

**Integrated Community
Development Project
(ICDP)
Abbreviated Resettlement
Action Plan (A-RAP)**

ICDP Safe Passage Project (Hannah Town)

MAY 9, 2019

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. “**Census**” means the head count of the persons affected by land acquisition in terms of asset loss and/or displacement, together with an inventory of the assets lost by these persons. The census also includes basic socio-economic data and is undertaken when the project concept for basic infrastructure investments under a project is agreed between the community and JSIF. The date of the census establishes the cut-off date to record the persons in a community project area, who can receive compensation for lost assets, and/or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
2. “**Compensation**” means the reparation at replacement cost as determined in Section of the Resettlement Policy Framework in exchange for assets acquired by a community project (land, buildings, or other assets).
3. “**Cut-Off Date**” means the date after which no person moving into the community project area will be eligible to receive compensation related to land acquisition and resettlement. The cut-off date is the date of the census of the persons affected by land acquisition.
4. “**Displaced Persons**” The people or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.
5. “**Eminent Domain**” means the right of the state to acquire land for a public purpose using its sovereign power.
6. “**Inventory of Assets**” means a complete listing and description of all assets that will be acquired under a specific community project.
7. “**Land Acquisition**” means the process of acquiring land for a community project under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.
8. “**Project Affected Person**” (PAP) means any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily, business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected.
9. “**Rehabilitation Assistance**” means assistance comprising job placement, job training, or other forms of support to enable displaced persons, who have lost their source of livelihood as a result of the displacement, to improve or at least restore their income levels and standard of living to pre-project levels.
10. “**Relocation Assistance**” means the assistance provided to displaced persons/families to cover (i) the costs of moving from their previous to a new location, and (ii) an allowance equal to the local average costs of living during the transition period to resettle in a new location of

residence or business.

11. “**Replacement Cost**” means the method of valuation of assets to determine the amounts sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.
12. “**Resettlement**” means the relocation of displaced persons into new residential locations.
13. “**Community project**” means a specific community infrastructure investment activity, which may comprise several sub-components, carried out with funding from JSIF.

BACKGROUND

INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICDP)

The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) signed a loan valued at US \$42M with the World Bank for the funding of the Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP), with JSIF as the implementing Agency. This project began in late 2014 and will be implemented over six (6) years. The Integrated Community Development Project will build on the successful activities completed under a project previously implemented by JSIF, the Inner City Basic Services for the Poor Project (ICBSP), which benefited over 60,000 people in 12 inner city communities. The ICDP will empower 18 inner city communities to participate in and benefit from the development process; the Project Development Objective is to enhance access to basic urban infrastructure and services, and contribute towards increased community safety in selected economically vulnerable and socially volatile inner city communities of Jamaica.

It is estimated that the ICDP will directly and indirectly benefit approximately 89,000 people across the project communities through the provision of basic infrastructure, improved access to services, and targeted crime and violence reduction programs. Within the selected communities the new project will target the following groups: (i) at-risk males and unattached children, youth and young adults (males and females) with a particular focus on 15-29 year olds; (ii) in-school youth ages 12-18; (iii) female single headed households; (iv) gang members; (v) teenage parents; (vi) unemployed or irregularly employed community members; and (vii) families requiring counselling and civil support to access basic social services. The ICDP has four components to include: i) Component 1: Basic Infrastructure and Access to Services ii) Component 2: Public Safety Enhancement and Alternative Livelihoods iii) Component 3: Institutional Strengthening for Urban Management and Public Safety and iv) Component 4: Project Administration

Component 1: Basic Infrastructure and Access to Services (US\$28 million). This component will develop infrastructure investments across project communities according to identified community priorities, including, *inter alia*: (i) widening, rehabilitating and paving existing roads; (ii) improving storm water drainage; (iii) installing water supply and sanitation household connections and promoting behavioural change for the use and maintenance of water supply and sanitation infrastructure; (iv) improving electricity connections and lighting through (1) the installation of street lighting, (2) the extension of the electricity network and regularization of illegal electricity connections, (3) promoting behavioural change for the use and maintenance of electricity connections and lighting, and (4) support environmentally sustainable lightning; (v) rehabilitating educational facilities; (vi) removing zinc fences and replacing with permanent structures; (vii) constructing community integrated spaces and mobile mediation centres; and (viii) improving the cleanliness of Project Communities through: (1) the provision of equipment, (2) the construction of skip enclosures around dumpsters, (3) the carrying out of clean-up and maintenance activities by Environmental Wardens, and (4) the provision of RB

Incentives to: (A) the NSWMA for the provision of waste collection and recycling services, and (B) Community-Based Organizations and Environmental Wardens for the carrying out of litter management and collection; all located in RB Community Areas.

Component 2: Public Safety Enhancement and Alternative Livelihoods (US\$7.2 million). As outlined in the National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy, a priority area of intervention for the GoJ is the development and strengthening of programs that focus on high risk groups (particularly youth amongst whom unemployment rates are notably high). This component will focus on supporting the development and roll-out of programs that focus on key safety concerns and high risk groups through, *inter alia*: (i) implementing the “Violence Interrupter” programs¹³, and (ii) strengthening school and community based violence prevention interventions in Selected Communities, including, *inter alia*: (1) the Safe Passages Program; (2) the Programme for Alternative Student Support; and (3) school-community and after-school programs. Alternative livelihoods will be supported through, *inter alia*: (i) implementing programs to engage youth in leadership and civic participation; (ii) improving participation in community cleanliness through: (1) implementing clean-up programs, and (2) strengthening public awareness programs to improve the cleanliness of Project Communities; (iii) strengthening micro-enterprises through: (1) designing a skills and knowledge transfer program, and (2) providing training in the following areas: business plan development, operations, accounting, marketing, human resources and finance; and (iv) implementing youth education and recreation programs (selected pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Project Operational Manual) to enhance learning and develop social and conflict mediation skills.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening for Urban Management and Public Safety (US\$2.69 million). This component will support institutional strengthening activities related to urban management through, *inter alia*: Carrying out capacity building activities for selected entities of the GoJ responsible for urban management through, *inter alia*: (a) providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing to identify options for low-income housing in densely populated areas, including the development of a strategy to incorporate the private sector and NGOs in low-income housing development; (b) providing equipment and technical assistance to the NLA through: (1) improving the systems to pre-check survey plans and cadastral maps for the general registration of land titles, and (2) preparing a national policy on land regularization; (c) preparing an urban renewal plan for communities in and around downtown Kingston, including actions to address poor infrastructure and housing; (d) preparing a strategy for the renewal of inner city communities considering infrastructure and housing stock; and (e) carrying out capacity building activities, as required, for governmental agencies responsible for the operation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, including: roads, water pipelines, sanitation facilities, drainage works, educational facilities, community centres, public spaces, skips and drums. This component will also support institutional strengthening activities related to public safety through, *inter alia*: carrying out capacity building activities for selected entities of the country responsible for public safety through, *inter alia*: (a) improving the

coverage, range and distribution of data collected by the Crime Observatory, including, *inter alia*: (1) expanding coverage, (2) improving the software to analyze data collected, (3) carrying out capacity building activities for staff to analyze and disseminate a greater volume of information, (4) carrying out two Victimization Surveys, and (5) updating existing community profiles through the inclusion of new data on crime and violence and outreach to communities to obtain information; (b) strengthening the governmental agencies' capacity to: (1) carry out impact evaluation and evidence-based crime and violence reduction interventions; and (2) collect public safety data; and (c) providing training to community mobilizers and para-professionals for the incorporation of evidence-based principles and approaches for the implementation of those programs that focus on key safety concerns and high -risk programs, which are indicated above under Component 2.

Component 4: Project Administration (US\$4 million). This component will support program management through *inter alia*: (a) carrying out Project audits; (b) carrying out the financial management and procurement requirements under the Project; (c) monitoring and evaluation of Project activities; (d) providing equipment and training for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU); (e) carrying out workshops and outreach activities to promote positive environmental and social behaviour related to the Project; (f) hiring an Independent Verification Agent for purposes of the provision of RB Incentives under component 1 of the project; (g) providing technical assistance to support: (i) crime and violence prevention activities under the Project; (ii) environmental and social management under the Project; and (iii) financial and procurement management under the Project; and (h) financing Operating Costs.

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be linked to activities under Component 1, Sub component (vii) - constructing community integrated spaces

OVERVIEW OF THE ICDP SAFE PASSAGE PROJECT

The ICDP Safe Passage Programme is being implemented by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund under the aegis of the Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) as part of its overall objective to improve public safety in specific communities targeted under the ICDP.

Safe Passages initiatives are focused specifically on the provision of “safe passages¹” to students as they travel along specific streets, thoroughfares and bus stops, surrounding, near or on school campuses, before the beginning of school and after dismissal. In general, it is an intervention to create safe corridors for use by pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as improve perception of safety and security.

¹ Safe passages refer to the mechanisms implemented to facilitate safe corridors for use by the student commuters in the particular vicinity. The passage is created to promote safety of students as well as to improve their sense of security during their commute to and from schools.

The communities of Maxfield Park, Denham Town, and Hannah Town will be receiving the full gamut of the intervention while, the communities of Tivoli Gardens, Wilton Gardens, York Town, Barrett Town & Granville will receive parts of the project scope. The Safe Passage Project (Safe Route to School initiative) is aimed at improving the safety of approximately 5,500 student commuters aged 3 to 29 years -attending over 15² schools - who commute to school daily along specific routes. The project is multidimensional and utilizes “Five E’s in the project methodology:

1. **Education** – teaching student, staff, service providers and residents about road safety, personal and community safety.
2. **Engineering** – improvements in the infrastructure along the Passage Route including – roads, sidewalks and drains, signs, crossings in collaboration with Ministry of Transport and Works –Road Safety Unit, Municipal Authorities and the National Works Agency (NWA).
3. **Enforcement** – Partnering with the Community Development Committee (CDC), Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Road Safety Unit and Parish Council to ensure adherence to the law.
4. **Encouragement** – Support public education and awareness of stakeholders to support behavior change.
5. **Evaluation** –Development of project Monitoring and Evaluation framework in collaboration with stakeholders.

The implementation of the Safe Passages project is intended to improve students’ perception of safety while they are utilizing routes before and after school. Studies undertaken by the Stanford and Harvard universities reported that communities with entrenched violence dynamics had significant benefits from the implementation of Safe Passages projects. Therefore, the JSIF, is seeking to provide the necessary technical and social support to enable the established of safe passages aimed at improving students’ sense of safety and security while they are traversing the designated safe passage corridors.

The urban community of Hannah Town is in down town Kingston with a population of 2,240; generally; forty seven percent (47%) of the population are females and fifty three percent (53%) are males. There are 560 dwellings (SDC, 2017) with an average household size of four (4). Sixty-nine percent (69%) of households are headed without academic qualification and sixty percent (60%) of households are headed by unemployed persons.

Hannah Town is one of eight (8) communities that has been appraised for the Safe Passage Project under the ICDP. This initiative is being considered as a part of the whole

² Chetolah Park Primary, Central Branch All Age, Denham Town Primary, St. Albans Primary, St. Anne’s Primary, Tivoli Gardens High, Maxfield Park Primary, Rousseau Primary, Girls Town PDI, Boys Town All Age, York Town Primary, Barrett Town All Age, John Rollins Success Primary, Granville All Age, Cartagena Basic School

community transformation goal, which includes JSIF's role in the Urban Redevelopment of Down Town Kingston and the existing community development initiative already under way.

ARAP Objective

The objective of this ARAP is to ensure that the ICDP Safe Passage Project is implemented with minimal displacement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) i.e. the vendors located on the sidewalk along the proposed routes, ensuring that property and livelihoods are restored to a state equal or better than pre-project conditions.

Project Description: The proposed scope of the work to be undertaken in Hannah Town is as follows:

INFRASTRUCTURAL WORKS

- Forty-Seven (47) signs (speed signs, pedestrian crossing signs, slow school ahead signs etc.)
- Five Hundred (534) metres of rehabilitated sidewalk
- Twenty-Four point Three (24.3) metres of concrete railings alongside gully
- Five Metres (5) of concrete railings along Hannah Street Bridge
- One Hundred & Sixty (160m) of Metal Sidewalk Railings
- 6 Pedestrian Crossings
- 2 sets of 3 way/4-way pedestrian crossings

Potential Impact

The rehabilitation of the sidewalk will result in the economical displacement of vendors which have constructed vending stalls (1 shop, 1 bar & a cook shop) along Upper Oxford Road. It is anticipated that the upgrading/rehabilitation of the sidewalk along the route will negatively affect the livelihoods and the vending stalls of the vendors. Based on the placement of the structures which are located on the sidewalk, it is highly likely that three (3) of the structures will be severely impacted by the proposed works for a duration of one (1) month. The rehabilitation of the sidewalk is dependent on the vendors being either relocated or permanently displaced.



Figure 1: Location of Upper Oxford Street in Hannah Town (arrows depicting location of vendors)

Alternatives:

Due to the nature of the project, there are no alternatives other than aborting the project. There are no established vending sites in Hannah Town and JSIF cannot relocate vendors to obstruct another sidewalk. However, there is a suggestion that the PAPS can be placed in the proposed William Street Park (located in Hannah Town-see map below) once rehabilitated under the Green Space Rehabilitation Project.

Mechanisms to Minimize Displacement:

The PAPs were presented with four alternatives. They are as follows:

1. Demolition and reconstruction at another location (if they can find another location to move to (one in line with KSAC rules) the JSIF will assist with relocation.
2. Demolition of all structures and compensation equal to the amount of time needed to find a new space.

3. Demolition and reconstruction in the proposed William Street Park (Green Space Project), once the park is completed, & compensation during construction period³
4. Demolition and reconstruction of a mobile unfixed cart and cash compensation for transition period



Figure 2: Map showing William Street Park

Based on the aforementioned alternatives, the mechanism to prevent displacement for this intervention will include a mixture of compensation and replacement of lost assets. Compensation will be made for wages lost during the transition period (when work will be halted due to construction and relocation) and the amount of time needed by the PAP's to find a new space. During a consultation with the PAPS they mentioned that it would take them approximately three weeks to relocate and rebuild, however another week was added to allow for unforeseen circumstances.

³ During consultations, option 3 was available which PAPs did not choose. However, more recently the JSIF and the consultant who produced the park designs became involved in a contractual legal dispute which is currently in arbitration.

Regarding the replacement of assets, if the PAPS refuse to be moved or cannot move into the park, they will be compensated for lost assets to rebuild on another location. If they can be accommodated in the park, they will not receive cash compensation for their shops/stalls, as the cost to rebuild is already built into the Green Space Project (kiosks).

Impact	Required Works	Mitigation Measures	Cash Compensation
Economic	<p>Displacement of vending stalls to make accommodation for rehabilitation sidewalk.</p> <p>Notification of vendors</p>	<p>To notify the vendors in a timely manner.</p> <p>To agree on a time frame for their removal.</p> <p>To communicate the compensation mechanism to address their loss of income and affected infrastructure.</p>	<p>Transition Period-for salaries/profits over the construction period.</p> <p>1. Vending is being valued “as is” and weekly income for the three (3) of the PAPs (shop owners) will be assessed for one month (1): the time it is estimated that PAP’s livelihood will be affected.</p>
Residential/ Social	<p>1. Demolition of three (3) vending stalls (1 stall, 1 shop & 1 cook shop) located on the sidewalk on Upper Oxford Road</p>	<p>1. Reconstruction/upgrading of (3) vending stalls (1 stall, 1 shop & 1 cook shop) shop at the William Street Park (costed under the Green Space Rehabilitation Project - William Street Park (Hannah Town))</p>	To be decided

		OR	
		2. Compensation for lost assets (vending stall, shop & cook shop)	
Social/ Environmental	Rehabilitation of Sidewalk to ensure children/pedestrians walk on the sidewalk as opposed to the road.	N/A	N/A

Survey and Baseline Socio-economic Data

The ICDP Safe Passage Project will affect the sidewalk which houses vendors that operate business (stall/bar/cookshop) on in Hannah Town. It is anticipated that only one (1) vending stall, one (1) cook shop and one (1) bar/ haberdashery shop will be impacted by the project.

Currently, there are three vendors located in the project area in Hannah Town. These vendors have different enterprises and sell the following:

- Vendor 1- Stall which sells several items to include, assorted snacks, biscuits, juices, soda, household items (matches, mosquito destroyer (repellent)). Currently, the shop is in operation for five (5) days a week during the hours of 7-10am and 2-6pm.
- Vendor 2- Shop sells alcoholic beverages, beers (Red Stripe, Guinness, Dragon Stout) spirits (J. Wray & Nephew Rum), soft drinks (Pepsi, Boom etc.), household supplies (toilet tissues, bleach, laundry detergent, cake soap, toothbrush, scotch brite) feminine products, children sandals etc. Currently, the shop is in operation seven (7) days a week at very ad-hoc hours.
- Vendor 3- Shop sells breakfast, lunch & dinner meals porridge (banana, hominy, oatmeal, plantain, cornmeal), Chicken meals, Curried Goat, Rice & Peas, Ground Provision, Ital Food. Currently, the business is in operation six (6) days a week during the hours of 10am- 6pm.

The vendors do not have any formal claims to the land, (government sidewalk), neither vendor permits. These stalls/shops have been in operation for varying number of years ranging from 3 years to 30 years and residents/vendors operate these businesses as a means of livelihood to support themselves and their families. Residents from all over the community and students attending Chetolah Park Primary, Central Branch All Age and St. Anne’s Primary as well as employees on their way to businesses along Slipe Pen Road and Downtown Kingston.

Land Information:

The land area in question is a sidewalk owned by the government.

Entitlements Matrix

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
The physical structure that will be moved for the rehabilitation of the sidewalk.	Displacement: All Listed vendors will be totally displaced.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name removed for confidentiality 2. Name removed for confidentiality 3. Name removed for confidentiality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Cash compensation for 1 month of potential earnings. The compensation amount was calculated during consultations with the PAPS where the PAPS outlined the amount of time needed to find a new location. 5. Cash compensation for physical structure

PAPs FOR COMPENSATION		
Name	Nature of Displacement	Mechanism for Payment
Name removed for confidentiality	Economic – Owner of Stall	All compensation payments will be made out to each individual PAP. The transition payment will include would be profit for owners.
Name removed for confidentiality	Economic – Owner of Stall	

Name removed for confidentiality	Economic – Owner of Stall
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Eligibility

Displaced persons are Project Affected Persons who are impacted by the rehabilitation/construction of the sidewalk on Upper Oxford Street which results in the loss of all their assets temporarily or permanently to include land, housing, other structures, businesses, crops/trees or other types of assets.

Eligibility for resettlement assistance under this project will be determined by the following:

- The project cutoff date was December 7, 2018.
- Located on Upper Oxford Street
- Extent of impact i.e. asset lost due to displacement
- Ownership of structures
- Ownership of businesses
- The sidewalk was not cordoned off as it serves as public infrastructure (sidewalk). Additionally, based on culture, the erecting of a sign will only serve to attract other residents seeking to benefit from the project. However, photos were taken, and the vendors were notified of the project cutoff date during the final consultations⁴.

Additionally, the Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix will also serve as a guide.

Valuation and Compensation

- The PAPS decided on option 2; to demolish and receive compensation based on time lost and the cost to rebuild a structure at today’s market rate. Please see the following table:

Name of PAP	⁵Cost to Build -original construction cost	Cost to Rebuild at Equal or Greater Value
Name removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality
Name removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality

⁴ See final consultation documents in Annex 1

⁵ Original Construction Cost & Cost to Rebuild were intentionally removed. This information can be found in the project files.

Name removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality	Cost removed for confidentiality
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- Compensation was calculated based on average daily profit and the number of days of work in each week

Resettlement Costs

The scope of resettlement activities and the related costs at Safe Passages Project (Hannah Town) are outlined in the table below:

ACTIVITY	COSTS
COMPENSATION	
Transition Period (Where the operation of the shops/stalls will be halted. PAPS have indicated that they will need approximately a month to relocate and rebuild at another location. During a consultation with the PAPS they mentioned that it would take them approximately three weeks to relocate and rebuild, however another week was added to allow for unforeseen circumstances. Transition payments will include would be owner profit.	Cost removed for confidentiality A breakdown of how much each owner will be paid is outlined in Annex 2.
Contingency	** Under GoJ guidelines contracts are not prepared with contingency funds however should the resettlement component require additional funds, mechanisms are in place to request same from the GoJ.
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Demolish and rebuild existing small shop belonging to Vendor 1 ⁶ ;	Cost removed for confidentiality
Demolish and rebuild existing wooden shop structure belonging to Vendor 2;	Cost removed for confidentiality
Demolish and rebuild existing wooden cook shop belonging to Vendor 3;	Cost removed for confidentiality
TOTAL	

⁶ Name removed for confidentiality

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT / CONSULTATIONS WITH DISPLACED PERSON

A JSIF team comprising of a Social Officer (SO) and a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, has had three consultations/discussions with the PAPs as it relates to the nature of the intervention. During the first consultations/discussions, the proposed project scope was discussed in detail as well as the mechanisms in place to safeguard the PAPs. The PAPs were asked to answer the questions from the questionnaire and to ensure they raise any questions or concerns.

A second consultation was held with the PAPs to ascertain signatures and to confirm that the PAPs were willing to relocate into the William Street Park⁷ but during the discussion, the PAPs expressed apprehension about moving to that location. They both mentioned that at times, violent flare-ups may occur and they would rather operate their businesses closer to their homes. The PAPs were adamant that because of animosity and conflicts amongst different community areas, they are weary of traversing to other sections of Hannah Town. In addition, they feared that the vendors located on William Street who operate near to the park may become territorial which could lead to conflict. *(One of the PAPs was not available for discussion)* The PAPs decided that it would be in their best interest to receive compensation for their assets lost. They asked for some time to decide if they would rather JSIF rebuild a mobile shop, rather than building a stationary shop at another location.

On the third visit, payment was discussed and the period they will be out of work. It was emphasized to the PAPs that payment/compensation is just for the period they will be out of work.

As stated previously, the following alternatives were presented to the vendors concerning the affected structures based on the rehabilitation of the sidewalk associated with the Safe Passage Project (Hannah Town):

- (i) Demolition and reconstruction at another location (if they can find another location to move to (one in line with KSAC rules) the JSIF will assist with relocation.
- (ii) Demolition of all structures and compensation equal to the amount of time to find a new space
- (iii) Demolition and reconstruction in the William Street Park once the park is completed, & compensation during construction period
- (iv) Demolition and reconstruction of a mobile unfixed cart and cash compensation for transition period

These alternatives were presented to:

⁷ During consultations, the PAPs indicated that they did not want option 3, to move into the William Street Park, for the reasons detailed in the text. However, it is important to note that the JSIF and the consultant who produced the park designs are currently in a contractual legal dispute and are awaiting a decision on the way forward.

1. PAP 1
2. PAP 2
3. PAP 3

Option 2 was chosen by all of the PAPs. When asked to elaborate why they chose Option 2, all three PAPs, shared the same sentiments, it was mentioned that:

- They do not want to relocate far away from their homes due to fear of violence etc. and also lose their customer base which they have built over the years. (*Response to option 1*).
- They are fearful that other vendors who are closer to the park will become enraged to see them moving into the park. It was mentioned to them that JSIF cannot relocate the other vendors because they are not affected by a project. The PAPS mentioned that while they understand, they know based on community dynamics it would cause a conflict. Secondly, PAP 1 mentioned that due to her age, it would be difficult for her to travel to the park and back home daily. (response to Option 3)
- The PAPS welcomed the development of the park, but preferred option 2 stating that they would rather to be compensated and rebuild the structure where they live.

The vendors have expressed a willingness to cooperate with the agreement that all mitigation activities will be carried out to prevent issues post project. The main issues raised by the PAP's include:

- Q. Will they be paid, prior to the start of the works?
- R. The PAP's were advised that as per World Bank resettlement guidelines, it is mandatory that PAPs are paid prior to the start.
- Q. Are they allowed to salvage the material or will JSIF take it away?
- R. They were advised that as per World Bank resettlement guidelines, they are indeed allowed to salvage and will still be compensated for their shops at market value rate.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

For each community project, information on land requirements and the means of obtaining any land required by a project component will be recorded in the MIS for different stages of the project cycle:

Project Cycle	Data for MIS
Project Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated need for land for specific investment components, • means of obtaining such land (donation, govt. land, purchase, land acquisition), • scale of resettlement, if any. • Amount and description of land donated • Approval, • Rejection (> 10 families to be resettled)
Project Concept Development and JSIF Technical & Social Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultations (date, # of participants including potential PAPs, issues), • Documentation provided on voluntary land donations and transfer of unused government land.
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	Data from census with inventory of assets lost by PAPs, entitlements, and socio-economic data, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates of receipt, review, and approval by JSIF of ARAP • Dates of submission and approval by Bank of ARAP • Date of disclosure of ARAP
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of compensation and rehabilitation entitlements as per ARAP • Data on grievance redress
Post Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation including assessment of economic rehabilitation/ income restoration • Record results of resettlement in MIS

GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

Resolution of different types of grievances regarding resettlement will be attempted at different levels:

Solutions to grievances related to land acquisition impacts will be pursued at the community level with PAPs with facilitation by JSIF and together with design consultants in order to find technical solutions that avoid or further minimize the need for further and acquisition.

Solutions to grievances related to compensation amounts, delays in compensation payments or provision of different types of resettlement assistance will be pursued directly by the designated land acquisition and resettlement staff in JSIF through liaison with the relevant actors.

Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

Arbitration will be done by appropriate local institutions such as the Justice of the Peace, Community Works Coordinator, and the Dispute Resolution Foundation (which is a Government supported NGO with links to the courts. The courts do refer cases to the Foundation for arbitration as a measure to seek a faster resolution to disputes. This would not prevent the parties to the dispute from taking the matter to the court if a compromise cannot be reached).

Any grievances arising should be recorded and reported on in the JSIF MIS. This should include details on the date of the dispute, the nature of the dispute and how it was resolved. Complaints can be communicated by calling the office and reporting to the assigned project officer or project manager. Additionally, the representatives of line ministries of other partnering government agencies can communicate grievances on behalf of PAPs to JSIF. Additionally, PAPs have the option to email or write grievances. Complaints will be noted in a grievance log with a response time between 1 and 4 weeks depending on the complexity of the issue.

JSIF's land acquisition and resettlement staff will ensure that community members and in particular PAPs are informed about the avenues for grievance redress and will maintain a record of grievances received using a grievance log which will later be transferred to the GRM, and the result of attempts to resolve these. This information will be entered into the JSIF Management Information System (MIS) and be included in the regular progress reporting.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	Person Responsible	Timeline
Acknowledgment of complaint	Social Officer (S.O.)	2 days
Investigation of complaint	Social Officer (S.O.), Environmental Officer (E.O.)	1 – 2 weeks

	& Technical Officer (T.O.)	
Determination (and approval) of appropriate solution/response	General Manager (G.M.) Social Development Manager (S.D.M), Project Manager (P.M.	1- 2 weeks
Engagement of PAPs and agreement of response strategy and appeals mechanism	Social Officer S.O.), Social Development Manager (S.D.M), Project Manager (P.M.	1- 2 weeks
Resolution of issue	Social Officer (S.O.)	2- 4 weeks
Acknowledgement of appeals by aggrieved party (where solutions are not satisfactory)	Social Officer S.O.	1- 2 weeks
Activate arbitration mechanisms	Legal & P.M.	2- 4 weeks
Resolution of issue	S.O., Legal & P.M.	1 – 3 weeks
Updating of Grievance Log	S.O.	Ongoing

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This resettlement mechanism is guided by two pieces of legislations:

1. 1962 Constitution of Jamaica contains a chapter which addresses Protection of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of an individual. Section 18 Chapter III determines that no property shall be compulsorily taken into possession and no interest in or right over property shall be compulsorily acquired except under a law that: i) prescribes principles and manner in which compensation is determined and given ii) provides right of access to a court to determine questions of rights, entitlements and compensation.⁸
2. Land Acquisition Act of 1974. The JSIF RPF outlines a summary of Land Acquisition procedures and principles allowed under this legislation as well as the Gap filling measures through the RPF.

⁸ JSIF Resettlement Policy Framework

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutional framework to be used to support the resettlement activities includes agencies and policies in government as well as the donors.

The agencies that will be involved are the World Bank, Kingston & St. Andrew Municipal Corporation, and Jamaica Social Investment Fund.

AGENCY	ROLE IN RESETTLEMENT	POLICIES
Kingston & St. Andrew Municipal Corporation	Provision of No Objection Letter for park construction.	
Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Manage the resettlement issues on the project and ensure all guidelines outlined in the Safeguard Policies / Environment and Social Standards are adhered to, implementation and M&E of ARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
	Team Lead – Loy Malcolm	
	Risk Reduction Component Lead – Dale Colquhoun	
	Resettlement Safeguards –Daintyann Barrett, DVRP Shunelle Nevers, ICDP	
	Environmental Safeguards – Milton Clarke/Stacey-Anne Preston	
World Bank	Approval of Resettlement Plan	Environmental and Social Standards

ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The EO with responsibility for resettlement will ensure that the relocation process i.e. from removal of property from the structure to the demolition is a smooth one and occurs in accordance with the ARAP as developed. The Social Officer will ensure that any issues that arise or are presented to them by the owner of the property is recorded and settled in accordance with JSIF’s grievance guidelines and the LARPF. They will also ensure that the EO is kept informed and written reports sent for placement on the LARPF files (Fund Manager).

Removal and subsequent compensation will be made in a timely manner to facilitate the physical start time of the infrastructure works, as well as minimizing the level of discomfort that the affected person will encounter.

The following information will be noted and recorded on Fund Manager:

- Census Data
- Dates of all stages of ARAP approval i.e. JSIF and Bank
- Date of disclosure of ARAP
- Grievances, issues, resolution etc.
- Compensation paid

ARAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsible	Timeline	Cost
Social Sensitization and Survey with Cutoff date of December 7 , 2018	SO	November-December 2018	N/A
Develop ARAP	EO/SO	December 2018-March 2019	N/A
Review ARAP	PM	March-April 2019	N/A
Submit to WB for approval	PM	March-May 2019	N/A
Consultation and Disclosure of ARAP.	SO	December 2018-May 2019	N/A ..0852
Project Approval	PM	November 2017	N/A
Gain buy-in	SO	November-December 7, 2018	N/A
Procurement	PO	May-June 2019	N/A
Compensation presented	SO	May – June 2019	
Demolition	Residents/Vendors	June 2019	N/A
Rehabilitation Sidewalk	Contractor	June 2019	N/A

PE – Project Engineer
 PM – Project Manager
 EO – Environmental Officer
 SO – Social Officer
 GM- General Manager
 SDM- Social Development Manager

ANNEX⁹: 1 – REPORT ON CONSULTATIONS WITH PAPS¹⁰

REMOVED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

⁹ Photos of the PAPS were removed and can be found in the project files

¹⁰ Summary of consultation pages were intentionally left blank and can be found in the project files.

ANNEX: 2 Compensation¹¹

REMOVED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

¹¹ Summary of compensation pages were intentionally left blank and can be found in the project files

ANNEX 2: Grievance Redress Log (Indicative format; currently in Software Development)

Notes:

- 1 Complainants should be provided with acknowledgement of grievance within 2-7 days from the date of receipt
- 2 Expected time of redress should be entered in this register.
- 3 Records of Grievances should always be entered in the GR Register and updated as needed, until the grievance is settled.
- 4 Grievances should normally be settled within 3 weeks of initial receipt. If not, reasons for delay should be communicated to the complainant and entered in the Register.

GRIEVANCE DETAILS

Claim Number	Date Complaint Received	Name & Contact Information of Person Making Complaint	Date of Acknowledgement of Receipt of Complaint (informing complainant of response time) / Response to Complaint for Simple Issues	Actions Taken to Resolve Complaint	How Complaint Resolved	Date Complaint Resolved	If Not Resolved, Date Sent for Appeal	Status of Appeal	Date Resolved

ANNEX 3: Cost breakdown of Monthly Earnings¹²

REMOVED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

¹² Summary of the cost breakdown of monthly earnings pages were intentionally left blank and can be found in the project files.