



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND

ISO 14001:2015 CERTIFIED

Investing for Community Development

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

For the

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (REDI II)

Reviewed and Updated

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How to use this Document

This Resettlement Policy (RPF) has been prepared to guide implementation of sub-projects by the JSIF. The RPF reflects the latest update to reflect the newly incorporated project i.e. Jamaica Rural Economic Development Initiative II (REDI II) This RPF will serve as guidance to all project stakeholders including: Beneficiaries, Implementing Agencies (IAs), Project Implementation Units (PIU) and relevant line and central Ministries and agencies on implementation of the project investments while identifying and mitigating environmental and social impacts and risks. This RPF will also inform the JSIF project operational manual (POM), and other safeguard instruments necessary in the implementation of investment sub-projects implemented by JSIF. Its implementation will be with reference to the relevant national laws and regulations of the Government of Jamaica and to relevant World Bank and Operational Policies and requirements of financiers.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CTE	Community Tourism Enterprises
DA	Designated Account
DBJ	Development Bank of Jamaica
DCFS	Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Societies
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
JBF	Jamaican Business Fund
IFR	Interim Financial Report (Unaudited)
JAS	Jamaica Agricultural Society
JSIF	Jamaica Social Investment Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF&PS	Ministry of Finance and Public Service
MICAF	Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries
MIS	Management and Information System
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PMT	Project Management Team
PO	Producers Organization
POM	Project Operational Manual
PP	Procurement Plan
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDI	Rural Economic Development Initiative
RF	Results Framework
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework

I. Introduction

1. The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) was established in 1996 under the Government of Jamaica's National Poverty Eradication Program as an autonomous Government sponsored institution to manage the financing of small community-based development projects in urban and rural areas aimed at reducing poverty and building social capital. JSIF is a limited liability company conforming to the definition of a Government Company within the Financial Administration and Audit Act.
2. The JSIF implements several projects funded by Government of Jamaica and donors. The Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II) is a project funded by the World Bank to support agriculture and tourism development, particularly in the rural areas of Jamaica.
3. *The bulk of sub projects undertaken by JSIF are classified as a Category B project, meaning that environmental and social impacts for the type of work anticipated under the project are expected to be moderate in nature and can be managed through the application of appropriate engineering and social and environmental management measures.* Given that the project is demand driven the specific locations of the sub-projects to be implemented under the REDI II are unknown at this point, this RPF will serve as a general guide for implementation of the sub-projects activities to be identified during implementation.
4. The RPF provides the approach to identifying and managing social concerns which may be encountered during sub-project execution related to land acquisition, involuntary land take and compensation for lost assets as a result of proposed project investments. The RPF will serve as a screening tool for work activities and subprojects designed to identify potential social impacts, provide standardized mitigation measures in the form of an abbreviated resettlement action plan, if required (ARAP) and identify works requiring additional assessment during project execution.
5. Because the footprint is not yet known a Resettlement Policy Framework is being prepared. The CDD works are mostly with small scale civil works, limited footprint with reversible impacts. Some sub-projects, however, involving public infrastructure for larger civil works may introduce the possibility of land take and involuntary resettlement. Some of the activities for example road rehabilitation may require only temporary land donation for storage of construction material or project generated waste. It may be necessary to remove land-affixed assets (e.g. crops, trees, informal-structures used by traders) that could not be identified during the design phase. The acquisition of land for the sub-projects may also result in the loss of livelihoods for incumbents, which must be addressed.
6. While the specific locations of the sub-projects are unknown, generally the works aspect of REDI II will include investment in rural infrastructure such as road rehabilitation, construction of large cold storage and agro-processing facilities, tourism enterprises, sanitation amenities, greenhouses, animal rearing facilities, drains and bridges. Considering the uncertainty of the locations of the specific

subprojects to be implemented under REDI II as a result of the demand driven nature of project, it is prudent to trigger the World Bank Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement I Policies - Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

7. *Global experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.*

8. *This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework applies to the sub-projects implemented by JSIF, including the second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II). This Policy Framework will supplement existing Jamaican Laws pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement by introducing additional measures to achieve equitable compensation for project affected persons (PAPs). The framework serves as a guide for implementing sub-projects without causing undue and unnecessary strain on persons whose livelihood and/or survival is dependent on the proposed sub-project location. It outlines procedures for screening and obtaining information to make informed decisions on voluntary land donations, consultation arrangements and preparation of resettlement plans to minimize land acquisition impacts and implementation of action plans at replacement costs satisfactory to the PAPs. The Policy Framework will form part of JSIF’s Operational Manual for community projects (and disaster vulnerability reduction projects).*

9. *The RPF lays out guidance on the principles and requirement for undertaking involuntary resettlement, including: (a) identifying the direct economic and social impacts that could result from the involuntary taking of land and or restriction to legally designated parks; (b) eligibility for benefits; (c) required compensation and resettlement instruments or measures to mitigate potential impacts, (d) roles and responsibilities of key actors; and (e) budget and costs for mitigation. The RPF will guide the preparation of site-specific Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARAPs¹).*

II. Typology of Sub-projects undertaken by JSIF

10. JSIF funded community projects comprise a menu of eligible infrastructure investments including:²

¹ Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor,²⁶ or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower.

² A “negative list” of ineligible projects is included in JSIF’s Environmental Management Framework, including CDD projects that require involuntary resettlement under REDI II.

Table 1: Indicative Sub-projects, Investments, Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Under REDI II. ³

REDI II Component	Indicative Type of Investments	Potential Socio-Environmental Impacts	Policy Instrument
Productive Subprojects in: 1A) Agro-industry ✓ Agriculture ✓ Livestock ✓ Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of seeds, planting materials, fertilizers and pesticides, • construction of greenhouses • installation of drip irrigation • ginger shade houses; • construction and equipping of agro-processing incubators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing/expansion • Change of land use • Poor agricultural/industry practise • <u>Irrigation</u>: Soil erosion and water logging • Reuse of waste water with contaminants • Conflicts over water sources/over pumping of ground water • Impact on tenant crops/ livelihoods • <u>Livestock</u>. Overgrazing • Use of fertilizer for pastures, pest and disease control • Encroachment onto dryland agriculture • <u>Fisheries</u>: Overexploitation • Accidental damage to coral reefs • Impact of land use changes in watershed • Water demand for fish processing • Reduction of fish for local consumption • Improper fish pond management • Disposal of solid wastes • Typical environmental; impacts of small civil works (dust, noise, traffic disturbance) • Worker’s health and safety 	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with screening checklist to ensure no involuntary resettlement due to land take. Compensation through compensation note in ESMF Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines in ESMF to address risk as per the relevant the relevant Guidelines.
Productive Subprojects in: 1B) Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of public bathrooms, • collection and out-of-view disposal of solid waste, • construction of simple craft markets • equipment for satellite-based internet access • landscaping and trail development, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical environmental; impacts of small civil works (air emissions, dust, noise, traffic disturbance) • Worker’s health and safety • Trails may transition • Poor facility siting 	Resettlement Policy Framework ESMF including adherence to international industry Standards EHS guidelines VLD Guidelines

³ The other types of sub-projects supported by JSIF under the DVRP and ICDP portfolios and their associated impacts and mitigations are outlined in detail in the ESMF.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> signage, and rehabilitation of or safety enhancements to public attractions (e.g., repair building of hiking trails, waterfalls and mineral baths). 		ESMF
Support to Critical Public Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small to medium scale public investments aimed at improving the efficiency of priority value chains for selected products. infrastructural improvements related to agriculture (e.g., storage facilities, cold chain supply infrastructure equipment (including at airports/ports), fresh products grading, clearing hubs, agricultural research and development, seeds/seedling production and certification activities) Examples of infrastructure in the tourism sector may include: Construction of public bathrooms, Collection and out-of-view disposal of solid waste, construction of community markets; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic displacement due to land acquisition Land acquisition/Involuntary resettlement for medium public infrastructure public goods to enhance value chain production and access to markets Destruction of vegetation and soil, borrow pits sites, waste dumps and equipment yards Threat to historic, cultural or aesthetic features Air pollution/dust Waste water stream 	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to prepare ARAPs.
Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening agricultural rural enterprises, agricultural research agricultural extension support services through product development and marketing strategies, market studies and competitive analysis. 	Not anticipated	N/A
Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance project management, technical expertise (tourism and agricultural specialist, enterprise development, staff training etc.) 	Not anticipated.	N/A
Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency reallocation of uncommitted funds from other components into this component. 	TBD	Paragraph 12 of OP 10.00 - on "Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints".

III. Legal Framework

11. There are several Government agencies that have environmental management and regulatory responsibilities as indicated in the **Table 1** below. The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), is the body primarily responsible for environmental regulations. NEPA operates under the auspices of the National Resources Conservation Act (NRCA). Some of the infrastructure types proposed to be implemented under REDI II will require an environmental permit from NEPA. The permit will include the necessary terms and conditions for implementation of the projects. Depending on the environmental sensitivity or vulnerability of contiguous ecosystems, as well as the scale of the project, NEPA may require the preparation of a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to granting the environmental permit. NEPA also grants license to facilities that discharge effluents into the atmosphere, ground, and/or surface water. Considering that construction and operation of agro-processing facilities is included in the list of proposed activities under REDI II, effluent discharge is likely and therefore any required permit will be obtained to ensure compliance with the Law.

Table 2: Agencies with Environmental Regulatory and Management Responsibilities

AGENCY	REPONSIBILITY	ACT/LEGISLATION
The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA),	The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), the body primarily responsible for environmental regulations, administers a Permit and License System (P&L) to which construction and operation of all Jamaican Facilities and development projects are subscribed	
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)	The Act gives ODPEM the authority to coordinate national disaster response activities and gives limited power to the Prime Minister in making disaster declarations. The limited power can be exercised by the Prime Minister during disaster events or an impending threat based on the advice of ODPEM. The revised Disaster Management Act will provide guidelines for the declaration of disaster areas, and evacuation orders. It will also give power to ODPEM to create regulations in disaster management and gives legal standing to authorities and documents pertaining to disaster management.	Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (DPEM) Act (1993)
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)	The MLGCD through the Parish Councils enforces the requirements or guidelines for land use based on legal instruments known as Development Orders which covers most of the urban and coastal areas of Jamaica. "Development Orders are to control both rural and urban development, ensure proper sanitary conveniences, coordinate building of roads and other public services, and protect public amenities (conservation areas, wetlands, mangroves)". The Act outlines specific standards for land use, density and zoning in reducing disaster related risks.	The Town and Country Planning Act (1958)
National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA)	The Act governs the actions, procedures and operations of the National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA) as it relates to the collection and disposal of waste in safeguarding public health. The Act also highlights operational guidelines for hazardous waste as a transboundary hazard. Sanctions are incorporated into the Act and enforcement is the responsibility of various organizations/agencies. The NSWMA is the chief regulatory	The National Solid Waste Management Act (2002)
	Agency for the enforcing provisions under this Act.	

NEPA	<p>The Act was established to protect and manage Jamaica’s natural resources and control pollution. The guidelines provided by this Act cover monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations with regards to watershed protection and beach control among other issues.</p> <p>“The Environmental Management Unit of the Ministry of Health and local planning authorities monitor construction work to ensure that all development restrictions and requirements are properly adhered to”¹³. Sanctions and penalties can be assigned to particular offences based on breaches of the Act.</p>	The National Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act (1991)
MLGCD	<p>The Building Act 2018 has been passed by both houses of Parliament and will be enacted into law. The Local Authorities or Municipal Councils under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD) are responsible for enforcing the building regulations under the Act.</p>	Building Act
MLGCD	<p>The Parish Building Regulation and Development Orders outline and guide the development process in Jamaica. The Parish Building Regulations provide guidelines to developers based on the existing building codes. The Parish Development Orders are used to ensure that premises in areas of the parish are not used contrary to the purpose provided by developers and residents. Other regulatory and related instruments pertaining to DRR include but are not limited to the Severe Weather Orders, Draft National Building Codes, and international legislative considerations and guidelines.</p>	The Parish Building Regulation and Development Orders
Water Resources Authority (WRA)	<p>The Act gives the WRA authority regulatory power over the country’s water resources. The WRA is responsible for planning, development and equitable allocation of water resources. The Act gives power to the Minister of Water Land Environment and Climate Change to guarantee loans to the WRA where needed. Provisions for the abstraction and use of water, control of water quality, control and protection of underground water are all outlined (WRA 1995). The Act allows for punishment of polluters of water resources.</p>	The Water Resources Act (1995)

Ministry of Health (MOH)	The Public Health Act (1974) outlines the provisions and guidelines for the establishment of the Central Health Committee and Local Boards to contain and treat various diseases. The MOH regulates the immunization of children, assembly of persons, and closure of public places for health reasons. In 1985, the Act was amended to include monitoring of imported food, food preparation and distribution. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system is a procedure utilized by the Ministry of Health to ensure safe food production. Penalties can be applied where provisions and guidelines are not adhered to.	The Public Health Act (1974)
Forestry Department	The Act provide for the protection and management of designated forest reserves. It empowers designated persons to enter premises in forest Reserves, Forest management/protected Area or lands which need to be declared; and to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations.	The Forest Act (1996)

12. The **1962 Constitution of Jamaica** contains a chapter dealing with the Protection of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the individual. Section 18 of 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 the principles and manner in which compensation is determined and given and (ii) provides right of access to a court to determine questions of rights, entitlement and compensation

13. The **Land Acquisition Act of 1947 as amended**, vests authority in the Commissioner of Lands to acquire all land required by the Government for public purposes. The term “public purpose” is not defined. The Commissioner is empowered to acquire land either by way of private treaty or compulsory acquisition following a gazetted declaration of intent. Rights of appeal relate only to the quantum and apportionment of compensation. The matrix below outlines the land acquisition procedure as defined by the Land Acquisition Act of 1947 and the measures in this Policy Framework to fill gaps in the Act:

Table 3: Laws related to land Acquisition

Land Acquisition Act of 1947: Summary of land acquisition procedure and principles	Gap-filling measures in Policy Framework
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Part II.3(1)	Whenever it appears to the Minister (responsible for Crown lands) that land in any locality is needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Gazette and a copy thereof served upon the owner of such land and the Commissioner of Lands shall cause public notification to be given at a convenient place in such locality.	Project preparation involves consultation with project beneficiaries and persons potentially affected by land acquisition on both the type of activities that may require land acquisition and on measures to avoid or limit the need for land (Section VII).
Part II.5(4)	Any such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose.	
Part II.6	Whenever any land has been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, the Minister shall direct the Commissioner to take proceedings for the acquisition of the land.	Same as above
Part II.7	The Commissioner shall thereupon cause the land to be surveyed, unless such land has already been marked out.	Assessment of land acquisition impacts includes a census of those affected with socio-economic data (Annex 11), and an inventory of losses (Annex 12).
Part II.8	The Commissioner shall then cause the land to be valued and shall enter into negotiations for the purchase by private treaty, of the land.	An inventory of losses (Annex 12). And entitlement matrix will be prepared.
Part II.9(1) and (2)	Where no agreement by private treaty has been reached for the purchase of land needed, the Commissioner shall post notices at convenient places on or near the land that claims to compensation may be made to him at a specified time at least 21 days after the posting of notices.	If negotiations fail funds will be placed into an escrow account before the start of civil works.
Part II.10(1)	The Commissioner may also require any person interested to deliver to him the name of any other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-owner, mortgage, lessee, tenant, or otherwise, and of the rents and profits, if any, received or receivable on account thereof of three years preceding the date of the statement.	Entitlement 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/ lease-holders who use a land/house as residence and squatters without title or lease (who were occupants at the time of the survey) (Section X).
Part II.11(1)	On the day specified in the notice, the Commissioner shall make an award as to the true area of the land to be acquired, the compensation amount, and the apportionment of this amount	A RAP will be prepared and discussed with affected parties and disclosed.

	among the persons known or believed to be interested in the land.	
Part II.11(2)	If any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the compensation or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom compensation is payable, the Commissioner may refer such dispute for the decision of the Court.	Grievance redress is pursued at different levels before the matter is taken to the Court (Section IX).
Part II.14 (1) 14 (1)(a) 14 (1)(c) 14 (1)(d)	In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under the Act, the following and no other matters shall be taken into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market value at the date of the service of notice, • The damage, if any, sustained by any person interested at the time of taking possession by the Commissioner by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting the actual earnings of such person, • The reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to any change of residence or place of business of any person interested which is necessary in consequence of the acquisition. 	Compensation for lost assets is at Replacement Costs (to Parish Council standards in respect of buildings) which entails valuation of assets to determine the amounts sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.
Part II.15 (1) Part II.15 (2)	In case of urgency, the Commissioner may, if the Minister so directs, at such time subsequently to the publication of the notice (Part II, 9 (1)) as the Minister may specify, take possession of any land required for a public purpose. The Commissioner shall in such case offer to the persons interested compensation for the loss of standing crops and fruit.	Compensation shall be provided before assets acquired under eminent domain are taken into possession (Section IV). Compensation will be paid for crops and trees (including non-fruit trees) affected by permanent or temporary land acquisition (Section X).
Part III.36	When the amount of compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Commissioner shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of 5 % per annum from the time of taking possession until it has been paid or deposited.	Interest will be paid at market rate on the amount awarded. (Section IV).
Part VII.44	The provisions of the Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any building which is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of such building if any person interested desires that the whole of such building shall be acquired.	Applies to agricultural land as well if more than 50 % is acquired or the remaining land is rendered economically unviable (Section X). Compensation will be provided for full asset if it is unviable.

14. In addition to the gaps described in the matrix above, this Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework (Section VIII) also addresses the following areas not covered by the Land Acquisition Act:

- In case acquisition of either residential, business, or agricultural land causes displacement, land for land (or land of equal or similar value) compensation is the preferred option where feasible, if the affected person so desires.
- Assistance will be provided to tenants/lease holders and squatters to find alternative accommodation, if the affected person so desires.
- Income restoration assistance is provided if required.

IV. Rationale for Triggering Social Safeguards

Box 1: Rationale for triggering social safeguards

Approach to Involuntary Resettlement	Reason for Triggers
<p>Involuntary resettlement covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. This RPF also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.</p>	<p>Sub projects under Component II may involve land take for construction purposes including, for medium to larger scale public investments. These could include: greenhouses, animal rearing facilities, agro-processing and cold storage facilities, bridges; startup or expansion of conventional crop farms; and rehabilitation of roads and drainage systems which could require involuntary land acquisition.</p>

15. *The RPF will guide JSIF’s approach to Involuntary Resettlement through land acquisition resulting in economic and/or physical displacement.* Community projects undertaken under Component 1 will not undertake involuntary resettlement and any sub projects requiring involuntary resettlement will not be eligible for JSIF funding under Component 1. It is anticipated that any land acquisition impacts deriving from JSIF implemented projects will be minor and therefore the appropriate instrument to manage such impacts will be through the application of screening checklists and a compensation note for economic displacement as per guidance in the ESMF. Main project investments are typically on-farm and/or owner site specific. Most of land transactions will be on a willing buyer-willing seller basis. All investments will be on owner’s land or will be provided voluntarily with no physical involuntary resettlement. For purpose of World Bank financed sub-projects the OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Policy will apply⁴ where there are gaps between the national framework and policy requirements of Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12 and/or the higher standard applies.

16. *The project has prepared and consulted upon a draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) outlining potential negative impacts and measures to mitigate them JSIF financed community projects are usually demand driven, and the need for access to land together with the means to obtain such access including land acquisition based on eminent domain can only be identified during the development of specific community project proposals.* The development of a project proposal takes place through a community based participatory planning process. This process involves consideration of alternatives to avoid or minimize land acquisition and displacement. Given that the persons potentially affected by land acquisition and displacement are in most cases also project beneficiaries with a voice in decision making on both the type of investments and technical alternatives, there is a strong incentive to seek solutions that avoid or reduce adverse impacts from land acquisition. Technical alternatives for the siting of REDI II sub-projects will also be explored to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts.

17. There is no importation of labor and no therefore no significant labor influx issues are expected. JSIF has developed a worker's code of conduct to be used by contractors as part of the ESMF.

18. **Involuntary resettlement due to land take causing physical relocation will only be undertaken on an exception basis and after all options have been exhausted.** Under Component 2 the rehabilitation of larger facilities in support of selected value chains are being considered. These may include investments in cold storage at the regional level on public land, as well as in ports or airports, vegetable warehouses, packing facilities, processing equipment; expansion of tourism enterprises; animal rearing facilities; bridges and rehabilitation of roads and drainage systems. Every effort will be made to site investments so as to avoid involuntary resettlement. However, should it be found necessary to secure land through involuntary resettlement for critical public infrastructure and other larger investments an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan shall be prepared will be attached as an annex to the project proposal/plan agreed between the community and JSIF. If the land acquisition under a REDI II sub-project causes displacement, the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan shall include economic rehabilitation measures.

V. Objectives and Principles

19. The objective of this Resettlement Policy Framework is to ensure that where land acquisition is unavoidable, all project affected persons (PAPs) will be compensated for their lost assets at replacement costs, and in the event of resettlement be provided with assistance to help them improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. To support this objective, the following principles will apply in the JSIF sub-projects:

20. During the community based and project preparation process, consideration of technical options shall involve a concurrent assessment of potential associated land acquisition impacts, so that, where feasible, design alternatives to minimize such impacts can be identified as early as possible.

⁴ <https://spappssec.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/Forms/DispPage.aspx?docid=1572&ver=current>

21. Consultation arrangements during the community based and project preparation process shall be transparent and inclusive to ensure that all persons affected by involuntary land acquisition or resettlement agree on the mitigation measures.
22. Community and project proposals involving involuntary land acquisition or resettlement shall include the costs of compensation/rehabilitation.
23. Involuntary resettlement will be avoided at all costs and will be the exception and will be only considered under Component 2. Should there be involuntary resettlement, Replacement housing sites or agricultural land will be located as near as possible to the land lost, and at an available site which is acceptable to the PAP.
24. Lack of formal title to assets lost (land/house/business) will not bar a PAP from being entitled to receive assistance to achieve the objective of this Policy Framework as per OP 4.12
25. Land and other assets will only be taken into possession after compensation has been paid to the affected person, and relocation assistance shall likewise be provided before people are displaced.
26. If compensation cannot be paid or deposited before the assets acquired are taken into possession (following an exhaustive search in cases where the owner cannot be found), an escrow account will be opened, and deposit and interest will be paid at market rate on the amount awarded from the date of award till the date of payment.
27. A very large proportion of the households in the urban slum areas are female headed, and care should be taken to ensure that they receive compensation and resettlement benefits in cases where the title-holder is an absent male. However, compensation and resettlement benefits to female headed households would not cancel claims on a property by the title holder.
28. If community members elect to voluntarily donate land/assets without compensation (only for community based sub-projects financed from REDI II), they must be fully informed about the project and its grievance redress arrangements ahead of the agreement, and it must be documented that this act is performed freely and voluntarily, without any coercion (See Annex 5 for Guidance for Voluntary Land Donation).

VI. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

29. For projects requiring land acquisition, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP) shall be completed no later than four months prior to the planned date for commencement of civil works, and in the case of Bank assisted projects, ARAPs shall be submitted to the Bank for review no later than three months before the planned start of civil works. For Bank assisted projects, implementation of a specific Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will only begin after approval by JSIF and if found acceptable by the Bank.

Box 2: Elements of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

1. Description of the specific activities under a sub-project that require land, together with the different means used to obtain this land;
2. A census of persons affected/displaced by involuntary land acquisition including an inventory of lost assets and valuation of these, and socio-economic data
3. Description of the compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided
4. Description of the consultations with affected/displaced persons about acceptable alternatives
5. Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress
6. Arrangements for monitoring and implementation
7. A time-bound implementation plan and budget.

NOTE: If some of the displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the ARAP must also include a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.

30. **The funding required to implement an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan shall be indicated separately from the project proposal and shall NOT be considered as part of the overall costs of a particular sub project.** The costs of resettlement will be borne by the Government and not the sub project. The sources of funding for the different activities in the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan shall be clearly specified in the budget. In the case of World Bank assisted projects, compensation for assets acquired will be from counterpart funds, as are rehabilitation together with costs for developing resettlement sites. The World Bank cannot finance cash payments nor can it finance costs of land purchase except in usual circumstances. The time-bound implementation plan will specify the delivery of land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation entitlements in relation to the timing of physical construction activities. See Annex 1 for definitions of terms related to Involuntary Resettlement and Annex 2 contains OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

VII. Means of Obtaining Access to Land

31. The infrastructure investments undertaken in JSIF financed community based projects are for the most part located within and identified by the beneficiary communities, and this provides for a situation where access to land may be obtained through other means than land acquisition through eminent domain alone. Thus, land for different investment components in a sub- project could be obtained through one or a combination of the different means listed below. While all these means of obtaining

land would require documentation, not all would necessitate payment of compensation and/or provision of relocation and rehabilitation assistance. However, in all cases, care should be taken to ensure that the persons involved are fully informed about the project, about the avenues for grievance redress (see Section IX), compensation they are entitled to under the policy and confirm that the donation or long term lease is voluntary. This information must be provided during the consultations that take place as part of the participatory community project preparation process (see Section VII).

32. For community projects such land required for sub-projects may either be furnished through voluntary private land donations, transactions between willing-seller-willing-buyer, donations of vacant government land, or involuntary land acquisition based on eminent domain.

Table 4: Means of Obtaining Access to Land

	Means of obtaining land	Requirements
1	Willing-seller-willing-buyer transaction This is the preferred mode for gaining access to land on a permanent basis.	Attached to the community project proposal/plan must be Proof of Ownership (Annex 3) and Documentation of Sale of Assets (Annex 4). Evidence of market value paid and agreement between buyer and seller.
2	Voluntary donation or long-term lease of private land (Attached to the community project proposal/plan must be Proof of Ownership (Annex 4) and templates of Documentation of Donation of Assets (Annex 4) or Documentation of Long Term Lease (Annex 6). The proposal must affirm that the donation does not require physical relocation of a household or a donation of more than 10% of private holdings currently in use that the land is free of squatters and encroachers, and other third part users The amount of land donated by each individual is captured in the JSIF sub-project MIS (Fund Manager) Attachments of photographs of the land donated to the community project proposal
3	Transfer of public land without squatters or other encumbrances	Attached to the community project proposal/plan must be permission from the Government Agency holding the land or from the Commissioner of Lands as per national law and requirements

4	Transfer of public land with squatters or other encumbrances	Attached to the community project proposal/plan must be permission from the Government Agency holding the land or from the Commissioner of Lands together with a ARAP/mitigation plan based on this Policy Framework to provide rehabilitation and relocation assistance for squatters as per Government requirements and OP 4.12 ARAP approved by exception and on case by case basis.
5	Involuntary land acquisition based on eminent domain with or without associated displacement	This option will be exercised on an exception basis. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan attached as an annex to the community project proposal/plan. No objection to be secured on case by cases basis. Proof and agreement on source of counterpart funding for compensation for land and other assets and livelihood restoration.

33. If a community chooses to obtain the land required for a particular infrastructure investment through purchase from a willing seller, the funds for this purchase must be provided by the community as part of its contribution towards the capital costs of the project. This must be included in the community project budget.

VIII. Voluntary Land Donations

34. **Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) will be applied according to good global practice and in line with the World Bank guidelines on VLD. See Annex 5 for guidelines for applying VLD).** Some of activities may be undertaken on land that has been donated voluntarily from the state (through a lease and nominal peppercorn rent) or through private individual (s). The project will ensure that the bank guidelines on VLD and best practice are followed. i.e. VLD will only be applied to people that are direct project beneficiaries and when impacts are minor (normally less than 10% of land/assets). The JSIF has procedures in place for Voluntary Land Donation and these will be appraised to ensure they are in line with good practice and the procedures will be included in the ESMF. If any land required by a community project is obtained through land donations, purchase of land from a willing seller, or access to vacant government land, documentation shall be attached to the agreed community project proposal. See Annex 5 for guidelines on Voluntary Land Donation. These are also included in the ESMF.

IX. Community Project Preparation, Consultation, and Land Acquisition Planning

35. Since the infrastructure investments undertaken in JSIF financed community based projects are for the most part located within the beneficiary communities, any land acquisition impacts caused by such investments would therefore primarily affect people who are at the same time project beneficiaries. During the community based participatory project preparation process, consideration of technical options must involve a concurrent assessment of potential associated land acquisition impacts as

described in the table below. This will facilitate an early and ongoing identification of feasible technical design alternatives to minimize such impacts and will also enable consultation with persons affected by land acquisition to obtain their consent regarding mitigation measures. This will apply across all projects.

36. To ensure that all persons potentially affected by involuntary land acquisition have a voice in the consultations, and that they agree on the mitigation measures if land acquisition is found to be unavoidable, it is important that the consultation arrangements during the community-based project preparation process are:

- transparent and inclusive, so that people are made aware of their options, and that those potentially affected by land acquisition are included in the consultations,
- held in a location accessible to all interested community members, and
- that community members and particularly those potentially affected by land acquisition are informed of the purpose, time and venue well in advance.

37. Consultations and planning regarding land acquisition shall be embedded in the JSIF community project preparation process as follows:⁵

Table 5: Community Consultations

Community Preparation	Project	Actions on Land Acquisition	Responsible
<p>1. Promotion (information dissemination on JSIF funding of community projects and rules of the game)</p>		<p>Information dissemination on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project eligibility (no involuntary resettlement under component one, and on exception basis under component 2)⁶. • need to avoid or minimize land acquisition in project planning, • acceptable means of obtaining land, and • compensation options for PAPs. • Identify voluntary land donation 	<p>JSIF Environment & Resettlement Officer and Community Liaison Officers</p>
<p>2. Project Application</p>		<p>Indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expected need for land for specific investment components, 	<p>Community/CBO</p>

⁵

⁶ The costs of involuntary resettlement and relocating of household, its members and providing livelihood restoration need to be weighed against the cost of sub project investment and benefit stream to the public.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • means of obtaining such land, • need for land acquisition and assessment of impacts. 	
3. Review of Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reject application and return for revision if any families are planned to be resettled as a result of envisaged land acquisition, • Include preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Plan in TOR for design consultant if required. • ARAP to be reviewed by an independent party/ JSIF land acquisition and resettlement staff. 	JSIF Environment & Resettlement Officer
4. Project Concept Development	<p>Preliminary Site Screening and Community Consultations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verify need for land for specific investment components, • confirm information on voluntary land donations and availability of unused government land, • Record amount of land to be donated in MIS • assess options for avoiding or minimizing land acquisition, • ensure that potentially affected persons and land donors are involved in the consultation and informed of options, • if squatters have to relocate attempt to find secure alternative accommodation for these in the community and apply provisions for OP 4.12. • Conduct census of PAPs. 	JSIF Environment & Resettlement Officer and Technical Appraisal Officers
5. JSIF Technical & Social Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist community in obtaining permission to use available government land from the Agency holding the land or 	JSIF Environment & Resettlement Officer and Technical

	<p>from the Commissioner of Lands,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain documentation on land donations from community and private donors, • Review technical options to avoid or minimize land acquisition, • Compile inventory of assets lost by PAPs, • Draft Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, • Review/approve Abbreviated Resettlement Plan. 	<p>Appraisal Officers</p> <p>Design Consultant</p> <p>JSIF Resettlement Officer</p>
6. Project Design	<p>Present Abbreviated Resettlement Plan in a community consultation to obtain endorsement from PAPs and community.</p>	<p>JSIF Environment & Resettlement Officer and Community Liaison Officers</p>
7. Project Approval	<p>For World Bank assisted projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Abbreviated Resettlement Plan for review and approval. • Disclosure of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan at a place accessible to PAPs and NGOs. 	<p>JSIF</p>

38. Particularly in urban communities, there could be two different contexts for possible land acquisition impacts:

- Community infrastructure improvement activities, and
- Off-site infrastructure improvements to link community infrastructure to existing trunk infrastructure.

39. People affected by land acquisition caused by off-site infrastructure improvements financed as part of a particular community project would not as a matter of course be involved in the community consultations on the project activities and design. A special effort therefore needs to be made by both the beneficiary community and JSIF to assess options for avoiding or minimizing land acquisition caused by infrastructure improvements throughout the project preparation process. Where it is not possible to avoid such land acquisition, consultations should be held with those affected at the same stages of project preparation where members of the beneficiary community are consulted. Non-community members affected by land acquisition for off-site infrastructure improvements are entitled to the same compensation and rehabilitation measures as affected members of the community benefiting from the infrastructure improvements.

X. Criteria for Eligibility and Entitlements

40. The matrix below defines the eligibility for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets for different categories of project affected persons. Under OP 4.12: Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a. those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b. those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and²⁰
- c. those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

41. Persons covered under para. 47 a) and (b) above are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance²¹ in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.²² Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
AGRICULTURAL	No displacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 50% of land holding affected, • The remaining land remains economically viable 	Farmer/title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value
		Tenant/lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest of the affected land equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.
	Displacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of land holding lost OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 50% of land holding lost but remaining land not economically viable 	Farmer/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration & other costs. • Compensation for loss of income stream of mature economic trees up to time they will mature. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		Tenant/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years' market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). Assistance in getting alternative land lease, if required.
		Agricultural worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to local average of 6 months salary Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Assistance in getting alternative employment.
COMMERCIAL LAND	No displacement: Land used for business partially affected, limited loss	Title holder/business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist)⁷.
		Business owner is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist)
	Displacement: Premise used for business severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use	Title holder/business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration & other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates).
Business person is lease holder		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business. 	
RESIDENTIAL LAND	No displacement: Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss, and the remaining land remains viable for present use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/rental fee for the remaining period of rental/lease agreement (written or verbal)

⁷ Street vendors and/or operators of makeshift stalls/shops would normally not have tax records, and the opportunity cost compensation will be based on an assessment informed by data from comparable businesses of turn-over and net profits.

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
	<p>Displacement:</p> <p>Premise used for residence severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning law/s</p>	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration & other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/rental fee Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES	<p>No displacement:</p> <p>Structure partially affected but the remaining structure remains viable for continued use</p>	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant – e.g. a fence) Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	<p>Displacement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire structure affected <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for continued use 	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant – e.g. a fence) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
	Squatter/ Informal dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project CBO. Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training) 	

ASSET ACQUIRED	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLED PERSON	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business
STANDING CROPS	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop
TREES	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees PLUS 10% premium
TEMPORARY ACQUISITION	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)

XI. Asset Valuation

42. The valuation of the assets to be acquired will be conducted independently from JSIF and community project proponents by the Land Valuation Division in the National Land Agency. Based on a list of land acquired and its ownership status from the Commissioner of Land, the Land Valuation Division will value the assets to be acquired.

43. Acquired assets will be compensated at replacement costs, and in calculating replacement cost, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account, nor is the value of materials salvaged by the PAP from an asset (e.g. building materials, the pump from a well etc.) acquired under a community project. For houses and other structures, the replacement value, if provided as cash compensation, is the market costs of materials to build a similar or better structure than the one affected, plus costs of labor/contractors, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For urban and agricultural land, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal size or use plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

44. Displaced persons/families will receive relocation assistance to cover (i) the costs of moving from their previous to their new location, and (ii) an allowance equal to the local average costs of living during a two-month transition period to resettle in their new location of residence or business.

XII. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

45. The overall responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework rests with JSIF. JSIF is a limited liability company incorporated under The Company's Act of Jamaica and established in 1996 as a component of the Government of Jamaica's (GoJ's) national poverty alleviation strategy. The fund has been operational for over 21 years and has implemented multiple projects with World Bank financing. All the relevant officers in the implementing agencies and agencies responsible for screening for environmental and social aspects will be trained on the screening tools and the national requirements for environmental and social safeguards and for the

World Bank safeguard policies including OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and Op 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

46. Within JSIF, a team consisting of a Social Officer, Environment Officer and a Legal Officer oversee a team of 2 environment and 5 social officers to handle social and involuntary resettlement issues. This team works closely with the relevant technical officers in REDI. The team's principal tasks under this Policy Framework are to:

- Provide training on the Policy Framework to JSIF project staff and field staff from the Social Development Commission (SDC) involved in JSIF funded community projects, as well as project counterparts for all projects (largely Ministries, Departments and Agencies – MDA's)
- Ensure that the identification and planning of land acquisition and resettlement are integrated into the project preparation process as described in Section VI,
- Draft TORs for preparation and implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Plans, and review draft plans for compliance with this Policy Framework.
- Supervise implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Plans, and compliance with documentation requirements for land obtained through donations, purchase, or transfer of available government land,
- Facilitate and monitor resolution of grievances related to land acquisition,
- Liaise with other government agencies such as the Land Valuation Division in the National Land Agency, and the Commissioner of Land.

47. Acquisition of the land required for a particular project will be undertaken by the Commissioner of Land based on information and documentation provided by JSIF, and valuation of the assets to be acquired will be conducted by the Land Valuation Division in the National Land Agency.

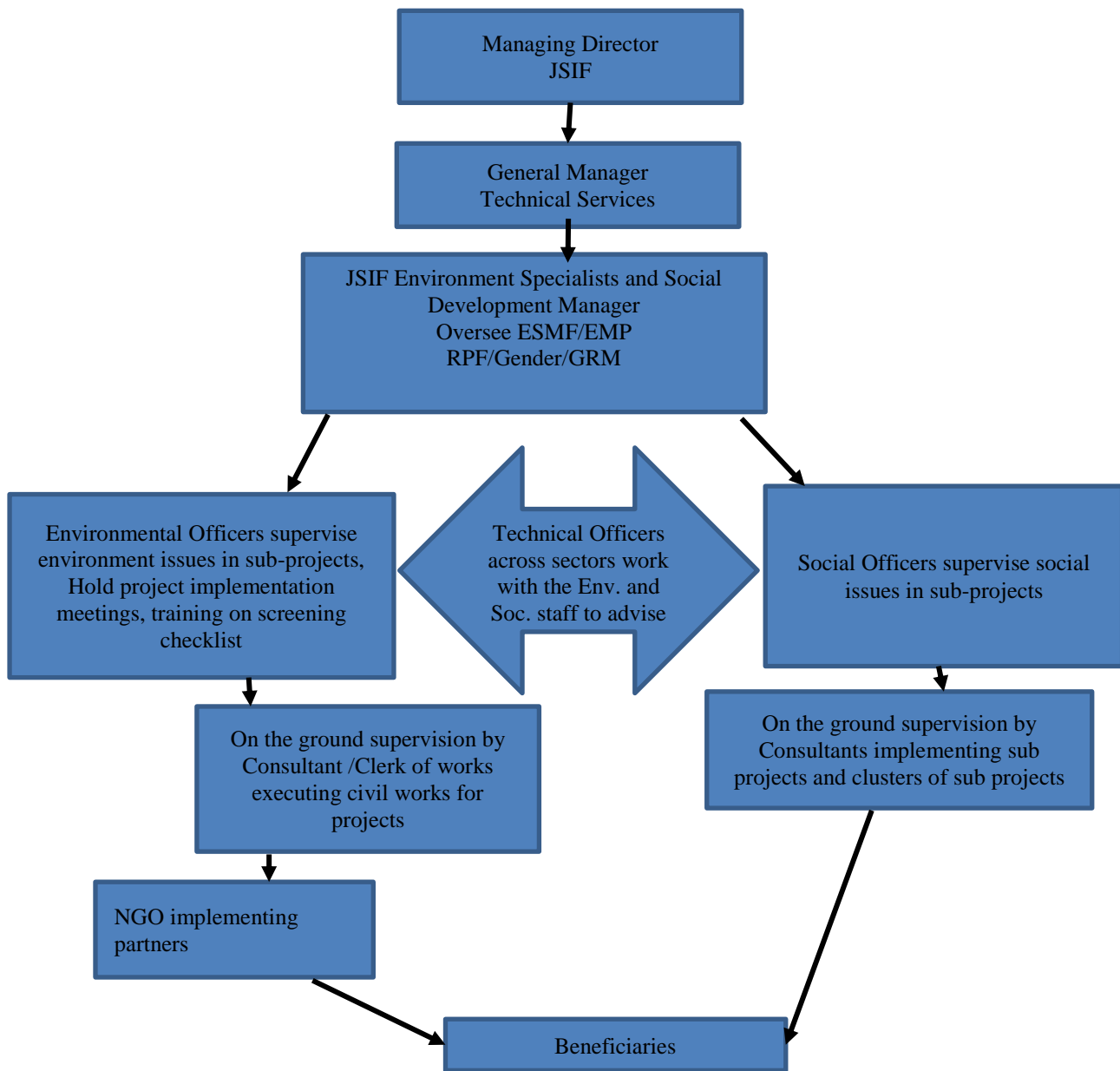
48. The preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan for a particular community project will be incorporated in the TOR for the design consultant involved in the project in question, and implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be part of the assignment of the contractor.

49. Each proposal is reviewed by the environmental and the social review committees. Projects will have Consultants for on the ground supervision of subprojects. A subproject could be one individual activities or a cluster of activities. JSIF has technical officers that are trained in the environmental and social standards, including how to apply the environmental and social management checklists they use to manage the consultant on the ground. The technical officer must complete a report before they can go out to monitor another site. The consultants have a clerk of works on site for day to day environment compliance. Within JSIF there are

environmental and social specialists who oversee compliance for the safeguards across sub projects. JSIF also has an internal audit function that randomly audits the sub projects for FM, procurement and safeguards compliance.

50. The implementation arrangements for environment and social safeguards within JSIF is in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Implementation Arrangements for Environmental and Social Safeguards



XIII. Grievance Redress Arrangements

51. JSIF's assigned Social and Site Supervisor will play a critical role in the application of the relevant resettlement policy framework guidelines to ensure that grievances associated with the resettlement process is resolved completely. The sharing of information in a timely manner and the quick attention to issues that arise are seen as key factors to good social management.

- JSIF has dedicated sub-regional officers assigned to projects. As a mode of operation, the JSIF will ensure that an Officer frequently monitors projects and as such, issues of concern to the PAPs will be heard and addressed as soon as they arise.
- 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 external actors. The team typically comprise of a Social Officer (SO), Legal Officer (LO), Project Officer (PO) and the Environmental Officer (EO).
- The Social Officer is trained to lead and manage potential resettlement issues. The LO and EO will be kept informed on all matters arising and their guidance and intervention facilitated if necessary. Where issues are outside of the Officers scope, it will be reported to the relevant persons within JSIF and any necessary external actors for resolution.

52. JSIF resettlement policy speaks to arbitration for the settling of grievances. . 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.

53. JSIF's land acquisition and resettlement staff through multiple consultations will ensure that community members and in particular PAPs are informed about the avenues for grievance redress. Communities will also be notified of the GRM project information meetings and through other State entities including the Social Development Commission (SDC). The land acquisition and resettlement staff will ensure that records of grievances received, and the result of attempts to resolve these are maintained. This information will be entered into the JSIF Management Information System (MIS) and be included in the regular progress reporting.

54. 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. *Feedback and complaints can be submitted through multiple channels, including:*

- a) Direct complaints to a JSIF officer assigned to the project;
- b) The site supervisor or consultant;
- c) JSIF telephone lines (876-968-4545);
- d) Project environmental consultants;
- e) JSIF’s social media platforms (**jsifja** to access Instagram, Facebook and twitter);
- f) E-mails (feedback@jsif.org)
- g) Fax (876-929-3784) and
- h) URL for Beneficiary Feedback Portal to be inserted when available.

55. Additionally, representatives of line ministries of other partnering government agencies can communicate grievances on behalf of PAPs to JSIF. PAPs also 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.

XIV. Monitoring Arrangements

56. 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:

Table 7: Monitoring Arrangements

Community Project Cycle	Data for MIS
Project Application	<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
Review of Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from census with inventory of assets lost by PAPs, entitlements, and socio-economic data, • Dates of receipt, review, and approval by JSIF of ARP,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates of submission and approval by Bank of ARP (for Bank assisted projects), • Date of disclosure of ARP.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of compensation and rehabilitation entitlements as per ARP, • 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

57. Each Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will establish a baseline through the census of PAPs which will comprise socio-economic data (Annex 8), the inventory of assets lost, and the compensation and resettlement benefits awarded to the PAPs (Annex 9). Progress monitoring by JSIF will record the timely provision of compensation to PAPs (whether provided before or after possession was taken of the asset), and the timely provision of resettlement assistance (Annex 9). The data will be entered into JSIF’s MIS together with information on land provided through voluntary donations, nominal long term leases, and vacant government land (Annex 7). An evaluation will be undertaken to establish whether the objective of the measures to mitigate the land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been achieved, namely, whether PAPs affected by land acquisition and resettlement have been able to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. Data on grievance redress will also be entered in the MIS and summarized in status reports (Annex 7).

58. **Disclosure Requirements.** As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner.

Annex 1

Definitions

The definitions used in this Resettlement Policy Framework are:

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 X of this 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”** 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.

Annex 2

OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

Policy Objectives

1. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.²
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.⁴

Impacts Covered

2. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts⁵ that both result from sub-project investment projects and are caused by:

- (a) the involuntary⁷ taking of land⁸ resulting in
 - (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
 - (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- (b) the involuntary restriction of access⁹ to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

3. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are:

- (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,
- (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

Required Measures under OP 4.12

4. To address the impacts covered under para. 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework (see paras. 25-30) that covers the following:

- (a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
 - (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost¹¹ for losses of assets¹² attributable directly to the project.
- (b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
 - (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
 - (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.¹³
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are
 - (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;¹⁴ and
 - (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a);
 - (iii) such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The full policy and Annexes is at:

<https://spappscsec.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/Forms/DispPage.aspx?docid=1572&ver=current>.

Annex 3

Requirements for Proof of Land Ownership

Requirements for Proof of land ownership

The landowner must in all cases produce satisfactory documentary proof of ownership or permission to use the land before an application will be processed.

Satisfactory proof of ownership includes the following:

- Duplicate Certificate of Title or Common Law Conveyance in favour of the owner.

If the owner is unable to send either of these documents, JSIF will accept Voluntary Declaration forms (available upon request) completed by the owner and **two (2)** independent persons who have knowledge of the history of the land for at least **thirty (30)** years. Additionally, a survey of the land prepared by a commissioned land surveyor should be obtained, if none exists. A Common Law Conveyance can then be done (with the survey attached) transferring the land to the Commissioner of Lands, or an incorporated community based entity. An application can also be made to the Registrar of Titles to have a registered title issued to the Commissioner of Lands or an incorporated community based entity.

If the owner inherited the land JSIF requires the following:

- Copy of Will (where applicable)
- Copy Probate/Letters of Administration
- Registration on Transmission **and**
- Assent to Devise

Note that JSIF will accept copies of documents but originals must be available upon demand.

If the required documentation is in place, the landowner must then:

- Agree to immediately transfer the land to the Commissioner of Lands (the Commissioner) or an incorporated community based organisation (CBO) **or**
- Enter into a written agreement to transfer the land by way of gift **or**,
- Be prepared to provide either the Commissioner, other relevant government agency, or CBO with a lease of at least forty-nine (49) years duration at a nominal rent.

Annex 4
Documentation of Donation of Assets

The following agreement has been made on _____ between the parties below:

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/asset described in the table below, as documented in the attached proof of ownership.
2. That the owner is not dependent on the land as an important source of livelihood or residence.
3. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure described in the table below is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.
4. That the Owner agrees to transfer through donation to the recipient Community of _____ for the benefit of the community and the public at large this asset for the construction of _____ funded by a JSIF grant.

Type of Asset transferred to the Community	Description of Asset
Residential or Agricultural land	Area in m ² :
House/structure to be demolished	Type and Area in m ² :
Trees or crops affected	
Other assets	

5. That the Owner donates the asset described in the table above voluntarily and will not claim any compensation against the grant of the asset.
6. That the owner is has declined to accept compensation at full replacement costs for the donated asset.
7. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the _____ and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
8. That both the parties agree that the _____ so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
9. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

Name of Owner:
Signature of Owner:

Name of CBO Chairperson:
Signature of CBO Chairperson:

Name of Witness:
Signature of Witness:

Name of CBO Treasurer:
Signature of CBO Treasurer:

Annex 5

Guidelines for Voluntary Land Donation

1. The following principles apply to Voluntary Land Donation.
 - ✓ Land to be donated must be identified by the community through a participatory approach
 - ✓ Impacts of proposed activities on donated land must be fully explained to the donor
 - ✓ The potential donor is aware that refusal is an option, and that right of refusal is specified in the donation document the donor will sign
 - ✓ The act of donation is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities
 - ✓ The donor may request monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for donation
 - ✓ The proportion of land that may be donated cannot exceed the area required to maintain the donor's livelihood or that of his/her household
 - ✓ Donation of land cannot occur if it requires any household relocation
 - ✓ For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land
 - ✓ Verification must be obtained from each person donating land (either through proper documentation or through confirmation by at least two witnesses)
 - ✓ The implementing agency establishes that the land to be donated is free of encumbrances or encroachment and registers the donated land in an official land registry
 - ✓ **Any donated land that is not used for its agreed purpose is returned to the donor.**
2. *Each instance of voluntary land donation in the sub-project must be documented.* This requires written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the subproject, and requires a formal statement of donation, establishing informed consent and signed by each owner or user involved. Taxes to be paid by the land donator for registration of the land transfer, if applicable, should be covered in full by the implementation agency. The implementation agency maintains a record with documentation for each instance of land donation. The documentation is made available for review in any grievance that may arise and is provided to the World Bank upon request (see next page).
3. *The project must specify means by which land donors (and, potentially, persons whose use or occupancy was not recognized in the transfer of land) may raise grievances, and measures to ensure consideration of, and timely response to, grievances raised.*

The grievance process includes participation of reviewers not directly affiliated with the project implementing agency. Grievances may be referred to customary conflict mediation arrangements where they are not directly affiliated with traditional leaders who are a party to the donation process. Alternatively, grievances may be referred to grievance mechanisms established for project purposes. The grievance process imposes no cost upon those raising grievances, and participation in the grievance process does not preclude pursuit of legal remedies under national laws.

4. It is possible to distinguish between “pure” donations without any compensation or support given to the person affected, vis-à-vis “partial” donations which involve some monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives provided to the affected person. Both can be broadly classified as “voluntary donations” in the sense that the transfer of assets is done without involving the payment of compensation at replacement value. Voluntary land donations may be allowed even if no viable alternative exists, as long as the donation is to the benefit of the donor (such as a road rehabilitation project that will also benefit the owner of a small piece of land to be donated for the road works).
5. *All family members (including spouses) must be aware of the donation*, in order to minimize the risks of women users of the land to be donated being passed over in decision-making on land donation and the risks of cross-generational conflicts.²⁶ Individuals using or occupying community or collective lands must also be aware of the donation to minimize risks of settlers or migrants being passed over in decision-making on land donation.
6. The Box below is an example of *required contents of a form to be used at the community level for documenting voluntary land donations* during the initial stages of sub-project or activity implementation.

Box showing Content of Land Donation Letter/Statement/Deed

Format of land donation letter/statement/deed
1. Landowner (name, address, occupation)
2. Purpose and context of voluntary land donation
3. Duration of voluntary land donation
4. Title, status, address and dimensions (length, width and total area) of land to be voluntarily donated
5. Current use of land to be donated
6. Proportion of total land owned by landowner

7. Site map and photos of land to be donated
8. Names and dated signatures of landowner, of head of village, and of witnesses
9. Names and dated signatures of Board of Trustee members
10. Designation of record keeping procedures (ex: Local administration offices, Project Website, etc.)
11. Designation of disclosure procedures (ex: Notification on community information board, in community media, on Project Website, etc.)
12. Designation of applicable grievance mechanism(s).

Annex 6

Safeguards and Contingency Emergency Recovery Component (CERC)⁸

1. *This component, specifically related to World Bank funded projects, is for the preparation of a Contingent Emergency Recovery Component. The CERC is a project component that is designed to provide swift response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, defined as “an event that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters.”* Such events may include an extreme weather event such as hurricane, earthquake or a disease outbreak. The provisions of the IPF Policy, paragraphs 12-14, regarding “Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints” apply to CERCs when they are triggered. The CERC permits both the rapid restructuring of a project to meet the crises and emergency needs, the use of simplified procedures⁹.
2. *As part of a comprehensive disaster risk management (DRM) strategy, the CERC typically provides support for immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction needs. Once the requirements for activating the CERC are met, uncommitted funds from the project are reallocated to the CERC and made available for crisis or emergency response. To facilitate a rapid response, formal restructuring is deferred to within three months after the CERC is activated.*
3. *All activities financed through the CERC are subject to World Bank safeguards policies, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy applies once the CERC is triggered. The CERC should rely on the Original Project’s social and environmental assessments and safeguard instruments, ensuring that as much as possible is known regarding risks and management measures in anticipation of an emergency response. If the Original Project has an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a section on the CERC is included based on an indicative list of activities related to the likely emergencies that led to the CERC’s inclusion in the project.*
4. *The CERC-ESMF describes the potential emergencies and the types of activities likely to be financed and evaluates the potential risks and mitigation measures associated with them. It also identifies likely vulnerable locations and/or groups and includes, where needed, some social assessment to guide*

⁸ <https://spappscsec.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/3117cd9a95234f79bd3302200981ca60.pdf>

⁹ Bank Guidance on Contingency Emergency Recovery Component (CERC)

emergency responses (e.g. what existing social conflicts could be exacerbated by an emergency). The CERC-ESMF indicates which kinds of emergency response actions can proceed with no additional environmental or social assessment, and which ones would require assessment (and at what level) prior to being initiated. It may also identify trade-offs, where required short-term responses could create longer-term risks that need to be managed.

5. Based on the specific activities to be financed under the CERC, a Safeguards Action plan is prepared indicating the safeguards instruments to be updated and/or prepared and their timing. The incremental costs of any such needed instruments for the CERC are included in the budget for the Emergency Action Plan. As with any IPFs, the key environmental and social issues relate to works and, sometimes, provision of health services.
6. The Safeguards Action Plan is guided by the dual objective of ensuring that there is a roadmap for safeguards compliance during project implementation and providing clear guidance to the client on the types of actions and instruments required to facilitate speedy implementation of emergency services.
7. Key activities that could be typically funded under the CERC included: (a) Agriculture packages to restart agriculture food production and export crops; (ii) rehabilitation of critical public infrastructure such as fire stations and police and clinic and hospitals' and (c) roof and shelter repairs. These activities require the ability to prioritize and provide emergency assistance based on some criteria. JSIF will retain in the cloud and digital form databases that can be accessed of beneficiaries to allow for quick identification of target groups in case of an emergency.

Annex 7

Documentation of Long Term Lease

The following agreement has been made on _____ between the parties below:

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/asset described in the table below, as documented in the attached proof of ownership.
2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure described in the table below is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.
3. That the owner is not dependent on the land as an important source of livelihood or residence.
4. That the Owner agrees to transfer through long term lease for forty-nine (49) years this asset to the recipient Community of _____ for the benefit of the community and the public at large for the construction of _____ funded by a JSIF grant.

Type of Asset transferred to the Community	Description of Asset
Residential or Agricultural land	Area in m ² :
House/structure to be demolished	Type and Area in m ² :
Trees or crops affected	
Other assets	

5. That the Owner voluntarily provides asset described in the table above on long-term lease, and will only claim Jamaican Dollars _____ as compensation against the long term lease for forty-nine (49) years of the.
6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the _____ and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
7. That both the parties agree that the _____ so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
8. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

9. That should the donated land/asset not be used for the purposes for which it was intended within a reasonable time (up to 3 years of signing of agreement) the land should revert to regional owner.

Name of Owner:
Signature of Owner:
Name of Witness:
Signature of Witness:

Name of CBO Chairperson:
Signature of CBO Chairperson:
Name of CBO Treasurer:
Signature of CBO Treasurer:

Annex 8

Documentation of Sale of Assets

The following agreement has been made on _____ between the parties below:

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/asset described in the table below, as documented in the attached proof of ownership.
2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure described in the table below is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.
3. That the Owner agrees to transfer through sale to the Recipient Community of _____ for the benefit of the community and the public at large this asset for the construction of _____ funded by a JSIF grant.

Type of Asset transferred to the Community	Description of Asset	Agreed sale price in Jamaican Dollars
Residential or Agricultural land	Area in m ² :	
House/structure to be demolished	Type and Area in m ² :	
Trees or crops affected		
Other asset		

4. That the Owner has received compensation against the transfer of this asset as per the table above.
5. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the _____ and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
6. That both the parties agree that the _____ so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
7. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

Name of Owner:
Signature of Owner:

Name of CBO Chairperson:
Signature of CBO Chairperson:

Name of Witness:
Signature of Witness:

Name of CBO Treasurer:
Signature of CBO Treasurer:

Annex 9

**Reporting Format
for
Grievance Redress**

Community Project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance					Grievance resolution			
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before asset acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	Other	Date of complaint	Date resolved	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Community Project 1									
Complainant A									
Complainant B									
Complainant C									
Community Project 2									
Complainant D									
Complainant E									
TOTAL									

Annex10

Reporting Format for Land Acquisition & Resettlement (Means of Obtaining Land)

Project name and location: _____

Date: _____

Name of Person	In case of Land Acquisition: Status of PAP ¹⁰	Purpose for which the land is obtained	Means of obtaining land for an activity under a community project					
			Donation (area in `)	Long-Tem Lease (area in sq.m)	Purchase (area in sq.m)	Vacant Govt. land (area in sq.m)	Land Acquisition	
							Area in sq.m	Displacement?

¹⁰ Status should be listed as either Owner (O), Tenant/Lease Holder (T); or Squatter (S)

Annex 12

Reporting Format for Land Acquisition & Resettlement (Inventory of Assets Lost, & Delivery of Compensation)

Project name and location: _____

Date: _____

Name of PAPs	Inventory of Assets acquired through land acquisition and value of compensation awarded												Resettlement and Rehabilitation			Compensation		
	Agricultural Land			Residential or Commercial Land ¹²			Buildings (Residences, Shops)			Other Assets						Total value of Comp ¹³	Date Of Com ¹⁴	Date of Poss ¹⁵
	<50%	>50%	CV ¹⁶	Partly	Fully	CV	Partly	Fully	CV	Trees /crops	Temp.	CV	RA ¹⁷	Plot, or Res ¹⁸	SK Or JB ¹⁹			

¹² **Partly** = No resettlement since the land is partially affected, and the remaining land remains viable for present use. **Fully** = Resettlement since the land is severely affected, and the remaining area insufficient for continued use.

¹³ **Total value of Compensation** = The total monetary value of compensation for different types of lost assets.

¹⁴ **Date of Compensation**) = The date on which the compensation payment was made to the PAP.

¹⁵ **Date of Possession**) = The date on which the assets acquired were physically taken into possession for the community project.

¹⁶ **CV** = Compensation Value at replacement costs assessed in Jamaican Dollars

¹⁷ **RA** = Relocation Assistance provided only to displaced persons/families. This comprises costs of shifting to a new residence, plus an allowance of local average cost of living over a two month period.

¹⁸ **Residence** means alternative dwelling provided to squatters – restoration of livelihoods including alternative dwellings and cash compensation etc.

¹⁹ **SK** = Skills training, and **JB** = Job placement for displaced PAPs who have experienced a decline in income as a result of the relocation, and who need assistance regarding income restoration.