



Old Fort Craft Market Rehabilitation Project

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

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The Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II)**

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“Craft traders” refers to the members of the Old Fort Craft Traders Association Limited who ply their wares at the craft market.

“Census” means the head count of the persons who may be impacted by project activities.

“Sub project” means a specific community infrastructure investment activity, which may comprise several sub-components, carried out with funding from JSIF.

“Compensation” means the reparation at replacement cost as determined by JSIF’s Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework in exchange for assets acquired by a community project (land, buildings, or other assets). Compensation shall be provided **before** assets acquired under eminent domain are taken into possession (Section IV, JSIF Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework). Compensation will be paid for **crops and trees** (including nonfruit trees) affected by permanent or temporary land acquisition (JSIF Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework).

“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.

“Eminent Domain” means the right of the state to acquire land for a public purpose using its sovereign power.

“Entitlement” refers to compensation and rehabilitation assistance applies not only to legal owners (or persons with a contractual relation to the owner deriving a profit from the land/asset), but also to tenants/leaseholders who use a land/house as residence and squatters without title or lease (who were occupants at the time of the survey) (Section X, JSIF Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework).

“Grievance redress” refers to the series of options available for addressing disagreement that may be pursued at different levels before the matter is taken to the Court (Section IX, JSIF Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework).

“Inventory of Assets” means a complete listing and description of all assets that will be acquired under a specific community project.

“Land Acquisition” means the process of acquiring land for a community project under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.

“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.

“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 arising from displacement, to improve or at least restore their income levels and standard of living to pre-project levels.

“St. James Municipal Corporation” The St. James Municipal Corporation (StJMC) is charged with the orderly and sustainable development of the City of Montego Bay and the parish overall. The corporation regulates the laws of the parish and oversees the management of public infrastructure to include the Charles Gordon Market, Montego Bay Civic Centre, William Street Fruit Market, Jarrett Park Sporting Facility, Montego Bay Sports Complex, the Old Hospital Park, the Creek Dome as well as the Old Fort and Harbour Street Craft Markets.

1. Background

The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) is an autonomous government company established in December 1996 as a component of the Government of Jamaica's strategy to reduce poverty under its National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP). JSIF invests in community-based projects to empower communities and build social capital and is a demand-driven financial intermediary. The JSIF promotes, appraises, finances, and supervises sub-projects in:

- **Social Infrastructure** (including the rehabilitation, expansion, construction & equipping of facilities - schools, health centres, homes for the elderly and persons with disabilities, infirmaries, community centres - and the construction and rehabilitation of public sanitary conveniences, drains, canals, and community-based water systems).
- **Economic Infrastructure** (including the rehabilitation and upgrading of parochial, feeder and urban access roads, and the construction and rehabilitation of community-based agro-processing facilities).
- **Social Services** (including assistance to programmes offering services in career guidance and job placement, counselling, parenting and family life education, and skills training to the un/under employed and persons with disabilities).
- **Organisational Strengthening** (including technical assistance and training for community-based organisations to assist them in developing and managing community-based projects and organisations, to governmental and non-governmental institutions in participatory project cycle management. Improving the support that they can provide to communities in managing community development initiatives.)

JSIF is also responsible for the implementation of the Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II).

1.1. *Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II)*

The project development objective of the Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II) is to enhance access to markets and to climate-resilient approaches for targeted beneficiaries. This new project will focus on strengthening value chains and the development of tourism clusters with an emphasis on the linkages between producers/service providers and buyers to improve economies of scale for small agricultural and tourism enterprises and to mainstream climate resilience.

REDI II represents a USD 40 million loan financed by the World Bank plus USD 2 million beneficiary cash contribution and is implemented by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund on behalf of the Government of Jamaica.

The project, which ends in 2025, will be implemented to support the strategic priorities of both Line Ministries (Agriculture and Tourism) and consists of the following components:

Component 1. Climate Resilient Agricultural and Community Tourism Investments for Rural Enterprises. The objective of this component is to promote the development of agricultural/community tourism enterprises that are better integrated in productive partnerships or “alliances” and operate more competitively in selected value chains, with more reliable linkages with buyers and markets and increased capacity to manage climate risks.

Through matching grants, Component 1 will finance consulting and non-consulting services, goods, works, and operating costs for demand-driven, competitively selected agriculture/fisheries or community tourism sub-projects presented and implemented by participating rural enterprises to increase their production and to capture and/or increase their market share and level of profits. Applying enterprises are required to provide a community contribution of between 5% and 40% of the total costs associated with preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the investment in cash and in kind (50% in cash and 50% in kind). Financed activities will support the promotion, identification, design, feasibility, and implementation of competitive and climate resilient investment sub-projects for business investments and ventures established by beneficiary enterprises (small farmer/fisher associations—that is, cooperatives, friendly or benevolent societies, or any formal form of legally established association—agribusinesses, community tourism operators, and related entrepreneurs and handicraft artisans).

Component 2. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Public Entities. This component aims to strengthen the capacity of relevant public sector institutions—the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining (MOAFM), Ministry of Tourism (MOT), and JSIF—and associated entities Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCo), and others to provide the public infrastructure and quality services needed to promote inclusive rural development (based on the agriculture and tourism nexus) and to ensure the sustainability of the rural enterprises and productive partnerships supported by the project. This component has two subcomponents.

Component 3. Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation. This component will finance incremental costs associated with the coordination, administration, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project implementation by JSIF and the technical Project Management Team (PMT) that JSIF will establish for REDI II.

Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response. This component will allow loan proceeds to be reallocated from other components to support emergency recovery and reconstruction following an eligible crisis or emergency at the national or subnational level. Specifically, given the design of the proposed project, this Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is expected to be

operationalized through a reallocation from Component 1 to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support.

Jamaica is on the verge of transforming its economy through the intensification of targeted initiatives to support rural enterprise development. The multiplier effect of these targeted initiatives within communities is significant, as this will stimulate the economy through job creation as there are several actors involved in the value chain ranging from producers, harvesters, packers for storage, processors, traders and retailers before the final product reaches the consumers. The project will continue to encourage climate smart and resilient agriculture through the adoption of technology to include drip irrigation and greenhouse as well improved quality of inputs and application of best practices.

The development and promotion of community-based tourism remains a key area, emphasizing opportunities for self-employment and the development of small medium tourism enterprises to enhance the visitor experience. Community Tourism has been estimated to retain nearly 100% of every tourism dollar spent in the community with its locally owned inputs of community experiences provided by residents, locally grown agricultural produce and locally owned small hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation and transportation providers.

REDI II, therefore will support the implementation of strategies in keeping with the core objectives of the agriculture and tourism sectors policies and plans and overall National Development Plan.

1.2. Overview of Project Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this sub-project are the St. James Municipal Corporation, and the craft traders of the Old Fort Craft Market located in Montego Bay, St. James.

The StJMC was established in 1886 and is guided by the Parish Councils Act of 1901, Parochial Act and Financial Act of 1981. The council comprises two arms: the administrative which is headed by the Secretary/Manager and includes a core management team and support staff. The Political Arm consists of nine councillors representing divisions within the parish, headed by the mayor. The council acts as a regulator, service provider and effects local governance within the parish. They are the owners and operators of the Old Fort Craft Market and leases the facility to the members of the Old Fort Craft Traders Association.

The Old Fort Craft Traders Association comprises of one hundred and fifty-six (156) members many of whom have been operating from the craft market for approximately 35 years. They formalized their existence as a registered entity on May 1, 2018, and currently has a 10-member executive committee including a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Public Relations Officer, Head of Discipline and Lane captains.

They cater to visitors interested in an authentic, cultural experience through live craft demonstrations, a historical overview of the colonial artifacts on site via a brief tour and the sale of indigenous items such as basketry, carving, painting, jewellery-making, and the sale of casual clothing to international tourists.

1.3. *Old Fort Craft Market*

The Old Fort Craft Market is one of the most popular Artisan Villages that showcases aspects of the Jamaican culture that are slowly eroding. However, they have made it their mission to preserve and perpetuate cultural traditions such as hand-carved wooden sculptures, basketry, intricate beadwork and paintings that have passed throughout generations. The Government of Jamaica has made significant investments in the development of its craft sector, underscoring its commitment to preserving and promoting this vital aspect of the nation's cultural heritage. The Ministry of Tourism, recognising that visitors are drawn to Jamaica not only for its pristine beaches but also for a rich, immersive experience that includes its vibrant craft traditions, has spearheaded numerous initiatives. Among these is the annual TPDCo Craft Fair, which showcases the creativity and skill of local artisans. As part of its broader mission to ensure "tourism for all," the Ministry is actively working to transform the Old Fort Craft Market into a premier destination—a one-stop hub where heritage, history, and entertainment converge, offering visitors an authentic and enriching Jamaican experience.

The Craft Market is situated in one of Jamaica's popular tourism hubs, Montego Bay. Housed in a 17th century stone structure that pre-dates British colonial history; the Old Fort Craft Market is centrally located at the beginning of the Jimmy Cliff Boulevard along the hip strip and is near the Montego Bay Cruise Port, Sangster International Airport, large chain hotels, contract carriage operators, attractions and restaurants.

Managed by the St. James Municipal Co-operation this 35-year-old facility houses 156 shops, 1 office, 1 gazebo, 1 armory¹, sanitary facilities and 1 incomplete unoccupied structure. The shops, office and unoccupied structure are all in a state of disrepair. The entire facility is infested with termites which affects the integrity of the boards which all shops/office have been constructed with. The electrical system needs complete rehabilitation as the wires are old/corroded resulting in a lack of lighting in some shops and common areas within the market making it unsafe to be at the facility at night. The awnings on the shops/office were installed 35 years ago are in a dilapidated state and no longer function as intended, leaving the shops exposed to the elements (excessive heat/rain). The entire facility needs repainting to improve the aesthetics.

There is an incomplete structure at the facility that the traders/StJMC is desirous of completing as at present there is no area for the traders to store their goods, forcing them to take items home which is a great inconvenience. Additionally, the lack of this holding area impacts the frequency of

¹ Old Fort Craft Market (Fort Montego) was built in the early 1700s as one of the many military forts built by the British to protect Jamaica's Coastline from Pirates/Naval Forces of the Spanish/French. The facility remains culturally significant due to the tangible cultural heritage that is still present at the facility to include the armory.

maintenance works/cleaning activities as the traders must vacate the premises when these activities are to be done disrupting economic activities.

The aforementioned issues have inhibited the Old Fort Craft Market from being licensed by the Jamaica Tourist Board. Whilst the members of the Old Fort Craft Traders Association have their independent JTB Craft Traders License; they are unable to benefit from the additional market reach that is enhanced by the JTB. Additionally, they are at a disadvantage to enter direct agreements and partnerships with major cruise lines as they are not licensed by the JTB. An investment in this project would see an improvement in the standard of living of the Craft Traders due to increased profits and income-earning potential; enhanced visitor experience that will positively propagate brand Jamaica, and the cultural retention of traditional practices hereby positioning the market to be licensed by the JTB.



Figure 1: Shops at the Craft Market



Figure 2: Inside view of a shop at the Craft Market



Figure 3: Entrance of the Craft Market



Figure 4: One of the stakeholder consultations held

2. Objectives of the A-RAP

The aim of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to ensure that the craft traders are not disadvantaged during project implementation by outlining a detailed plan on how they will be relocated.

3. Census Survey and Baseline Socio-Economic Data

The proposed works will directly impact all 156 craft traders many of whom have been plying their wares at the craft market for over 35 years. The craft traders are both male (20) and females (136) with 20 falling below the age of 30. They sell products such as basketry, carvings, paintings, jewellery, and clothing.

4. Project Impacts

4.1. Sub-Project Activity with Impacts

The Old Fort Craft Market Rehabilitation Project falls under Component 1: Climate Resilient Agricultural and Community Tourism Investments for Rural Enterprises.

The aim of this sub-project is to enhance their product offering and visitor experience which will translate to increased economic activities, improved livelihoods of the traders to a level equal to or better than the pre-project conditions. This will be achieved through the following scope of works:

- Provision of 25 Surveillance cameras
- Retrofitting the existing gazebo with 4 Fabric Roll-up shutters and furnishing with 3 Trestle Tables/3 Folding Chairs to facilitate live craft demonstrations
- Provision of Termite Treatment for the facility
- Electrical Rewiring and provision of awnings to the 156 shops and 1 office
- Painting/refurbishment of the entire facility
- Provision of 1 Garbage Skip/4 Garbage bins & 78 fire extinguishers
- Training and Certification of 6 tour guides

4.2. Scope and Scale of Impacts

The assessment of the impact of project related activities on the craft traders include:

- 1. Possible loss of income:** The rehabilitative works will result in sections of the Craft Market being hoarded creating a construction-zone-like atmosphere. This aesthetics could pose a deterrent for prospective visitors resulting in a decrease in the number of visitors to the facility. To mitigate this issue the Craft Traders will be relocated to a different section of the market, ensuring that economic activities continue in a space that is free from all construction activities and easily accessible by visitors as the new location is situated at the front of the facility. (Kindly see section 4.3 for more detailed information on the relocation process).
- 2. Health and Safety Risk:** The craft market will remain operational during the rehabilitation work. However, there is a potential risk of injury to those using the facility. To minimize this

risk, the work site will be hoarded to restrict unauthorized access, thereby reducing the chance of injury.

4.3. Mechanism to Minimize Impacts

The mechanism to minimize impacts includes the temporary relocation of the traders to the structure that will be rehabilitated for use by the traders as storage/holding area. This location was selected as it is situated at the front of the facility making it easy for visitors to identify and access. The area is large enough to comfortably house the 25 traders and once rehabilitated it will be a safe space for the traders to store their wares.

Additionally, this area is beside the bathroom block which is convenient for the traders and limits the need to traverse the market during the rehabilitation works. The relocation activities will be done in phases, please see table below for details:

Table 1: Relocation Procedure

Activity	Duration
Rehabilitation of the storage building and construction of temporary stalls to allow the traders to display their wares.	3 weeks
Divide the craft market into six (6) zones (25 shops per zone) to facilitate the relocation and limit the number of traders being impacted at the same time. As such, only 25 traders will be housed in the rehabilitated building at any given time.	-
Relocate the 25 zoned traders to the rehabilitated building. This activity will be done as a part of the counterpart contribution of the traders	1 day
Rehabilitate one (1) zone/25 shops	3 weeks
Reestablish occupancy of their shops by the Craft Traders	1 day

This process will be repeated until all six (6) zones have been rehabilitated. The idea to conduct the rehabilitation in zones was born out of a consultation meeting held with the vendors who offered their No Objection to the process.

The identification of the venders in each zone will be guided by the executive of the Craft Traders Association. Once the schedule has been developed, same will be shared at the Project Information Meeting. Changes to the schedule will be communicated either at the monthly site meetings or a special consultation meeting may be held.

As previously stated, in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) #4, Community Health and Safety, the JSIF will ensure that the building designated for the relocated traders is safe for both the traders and their customers and is of a higher standard than their current shops.

Furthermore, the safety of all stakeholders has been taken into account. During the rehabilitation process, the designated zones will be securely hoarded to prevent unauthorized access, thereby minimizing the risk of injury on site during project implementation.

4.4. Alternatives Considered

The considered alternative includes the provision of tents to house the traders. However, this option is not suitable as tents do not provide adequate coverage from the elements (excessive heat/rain). During inclement weather, the area in which the tents would be located is grassed which will become wet and muddy when it rains.

Additionally, the use of tents is not cost effective as these tents will have to be rented for an extended period which would result in unnecessary costs to the project. The cost to rent the tents for the duration of the project is as follows:

Table 2: Cost of Alternative Solution

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost	Unit Measure	of	Total Cost
10 x 10 tent	25	\$12,000.00	126 Days		37,800,000.00

5. Eligibility

5.1. Eligibility

All venders who are registered members of the Old Fort Craft Traders Association and who operate out of shops that have been assigned to them by the StJMC are eligible for relocation.

Additionally, a list of eligible venders has already been established with a cut off date of March 31, 2025.

5.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The Project Affected Persons are the 156 Craft Traders who will face temporary displacement (social impact) because of the project.

6. Valuation and Compensation for Loses

6.1 Methodology Used for Valuation

The Craft Market will remain operational throughout the rehabilitation works, ensuring that traders do not incur any loss of income, thereby eliminating the need for compensation.

Additionally, the building designated for their relocation will be refurbished as part of the project, meaning there will be no additional costs associated with the relocation.

7. Cost and Budget

The costs associated with the relocation process has been estimated at JMD480,000.00 and will be borne under the rehabilitation project, as the area designated to temporarily accommodate the traders is being refurbished for use as a storage facility by the traders after the project is completed.

8. CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED PERSONS

8.1 Consultations

As per the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards policies , the JSIF had consultation meetings with the craft traders, project supervisor, Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCo) and the StJMC on June 5, 2024 and February 18, 2025, to advise of the proposed works, the need for temporary relocation and to determine the best approach in ensuring a smooth/efficient relocation process. These consultations were held prior to the start of the works to ensure that all parties agree prior to implementation. In addition to these consultation meetings the JSIF Snr. Social Officer and Project Officer - Tourism held consultation with the traders to remind them of the intended works and to ascertain their willingness to relocate from their shops to facilitate the works. All craft traders engaged agreed to relocate without coercion.

The executive arm of the craft trader's association has also held consultations with the wider membership regarding the project and the need for relocation.

The JSIF has also committed to sharing the zoning and project implementation schedule with the stakeholders once finalized with the contractor after onboarding. This information will likely be shared at the Project Information Meeting.

9. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

Potential grievances that may arise during the implementation of this project include the following:

- Technical i.e. requires change in scope or design investigation etc.
- Environmental i.e. Occupational health, garbage, spoils built up etc.
- Social i.e. SEA/SH, etc.
- Contractor i.e. Labour Relations, employee relations, security etc.

Project beneficiaries will be informed at the Project Information Meeting and other consultations where to make complaints. Additionally, a JSIF sign bearing the contact number for the reporting of grievances will be erected where works will take place. The beneficiaries will be advised that the JSIF will be maintaining a grievance log (see appendix 3) for PAPs inclusive of workers on site. They will be informed that all complaints are confidential and can be made using the following channels:

Social Media:

Facebook: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)

Instagram: @jsifja

JSIF website: www.jsif.org

Email: info@jsif.org

Contact numbers: (876) 968-4545, (876) 926-6238

Address: The Ground Floor, The Dorchester Apartment Complex, 11 Oxford Road (entrance on 2-8 Norwood Avenue), Kingston 5

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Sexual Harassment Complaints

Project beneficiaries will be advised to contact the JSIF/REDI II Snr Social Officer/Social Safeguard Officer, Ta'Sheka Dawson, on telephone number 876-968-4545 to report any cases of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment. They will also be advised that all complaints are treated confidentially. Additionally, the GRM will provide information to the Bureau of Gender Affairs (tel.# 876-754-8576/8) and Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA)

(hotline tel. # 876-926-4079) for reporting of sexual offence grievances. The agencies have private spaces for meeting with clients which are disclosed to the public. Intervention is developed based on the client needs more over clients are referred to other agencies such as the Legal Aid Clinic (Tel # 876-922-3761) for legal representation or advise, the Ministry of Health and Wellness helpline (Tel # 888-639-5433) for medical support etc. The approach to be used is determined on a case-by-case basis, and the agencies are equipped to respond according to best practice.

To prevent physical, psychological or sexual abuse of workers on site mitigative measures such as providing workers with workplace environment training will be explored.

Table 3: Grievance Procedures

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	TIMELINES
Acknowledgment of complaint	3 days
Investigation and resolution of a simple complaints	7 days
Investigation of complaint ²	1 – 2 weeks
Determination (and approval) of appropriate solution/response	2 weeks
Engagement of PAPs and agreement of response strategy and appeals mechanism	2 weeks
Resolution of issue	4 weeks
Acknowledgement of appeals by aggrieved party (where solutions are not satisfactory)	2 weeks
Activate arbitration mechanisms	4 weeks
Resolution of issue	1 – 3 weeks
Updating of Grievance Log	Ongoing

9.1 World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

² Complaints relating to compliance issues will be actioned by the JSIF team in 1-2 weeks. Issues classified as urgent or because of non-compliance will be reported to the World Bank with 48 hours.

The GRS for individuals and communities to submit complaints directly if they are or believe they will be adversely affected by a WB-supported project that is under preparation, active, or has ended for less than 15 months. The GRS should ideally only be accessed if the project grievance mechanism has first been utilized without an acceptable resolution. The GRS ensures that grievances are promptly reviewed and addressed. The complaint must be submitted in writing and addressed to the GRS. The process to submit complaints to the GRS is provided at <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. The process on how to submit complaints to the WB Inspection Panel is provided at <http://www.inspectionpanel.org>. Completed grievance forms will also be accepted by email at grievances@worldbank.org, or fax at +1-202-614-7313, or by letter addressed to:

The WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
MSN MC 10-1018 NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

10. ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Table 4 outlines the projected implementation schedule for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Old Fort Craft Market Rehabilitation Project. The projected schedule is made on the assumption that this phase is a priority and is at the best state of readiness for early implementation.

Officers from the JSIF will have responsibility for the efficient and effective execution of project activities during the project cycle. The Social Officer will ensure that any issues that arise or are presented by any stakeholder is recorded and settled in accordance with JSIF's grievance guidelines and the World Bank's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF). They will also ensure that the EO is kept informed and written reports sent for placement on the LARPF files on Fund Manager.

Removal, where applicable 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 project affected person will encounter.

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

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

Post Implementation Monitoring

- Monitoring will be done through site visits, ongoing discussions with stakeholders and gathering of documentations.

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- The timely completion of work on the shops will be monitored by attending monthly project site meetings and conducting at least two site visits monthly.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also be utilized to capture any issue that may arise during implementation.
- Upon completion and implementation of the ARAP, a beneficiary survey will be completed to ascertain information on the teams' performance and the craft trader's satisfaction level. An ARAP completion report will also be developed.

Table 4: ARAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsible	Timeline	Cost
Project site visits	SO PE PO	July 6, 2021 August 12, 2021 November 19, 2021 June 1, 2022	Not applicable
Social safeguard visits and scope visits	SO PE PO	June 5, 2024 February 18, 2025	Not applicable
Discussions between the JSIF and Traders	SO PO	February 18, 2025	Not applicable
Submission of ARAP to World Bank	SO	April 4, 2025	Not applicable
Project Information Meeting	SO PE PO EO	To be determined	Not applicable
Monitoring of works	PE SO M & E Specialist EO	Start date to be determined and then ongoing throughout sub-project implementation	Not applicable

Execute Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey	M & E Specialist SO	At completion of ARAP implementation	Not applicable
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PE – Project Engineer

PO- Project Officer – Tourism

EO – Environmental Officer

SO – Social Officer

M&E Specialist – Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

11. Legal Framework & Institutional Framework

This relocation mechanism is guided by the following legislation:

The World Bank’s Land Involuntary Resettlement Policy includes provisions to address and mitigate risks resulting from involuntary resettlement under development projects and covers any involuntary land taking. Additionally, impacts for which PAPs are eligible under this project includes the loss of land, housing, other physical structures on the affected property, businesses, assets, crops, trees, farm assets, and other assets on the property.

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
Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Manage the relocation of the Traders and ensure that all guidelines outlined in the Safeguard Policies / Environment and Social Standards are adhered to.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
	REDI II Project Manager – Daintyann Barrett-Smith	
	Social Safeguards – Ta’Sheka Dawson	
	Environmental Safeguards – Adam Burton	
World Bank	Approval of ARAP Monitor JSIF’s implementation of ARAP	Environmental and Social Safeguards OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Consultation Notes (removed for confidentiality)

Appendix 2 : Consultation Meeting Register (removed for confidentiality)

Appendix 3 : Grievance Redress Log

Appendix 1

(removed for confidentiality)

Appendix 2

(removed for confidentiality)

Appendix 3

Grievance Redress Log

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (REDI II) GRIEVANCE LOG			
Grievance Log Guidelines			
Complainants should be provided with acknowledgement of grievance within 2-7 days from the date of receipt			
Expected time of redress should be entered in this register.			
Records of Grievances should always be entered in the GR Register and updated as needed, until the grievance is settled.			

Grievances should normally be settled within 3 weeks of initial report. If not, reasons for delay should be communicated to the complainant and entered in the Register.			
SUBPROJECT NAME	TOTAL REPORTED GRIEVANCE	TOTAL GRIEVANCES RESOLVED	TOTAL GRIEVANCES UNRESOLVED
TOTAL GRIEVANCES	0	0	0
Complaint Types			
Total	0	0	0

Old Fort Craft Market Rehabilitation Project										
Claim Number	Date Complaint Received	Name & Contact Information of Person Making Complaint	Date of Acknowledgement	Type of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Actions Taken to Resolve Complaint	Date Complaint Resolved	If Not Resolved, Date Sent for Appeal	Status of Appeal	Date Resolved (Final)