out including a Vulnerability and Natural Disasters Study. That report highlighted that the city, due to its flat relief and low elevation is easily flooded. This problem has been exacerbated due to the fast growth of the urbanized area (from 140 Hectares in 1925 to 1,462 in 2015) and the impacts of climate change. ESCI's recommendations focused on improving the local management of natural hazards and disasters systems and on building some grey-interventions to reduce risks from fluvial, pluvial and coastal flooding.</p> <p>Taking into account the findings and recommendations of the reports delivered by NEMO (country wide) and ESCI (specific to Belize City), the Government of Belize (GoB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) agreed to a strategy to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities in the productive sector country-wide and to improve flood control in Belize City within two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1. Climate risk reduction in the tourism sector. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood Control Works in Belize City. Construction of a new pumping station (at the sea outlet of Collet Canal with three screw pumps), three gates (outlet of Collet Canal at the sea, confluence of Collet Canal with Haulover Creek and confluence of East Canal with Haulover Creek), dredging works (for 2.6 km in Collect and East Canal), 720 m. protection wall along the right bank of the Haulover Creek, and operation manual (OM); ▪ Coastal Protection Works on Caye Caulker. Coastal Protection Works on Caye Caulker including the creation of vegetated natural berm along 600m of beach at Palapa gardens (Popeye's to Vegas) and installation of natural permeable growings (mangroves, rocks, 	

- and sand), with the aim of improving coastal stabilization and recovering the significant loss of sandy beaches, and cleaning of mangrove stands at tarpon hole;
- Coastal Protection Works on Goff's Caye. Develop a holistic spatial development plan, relocate existing "welcome" palapa.
- **Component 2. Governance for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.** Includes:
 - Make risk information more accessible,
 - Increase capacities for climate change adaptation planning,
 - Support the design of climate proof housing and tourism building codes,
 - Design of a climate risk financing strategy,
 - Increase damage assessment capacities.

Additionally, there are two Technical Cooperation (BL-T1090 and DF-BL-T1098) including additional studies to support the implementation and monitoring tools for the design of BL-L1028.

Key Potential ESHS Risks and Impacts

The most significant potential Environmental, Social and Health and Safety (ESHS) risks and impacts associated with the Program are: (i) for the Flood Control Works in Belize City and the Coastal Protection Works in Caye Caulker, there is a risk of temporary/permanent loss of livelihoods related with some illegal sewerage connections (around 10) to the canals, and installation of wall retaining wall on Haulover Creek that will limit access to the Canal of the nearby houses (Belize City), the impacts of the proposed berms to the natural views and access to the beach from first line hotels and restaurants and the impacts of the expected increase of the sandy area to the existing piers (Caye Caulker); (ii) Risks, impacts and challenges related to construction in urban (Flood Control Works in Belize City), especially the dredging activities that will generate relevant quantities of sediments to be treated and disposed of properly since might be polluted, and at the surroundings of tourist areas (Coastal Protection Works on Caye Caulker and Goff's Caye); (iii) Institutional weaknesses related to ESHS and the need of improving governance country-wide for Disaster Risk Reduction -that this program addresses.

There may be other minimal to moderate, mostly temporary ESHS risks and impacts associated with the construction works: (i) temporary traffic disruption, during the construction of civil works; (ii) dust and minimal air emissions during construction and excavation activities; (iii) impacts to local water bodies and land, as a result of waste and hazardous materials if not adequately managed; (iv) temporary noise impacts as a result of construction and improvement activities; (v) temporary reduced air quality; (vi) risks of accidents due to traffic detours and road blocking during the construction and improvement activities; (vii) occupational health and safety impacts mainly associated with urban construction and the possibility of handling hazardous materials; and (viii) community health and safety impacts.

Given that the objectives of the Program are, among others, to strengthen the local capacity to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities in the productive sector and to improve flood control in Belize City, it is expected that there will be long term positive impacts with respect to the implementation of an integrated disaster risk management approach. This program will likely boost the application of Belize's National Determined Contribution (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Additionally, this program follows some of the key recommendations done by the Vulnerability and Natural Disasters Study delivered in 2016 for Belize City by the IDB's ESCI which, if implemented with appropriate resources, will have long-term impacts reducing risks associated with climate-related vulnerabilities at Belize's bigger city. The Program is also expected to have specific positive impacts

on key economic sectors as tourism and agriculture, the most affected by Hurricane Earl, and on the most local vulnerable groups as women, children and elderly.

Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

According to the IDBs Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this Program is classified as Category is “B” due to the expected moderate impacts of the Program’s proposed interventions. It is anticipated that the Program is likely to cause mostly local and short-term negative environmental and associated impacts for which effective mitigation measures are available. Consequently, following B.3 and B.5 Directives, it is required that the Borrower undertakes appropriate Environmental Analysis (EA) and prepares an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with the aim of identifying environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks of the operation during its preparation, including meaningful consultation with stakeholders. Risk Assessment and Management Plan during the construction phase must be included at the EA and ESMP.

The EA and the ESMP should especially analyze the expected ESHS impacts, risks and mitigation measures. These include:

- ESHS aspects during construction (see previous paragraph for the impacts and risks associated with construction works) and their mitigation measures (manages through specific plans such as the waste management plan, water/wastewater management plan and transportation management plan). Special attention should be given to the dredging works in both Caye Caulker and Belize City. Additionally, attention should be given to the sediment modeling of the proposed works;
- Temporary/permanent livelihood assessment to the affected people, of the drainage works in Belize City at the surroundings of the working area (e.g. households occupying the canals with illegal sewerage systems, fisher people, homeowners along the canal where the retaining wall will be, etc.) and the first line hotels and restaurants, piers and taxis owners, and artisanal fishers in Caye Caulker. Adequate mitigation measures should be properly addressed including a Livelihood Restoration Plan (paying special attention to the most vulnerable affected groups) and a Community Health and Safety Management Plan.

Meaningful consultations will include key stakeholders in all the project areas, taking special attention to affected parties. Following OP-710, specific consultations should be carried out for the livelihood assessment and restoration plan. Following B.6 Directive, the main goal of the consultations will be to inform, gather comments, and adjust the EA and the corresponding ESMP. A comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan and Grievance Management Plan will be delivered, and it will be continuously assessed and improved at the different stages of the operation (especially during the execution phase) with the aim of ensuring that proper information sharing and grievance mechanisms have been put into practice.

A fit-for-disclosure EA, ESMP and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (including a specific consultation) must be ready for review and public disclosure prior to the analysis mission through the Borrower and IDB’s webpage following the Access to Information Policy OP-102.

Relevant documents to be considered for the EA and ESMP are, specifically for Belize City, the different documents delivered in December 2016 for the baseline study of the IDB’s ESCI: Climate Change Study, Disaster Risk and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Urban Growth Study.

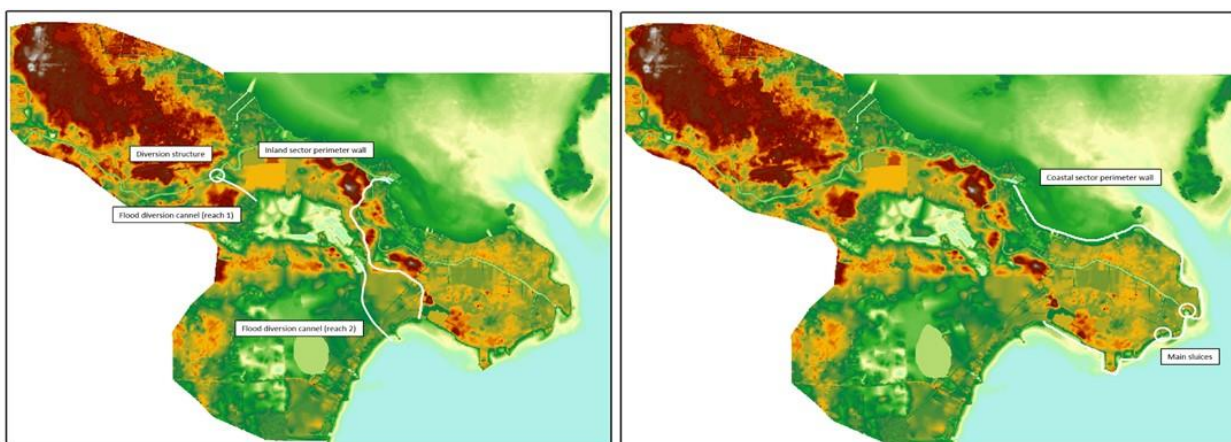
Opportunities for IDB Additionality (if any)

This project is an opportunity to boost climate change adaptation public awareness and to ensure equal access of women to project-delivered economic opportunities. This program is an occasion to introduce pilot projects to foster educational activities (at different levels, from Primary School until University) related with local capacity to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities and to improve diversity and equal access to jobs and economic opportunities created by the program to women, potentially in partnership with a local NGO.

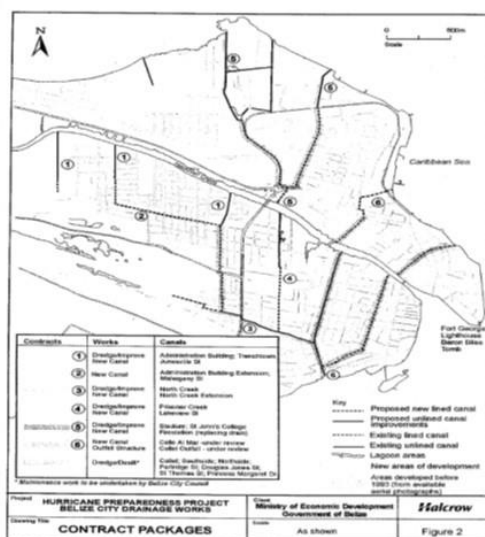
Additionally, this project can contribute to restrict/control human settlements in risk-prone areas, including training in first response services for key units in the government side and among the population.

Additional Annexes (if any)

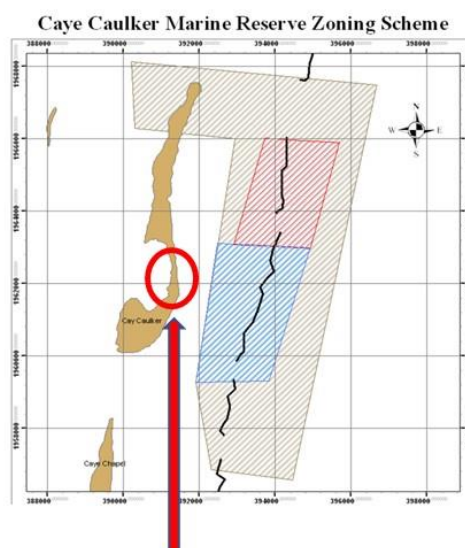
See below the map of the main project locations. None of them are located into areas identified as critical natural habitats.



Location of risk reduction actions for fluvial flooding at Belize City Location of risk reduction actions for coastal flooding at Belize City



Location of risk reduction actions for pluvial flooding at Belize City



Location of the project in Caye Caulker and its relation with protected areas

Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy				
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Project design	Yes	The Program will comply with the contents of Belize's Environmental Protection Act, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, the Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitations) and the Pollution Regulations.	Environmental Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan will be required.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Screening and Classification	Yes	The operation was screened and classified as Cat. B, given that most of the potential ESHS negative impacts are likely to be localized, moderate, and of short-term duration (namely during construction phase).	Not Applicable
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Vulnerability to Natural Disasters	Yes	The area is vulnerable to natural disasters but this operation mitigates its impacts	Disaster Risk Management activities should be included in the ESMP or OM.
	Institutional Capacity	More information required	The Executing Agency will be the Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum and the Ministry of Works	As part of the analysis, the institutional capacity of the Executing Agency to carry out the environmental and social management of the operation will be assessed.
	Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements for the grey works	Yes	Environmental Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan are required	The Borrower will develop an EA and an ESMP to IDB's satisfaction.
B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements		Yes	Social Assessment should be included in the EA including Stakeholders Engagement Plan and Grievance Management Plan	Additional documents should be included at the EA and ESMP.
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements	Meaningful consultations with key stakeholders	Yes	In the preparation stage of the EA consultation activities will need to be done and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will need to be included as part of the EA.	As part of the analysis, the IDB will assess the quality of the methodology, findings and the significance of the participants of the consultation activities, with the aim of ensuring that they fully comply with the requirements of B.6.
B.6 Consultation	Monitoring from IDB	Yes	Supervision missions will be carried out to monitor the compliance with the guidelines and	As part of the analysis, it will be verified that the costs and responsibilities for the

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
			requirements agreed at the Loan Contract and the ESMP.	supervision of the ESMP are properly defined.
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	-	No	Program impacts are localized.	Not Applicable
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	-	More information required	Program is not expected to impact natural habitats.	During Analysis Mission, it will be verified that no major impacts to local natural habitats are expected
B.9 Natural Habitats	-	No	Program will not introduce invasive species.	Not Applicable
B.9 Invasive Species	-	No	Program is not expected to impact cultural sites.	Not Applicable
B.9 Cultural Sites	Use of hazardous materials	Yes	The construction works will include the use and disposal of hazardous materials such as, oils and lubricants, chlorine, etc., and dredging activities will generate relevant quantities of polluted sediments to be disposed of.	Specific conditions will be established at the ESMPs for both construction and operations, containing procedures for Hazardous Material management and a Waste Management Plan, including Hazardous Wastes (especially from dredging). This will be assessed during analysis.
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Inclusion of measures to reduce or remove pollution	Yes	The Program will involve compliance with effluents discharge during construction.	Specific conditions should be established at the ESMPs for both construction and operations to ensure compliance with effluents discharge during construction. Adequate mitigation measures will be addressed including a Community Health and Safety Management Plan. This will be assessed during analysis.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B.12 Projects Under Construction	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B.15 Co-financing Operations	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B.16 In-Country Systems	Environmental and Socially Responsible Procurement	Yes	Environmental, Social and H&S requirements should be included into the contracts of the construction companies.	It will be required that the operating manual include ESHS and labor requirements, with the aim of being incorporated in the bidding process of each construction project.
B.17 Procurement	Environmental and Socially Responsible Procurement	Yes	Environmental, Social and H&S requirements should be included into the contracts of the construction companies.	It will be required that the operating manual include ESHS and labor requirements, with the aim of being incorporated in the bidding process of each construction project.
OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy				
Disaster Risk Assessment	-	No	Disaster Risk Management activities should be included in the ESMP or OM.	Structural and non-structural mitigation measures will be assessed at the design phase, as well as the contingency plan for the construction and operation phases. Actions will be taken to ensure that this project contribute to restrict/control human settlements in risk-prone areas, including training in first response services for key units in the government side and among the population.
Disaster Risk Management Plan	-	No	Disaster Risk Management activities should be included in the ESMP or OM.	
OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement				
Resettlement Minimization	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Resettlement Plan Consultations	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Impoverishment Risk Analysis	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Framework (Prior to Analysis Mission/Board Approval)	Assess Livelihood Impacts	Yes	The EA should especially analyze risks of temporary/permanent economic impacts to the activities located at the surroundings of the construction areas	Adequate mitigation measures will be addressed including a Livelihood Assessment and a Livelihood Restoration Plan for Belize City and Caye Caulker, paying special attention to the most vulnerable affected groups. This document should be presented before the analysis mission
Livelihood Restoration Program	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development				
Gender-based Exclusion Addressed	-	Yes	The Operation's benefits include both genders.	Activities to address gender-based unequal access to project benefits and compensations measures at the operation will be assessed during the EA, ESMP and the Livelihood Assessment and Plan
Equal Access to Project Benefits/ Compensation Measures	-	Yes		Activities to avoid uneven introduction of unpaid work will be assessed during the EA, ESMP and the Livelihood Assessment and Restoration Plan
Uneven Impact Burden Addressed	-	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Disaggregation of Impact Data by Gender	-	Yes		During the EA and the Livelihood Assessment will be analyzed the gender indicators to be included and the ESMP and the Livelihood Restoration

Policies / Directives	Relevant Aspect of Policy / Directive	Is This Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for Applying Policy / Directive Rationale	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
				Plan, to monitor the specific impact of this operation on gender empowerment and development
Consultation of Affected Women	-	Yes		During the EA and the Livelihood Assessment will be analyzed the gender indicators to be included and the ESMP and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, to monitor the specific impact of this operation on gender empowerment and development
OP-102 Access to Information Policy				-
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments ¹ Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR and submission of the operation for Board consideration ²	-	Yes	In case during the Program execution phase new relevant environmental and social documents are delivered, they will also be made available to the public.	This will be included as specific conditions of the Loan Agreement
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation				

¹ Environmental and Social Assessments include ESIAs, ESMPs, RPs, RFs, and ESMFs.

² Please refer to the Protocols for ESHS Documentation and Information Disclosure for more details on the disclosure timing of the different Environmental and Social Assessments.

INDEX OF COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Topic	Description	Expected date	References & hyperlinks to technical files
Technical options and design aspects	Belize. Risk Evaluation Country Risk Profile, concentration of risk and risk maps	Completed	Report
	Environmental and Social Analysis of the Sustainable Tourism Program II (BL-L1020) Sustainable Tourism Program II in Belize	Completed	Report
	National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). 2010. Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis: Initial Damage Assessment Report Hurricane Richard. Belize City: National Emergency Management Organization	Completed	NEMO DANA
	The National Integrated Coastal Zone Strategy for Belize, Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute of Belize	Completed	Belize ICZM
	Assessment of the Effects and Impacts of Hurricane Earl. Final report. ECLAC, 2016	Completed	ECLAC Report 1863405803-2
	Indicators of Disaster Risk and Risk Management: Belize (IDB Technical Note IDB-TN-788) IDB. 2016	Completed	Technical Note 1863405803-7
	Consulting Engagement 2: Disaster Risk and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Belize City IDOM/IHC. 2016 (BL-T1076) Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program	Completed	Vulnerability Assessment
	Consulting Engagement 3: Urban Growth Study. IDOM/IHC. 2017 (BL-T1076) Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program	Completed	Urban Growth Study
	Final Report and Presentation Natural Disaster Risk Assessment Study of Belize City. 2016. (BL-L1013) Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Program in Belize City	Completed	Final Report Presentation of the Study
	Economics of Climate Adaptation Study Hazard and Risk Assessment. Caye Caulker	September 2017	To be completed
	Update of the design of the flood control and modeling of mitigation works benefit (RG-T2896). Include final designs package 1.	September 2017	To be completed
	Modeling of risk reduction works benefits in terms of avoided losses (RG-T2896)	September 2017	To be completed

Topic	Description	Expected date	References & hyperlinks to technical files
	Identification at pre-feasibility level of small-scale structural and non-structural coastal protection infrastructure with focus in Caye Caulker (BL-T1090)	September 2017	To be completed
	Final designs of small-scale structural and non-structural coastal protection infrastructure with focus in Caye Caulker and Goff's Caye (package 3).	August 2018	To be completed
	Compilation and analysis of existing agricultural data for assessing the sector's weather vulnerability (BL-T1090)	September 2017	To be completed
	Analysis of information availability and gaps, capacity and training needs, and existing building codes (BL-T1090)	September 2017	To be completed
	Index of Governance and Public Policy in Disaster Risk Management (iGOPP): Belize National Report. IDB. (RG-T2787)	September 2017	To be completed
Cost analysis and economic viability of the Program	Ex-ante evaluation of the Program (transactional funds BL-L1028)	September 2017	To be completed
Financial management and fiduciary issues	Annex 3 of the POD	September 2017	To be completed
Data collection and analysis for report the results	Monitoring and impact evaluation plan	September 2017	To be completed
Environmental and Social Safeguards	Strategic Environmental and Social Analysis (BL-T1090)	September 2017	To be completed

CONFIDENTIAL

¹ The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.