

Jamaica Social Investment Fund

**Jamaica Disaster
Vulnerability Reduction
Project (JDVRP)**

**Abbreviated Resettlement
Action Plan (A-RAP)**

CHURCH PEN 2

September 11, 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 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**” means PAPs who are forced to relocate from their previous location because (i) all of their land or buildings are acquired for a community project, or (ii) because the amount of land or buildings acquired renders the remaining portion economically unviable or uninhabitable.
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 the people directly affected by land acquisition for a community project through loss of part or all of their assets whether temporarily or permanently including land, houses, other structures, businesses, crops/trees, or other types of assets.
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 for a two month 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

JAMAICA DISASTER VULNERABILITY REDUCTION PROJECT (JDVRP)

Past disaster events have physically impacted Jamaica's national infrastructure, some of which include flooding, landslides and storm surge. Addressing the undermining of primary roads, bridges and drainage networks is key in protecting the communities located in these areas, the users of the infrastructure as well as reducing the overall economic impact on the country's economy. In response to this the, Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (JDVRP) was designed with the objective 'to enhance Jamaica's resilience to disaster and climate change risk.' The project is financed by a US\$ 30m loan funded by the World Bank.

The JDVRP is structured into four (4) components, outlined below.

Component 1 – Technical Assistance for Improved Disaster and Climate Resilience (US\$ 3.815M). This component will support the generation and collection of targeted hazard and risk information, its analysis and use in monitoring systems and decision making. This component will finance the following activities: (i) equipment and facilities to strengthen the seismic monitoring network; (ii) the establishment of a National Risk Information Platform and Coastal Risk Atlas; (iii) multi-hazard risk assessments for coastal areas, including ecosystems-based analyses and micro zonation studies; and (iv) a training program to support the implementation of the National Building Code.

Component 2: Risk Reduction (US\$23.61M). This includes the retrofitting or construction of key assets in response to the severe impacts from major disasters. This component will finance structural mitigation measures. The sub-components and activities to be financed under this component are:

- (i) Retrofitting, construction and/or rehabilitation of national and sub-national priority infrastructure (bridges and urban drainage);
- (ii) Retrofitting, construction and/or rehabilitation of critical public facilities (schools and fire stations)
- (iii) Establishing or improving coastal protection measures.

Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0M). The proposed operation will include a contingent 'zero component', which in the event of a disaster caused by a natural hazard would enable the Government to quickly reallocate Project funds to disaster response and recovery purposes under streamlined procedures. This Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) will support Jamaica's emergency preparedness and response capacity to the impact of natural hazards, including financing of post-disaster critical emergency goods or emergency recovery and associated services, as well as targeted provision of post-disaster Social Safety Net (SSN) support to affected households and individuals. Following an adverse natural event, the Government's declaration of disaster in accordance with national law, and subject to the Bank's activation policy, the contingent component would be triggered.

Component 4: Project Administration (US\$2.5M). This component will finance costs associated with program management, including Project related audits, monitoring, mid-term

and end-of-project evaluation, equipment and training to strengthen the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), as well as individual consultants, motor vehicle and operating costs. The component will also finance the core professional and technical staff for Project management, including a Program Manager, Supervision Engineers and specialists in the areas of disaster risk management, safeguards compliance, finance, procurement and related Project management areas. Core staff will be recruited on time-bound basis.

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be linked to activities under Component 2, Sub component (i) - Retrofitting, construction and/or rehabilitation of national and sub-national priority infrastructure (bridges and urban drainage).

- **National Bridges:** The Old Harbour area is the largest fishing community in Jamaica and also one of the most rapidly growing populations outside of Kingston. The town connects Kingston and Spanish Town, the two largest cities in southern Jamaica by a four-lane highway and the Old Harbour Road. There are over 15,000 vehicles that travel the Old Harbour Road every day and some sections of the road are in poor condition; only permitting single lane traffic, no pedestrian walkways, and suffer frequent flooding. The Project will be targeting three bridges located along this road: Old Harbour/ Myton Gully Bridge, Church Pen 1 Bridge and Church Pen 2 Bridge. The proposed bridge infrastructure meets the criteria for readiness as designs have already been prepared. Equally, the criteria for selection identified by the GoJ included traffic volume, structural integrity, and socio-economic impact.
- **Urban Drainage:** The anticipated higher frequency and intensity of rainfall events has the risk of overburdening urban drainage systems, leading to increased flooding, economic disruption and health risks to urban residents. The Comprehensive Drainage and Flood Control Report identifies historical extent, context and potential causes of localized flooding throughout Jamaica's drainage system. The areas the Report prioritizes include: i) number of buildings impacted by flooding; ii) number of persons indirectly impacted by flooding; and iii) severity of flooding. The Report dually conducts a rainfall analysis and the design frequency of the drainage systems, which includes the hydraulic capacity. The Big Pond/Myton Gully in Old Harbour, St. Catherine urban drainage network, assessed in the Report, will have interventions financed under the Project. The location is highly susceptible to flooding and is connected to the three bridges also targeted for civil works under this Project.

OVERVIEW OF THE CHURCH PEN PROJECT

The district of Church Pen is located in Old Harbour, St. Catherine and has been appraised for drainage improvement works under the JDVRP project. The drainage improvement is considered based on the extent of flooding that occurs in the community. Further the Old Harbour Community is the fastest growing residential area with multiple housing developments and businesses established over the last decade. This has had implications on the drainage patterns in the area and now requires an upgrade to the infrastructures. Overall, two bridges will be upgraded, Church Pen 1 and Church Pen 2, this resettlement plans speaks to the issues at Church Pen 2.

ARAP Objective

The objective of this ARAP is to ensure that the Church Pen Drainage improvement project is implemented with minimal displacement of project affected persons, 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 for the upgrading of the bridge is:

1. Demolish existing block wall fence to erect temporary bridge (front of property)
2. Demolish existing concrete pipes – 10m
3. Demolish existing barbed wire fence (front of farm) - 50m
4. Demolish existing masonry walls - 10m
5. Uproot existing fruit trees- 5
6. Construction detour road - 1200m²
7. Construction of new culvert. – 28m
8. Construction of a mass concrete wing wall. – 20m³
9. Construction of earth mound
10. Construction of Reno Mattress - 36m³
11. Re-instatement of barbed wire fence - 50m
12. Construction of gabion basket - 17m³*
13. Construction earth drain - 1645m³*
14. Construction of footbridge – 1*

* *These works will take place on the property of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) towards reducing the risk for flooding downstream.

Potential Impact

The upgrading of the bridge will result in the economic (livelihood) impacts on the adjoining property at the bridge in Church Pen 2 (close to the Mosque) Old Harbour. It is anticipated that the upgraded culverts will increase the volume of water that flows unto the adjoining farm, and there is no adequate drainage structure in place (on property) to mitigate flooding. The natural flow of the surface water is through the farm, and therefore upgrading the culvert will cause flooding of animal enclosures and other buildings on the property if risk reduction measures are not implemented. This water channel flows through the farm unto other properties that are currently not occupied and continues out to Highway 2000.

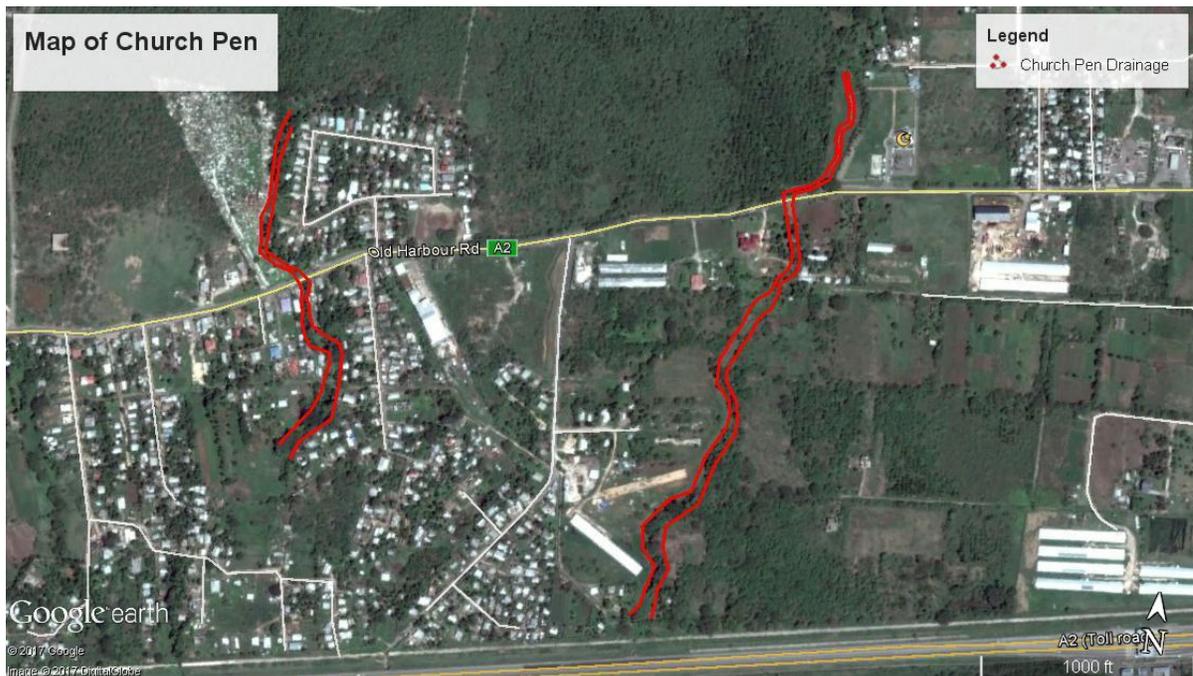


Figure 1: WATER COURSE AT CHURCH PEN BRIDGES 1 (LEFT) AND 2 (RIGHT)

Alternatives:

Due to the natural flow of the water through the residential property of this family, there is no alternative other than aborting the project.

Mechanisms to Minimize Displacement

Impact	Required Works	Mitigation Measures	Cash Compensation
Economic	Removal of fruit trees on the farm (that are on the banks of the channel) in order to facilitate works on the property	None	Crops will be valued based on replacement of mature trees plus any lost yield over a 6 months period and PAPs compensated.

Residential/ Social	Demolition of existing wire fence at the front of the premises to erect temporary bridge for traffic flow. ** The family was undergoing renovations of the premises prior to our team engaging them and indicated plans to install a wall at the gate.	Reconstruction of wire fencing. **PAPs will be informed that any construction after the cut of date is not eligible for compensation. They will be requested to delay construction until after civil works.	Not required
Social/Environmental	Upgrading of culverts to prevent flooding of roadways which will increase the volume of water that runs onto the adjoining property and is likely to cause flooding.	Installation of Earth Drains, gabion baskets and footbridge mentioned above to meet the expected volume of water	Not Required

Survey and Baseline Socio-economic Data

The Church Pen Bridge 2 Drainage Improvement project will affect the adjoining premises which has a house to the extreme left of the property and a large commercial farm to the right. It is anticipated that the project will affect the existing fence at the front of the property (near the culvert) and some agricultural produce on the farm. Regarding public infrastructures, one electrical light post will be impacted as based on its current location it will be in the middle of the detour road that will be constructed during works. A relocation will be required as part of the contractor’s scope in collaboration with the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPSCo).

The land is privately owned NAME REMOVED however NAME REMOVED maintains oversight of the property as NAME REMOVED resides overseas. The Land Owner is 60 years old and has given permission to NAME REMOVED (her son) to construct and operate a farming business on the property.

The farm is managed by NAME REMOVED a registered farmer with the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), and has been in operation since February 2000. The Farm Manager practices mixed farming producing crops (bananas), poultry, and livestock (goats and pigs). This business is the means of livelihood for the family. The residents reported that goods are sold to market vendors and large companies such as Grace Kennedy Limited. The crops and animals of the farm manager will **NOT** be impacted by the project as they are outside of the project area. Access to his farm will however be impacted since the drain runs through the middle of the property, and the makeshift bridge that the family built (to link the farm with the residential portion of the land) will be temporarily removed to facilitate cleaning of the drain.

The agricultural produce on the property that is likely to be impacted are the ackees, lime and coconut trees for which the land owner has responsibility. These crops were planted by her and do not form apart of farm managers produce. The trees are on the banks of the drain and are likely to be removed during the clearing of the earthen channel.

Aside from the fruit trees that will be removed there is no other anticipated economic impact of the project to the farm

Land Information:

The land area in question is on a privately owned parcel (Vol:Folio 1103:31). The property is owned by NAME REMOVED.

The only public land in close proximity to the project site is the existing narrow roadway (main road to access the main towns of Old Harbour, Spanish Town and Kingston) and sidewalks. There is no space to facilitate squatting by other residents.

Entitlements Matrix

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION/ ENTITLEMENT
AGRICULTURAL LAND Fruit Trees	No displacement: <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50% of land holding affected, <input type="checkbox"/> The remaining land remains economically viable	Title holders (The trees affected are not the agricultural produce of the farm manager, but the fruit trees planted by the property owner many years ago)	Cash compensation for crops valued based on replacement of mature trees plus any lost yield over a 6 months period
Access to farm property	No displacement: •Less than 50% of land holding affected, •The remaining land remains economically viable	NAMES REMOVED	Contractor will be required to ensure access to the two sections of the property are maintained during works. This will be done through the installation of a temporary footbridge.
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES Wire/concrete fence	No Displacement: Structure partially affected but the remaining structure remains viable for continued use	Owners NAMES REMOVED	Replacement of structure after completion of works on the culvert

PAPs FOR COMPENSATION

Name	Nature of Displacement	Mechanism for Payment
NAMES REMOVED.	Economic – Land Owners	One lumpsum payment will be made to the property owner who is left in charge of the property since the other property owner (her daughter) resides overseas. See annex 3 where permission was granted to Ms. Samuels to make decisions on how payments are to be done.

Eligibility

Displaced persons are Project Affected Persons who are impacted by land acquisition, which results in the loss of part or all of 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 November 1, 2017.
- Location/ proximity to project site
- Extent of impact i.e. asset lost due to land acquisition
- The property was not cordoned off as there was no other land available to facilitate squatting, the only available public land is the main road which is unable to accommodate this. Additionally, based on culture, the erecting of a sign will only serve to attract other residents seeking to benefit from the project.

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

Valuation and Compensation

Methodology for valuation

- Infrastructure: The existing structures that will be affected by the project were valued based on location, state of the structure, size, quality of material and workmanship. The JSIF maintains a Cost Database which reflects current market rates for works items.
- Crops/ Trees: The agricultural assets that are lost are valued by the National Fruit Tree Crop Project at the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and is calculated based on the cost to replace the tree (whether young or mature) and the yield over a six (6) month period.

The payment provided is to purchase new trees (replacement) at the same maturity of the existing trees. Additional funds were also allocated (for a period of 6 months) to cover any revenue lost during the period when the trees re-acclimatize to the new environment. Ideally the trees will continue to produce fruit within the normal seasons.

See below how the figures were calculated: (# of trees × replacement cost) + (6 months × yield per month)

REMOVED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY PURPOSES

See resettlement cost below.

Resettlement Costs

The scope of resettlement activities and the related costs at Church Pen 2 are outlined in the table below:

ACTIVITY	COSTS
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Relocation of electrical light post	This is considered a works cost as it is impacted by the actual works and is on the roadway and not the farm property.
Reinstallation of the gate	This is considered a works cost as the gate is moved only to temporarily allow access and the same fence will be reinstalled after completion by the contractor.
COMPENSATION	
For Fruit Trees that will be lost based on drainage works: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 ackee trees• 4 coconut trees• 1 Lime tree	AMOUNT REMOVED
TOTAL	AMOUNT REMOVED

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT / CONSULTATIONS WITH DISPLACED PERSON

JSIF Social Officers (SOs) have had a number of discussions with the PAPs as it relates to the nature of the interventions. These were done as part of the regular JSIF project appraisal process. Site visits were conducted, and walkthroughs done to identify and discuss risks and intentions to mitigate.

Discussions were held with Land Owner and Farm Manager about the nature of the project and the likely impact it would have on their property. Since One property owner resides overseas, she was not a part of the on the ground consultation however she gave permission to the family representative to consult with JSIF on her behalf concerning the project. The family accompanied JSIF team members to different areas on the project site to discuss how works would be done to prevent any damage or loss to animal enclosures, crops and irrigation lines.

The family has expressed a willingness to cooperate with the agreement that all mitigation activities will be carried out to prevent issues post project. The issues raised by the family include:

1. The likely increase in the volume of water on their property post the expansion of the culvert and what mechanisms will be put in place to prevent flooding of animal

- enclosures. The family was advised that the existing earth drain will be widened, and additional depth added to enable it to carry the increased water. Additionally, the channel will be cleared all the way down stream to ensure water flows freely off their property. As is customary the local Parish Council will continue with the periodic cleaning of the drain.
2. What considerations will be given to ensure the irrigation line is not damaged during the cleaning of the drains? Backhoe operator will be sensitized of the location of the exiting line to avoid damaging during cleaning. Backhoe will operate from the bank of the channel and therefore once the line is marked the operator can clean around it.
 3. Whether the fence will be replaced after construction? Yes, the fence will be moved only to accommodate access of equipment and for the temporary detour road. It will be replaced immediately after construction.
 4. Whether the crops will be protected from theft during works given the close proximity to the road? Yes. It is only the section of the fence to the residential side of the property that will be removed. The sections around the farming sections will remain intact.
 5. Whether compensation will be considered for the fruit trees that will be lost. Yes. The amount payable will be determined based on consultation with the National Fruit Tree Project at RADA.

The concerns were taken into consideration and the project design and the related BQs were updated to reflect the required infrastructures that prevent flooding of their property. A line item was added to the resettlement budget for the replacement of the fence and compensation for the fruit trees that will be lost. Additionally, the technical team will have preliminary discussions with contractor/ supervisors regarding the securing of the farm and irrigation lines during works.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

For each community project, information on land requirements and the means of obtaining any land required by a particular 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultations (date, # of participants including potential PAPs, issues),

JSIF Technical & Social Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation provided on voluntary land donations and transfer of unused government land.
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	<p>Data from census with inventory of assets lost by PAPs, entitlements, and socio-economic data,</p> <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 2 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, 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	Timeline
Acknowledgment of complaint	2 days
Investigation of complaint	1 – 2 weeks
Determination (and approval) of appropriate solution/response	1- 2 weeks
Engagement of PAPs and agreement of response strategy and appeals mechanism	1- 2 weeks
Resolution of issue	2- 4 weeks
Acknowledgement of appeals by aggrieved party (where solutions are not satisfactory)	1- 2 weeks
Activate arbitration mechanisms	2- 4 weeks
Resolution of issue	1 – 3 weeks
Updating of Grievance Log	Ongoing

PAPs were informed where to make complaints through during consultations and a sign was placed at the site location. PAPs were informed that they can make complaints using the following channels:

Social Media: Facebook: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF); Instagram: @jsifja,
JSIF website: www.jsif.org **Email:** info@jsif.org
Contact number: Phone: 876-968-4545, 876- 926-6238
Address: Ground Floor- The Dorchester Apartment Complex, 11 Oxford Road, Kingston 5.

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.¹

¹ JSIF Resettlement Policy Framework

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.

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, National Works Agency, Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and Jamaica Social Investment Fund.

AGENCY	ROLE IN RESETTLEMENT	POLICIES
National Works Agency	Provision of designs which include risk reduction activities for project affected person and the supervision of works.	
Rural Agricultural Development Authority	The provision of farm gate prices for crops likely to be lost due to project activities to guide compensation payments.	
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.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
	Team Lead – Loy Malcolm	
	Risk Reduction Component Lead Rudyard Williams	
	Resettlement Safeguards – Daintyann Barrett-Smith	
	Environmental Safeguards – Milton Clarke/Stacey Preston	
World Bank	Approval of Resettlement Plan	World Bank – PO 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

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 owners 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 October 12, 2017	SO	August 2017	N/A
Finalize Designs	PE	November 2017	
Develop ARAP	SO	November 2017	N/A
Review ARAP	PM	November 2017	N/A
Consultation and Gain buy-in	SO	March - July 2018	N/A
Submit Draft to WB for approval	PM	July 2018	N/A
JSIF Approval (Bid Evaluation Committee)	PM	July 2018	N/A
Procurement & Contracting	CO	March - July 2018	N/A
Start works	Contractor	October 2018 (A letter of Authorization was given by the family representative to start works in September 2018. (Annex 5)	N/A
Removal of fence	Contractor	October 2018	N/A
Relocation of electrical light post	Contractor	November 2018	N/A

Compensation presented	SO	June 2019 There was constant back and forth between JSIF and the Family for over a year attempting to get the documents signed, because one of the property owners resides overseas. A letter of authorization to proceed was sent by the family (see annex 5) and it was on this basis that works commenced before the ARAP and the associated Acquisition and Resettlement Agreement were signed. The compensation for the payment of the trees was available from the onset of the project, however payment was made in June 2019 when the parties signed the documents. The trees have not yet been removed.	\$ 85,452.00
Removal of Trees	Contractor	September 2019	N/A
Disclosure of ARAP.	SO	September 2019	N/A

PE – Project Engineer
PM – Project Manager
EO – Environmental Officer
SO – Social Officer

IMAGES HAVE BEEN REMOVED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY PURPOSES.

Figure 1: Culvert at Church Pen Bridge 2 leading into natural earthen channel on farm

Figure 2: Culvert at Church Pen Bridge and earthen channel downstream

Figure 3: Animal enclosures that are flooded during heavy rainfall (Residents report that the water covers the white marks on the trees and animals have to be released to prevent drowning.

Figure 4: Trees on the farm and along the earth channel that are likely to be impacted by drainage works

ANNEXES

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ANNEX: 1 – Three (3) consultations with PAPs regarding the works to be undertaken, likely impact and proposed mitigation measures.

ANNEX 2: Letter from Land Owners regarding execution of the project and appointment of Farm Manager

ANNEX 3: Letter from Family Appointing Family Representative to facilitate all discussions on their behalf.

ANNEX 5: Letter of Instruction from the Family Representative to JSIF to proceed with the works, due to delays in signing of the agreement by one property owner.

ANNEX 4: Grievance Redress Log

Grievances are to be reported to the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) via any of the listed channels:

Social Media: Facebook: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF); Instagram: @jsifja,

JSIF website: www.jsif.org **Email:** info@jsif.org

Contact number: Phone: 876-968-4545, 876- 926-6238

Address: Ground Floor- The Dorchester Apartment Complex, 11 Oxford Road, Kingston 5.

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.

Name of Officer Receiving Complaints:

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

