



Agro-Investment Corporation Irrigation Transmission Force Main and Equipping Project

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

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

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“Investors” refers to the farmers who have lands within the Ebony Park Agro-Park.

“Census” means the head count of the persons who may be affected by project activities along with an inventory of the assets present on site. The census also includes basic socio-economic data and is undertaken when the concept for basic infrastructure investments under a project is agreed between the project beneficiaries and JSIF.

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

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

“Displaced Persons” The people or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.

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

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

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

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

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

“Project Affected Person” (PAP) means any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily, business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected.

“Rehabilitation Assistance” means assistance comprising job placement, job training, or other forms of support to enable displaced persons, who have lost their source of livelihood arising from displacement, to improve or at least restore their income levels and standard of living to pre-project levels.

“National Irrigation Commission (NIC)” is an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining that provide irrigation services to the agricultural sector. Additionally, through their systems, water is made available to some industrial and commercial operations.

“Agro-Investment Corporation (AIC)” is the national agribusiness promotion and facilitation agency in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Mining (MoAFM), with the mandate to package, promote and facilitate agri-business investment opportunities in collaboration with stakeholders and investors. Agro-Invest is also tasked with mobilizing funding opportunities and providing partnerships with the private sector, through the leveraging of government-owned assets.

“Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining, (MoAFM), is the government of Jamaica Ministry that facilitates the sustainable growth and development of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining sectors while regulating and promoting best practices in these essential industries.

1.0 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

1.1. Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response. This component will allow loan proceeds to be reallocated from other components to support emergency recovery and reconstruction following an eligible crisis or emergency at the national or subnational level. Specifically, given the design of the proposed project, this Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is expected to be operationalized through a reallocation from Component 1 to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support.

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

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

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

1.2. Overview of Project Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this sub-project are the Agro-Investment Corporation (AIC), The National Irrigation Commission (NIC) and the farmers/investors of the Ebony Park Agro- Park located in Toll Gate, Clarendon.

The Agro-Investment Corporation was formed in 2009 upon the merger of the Agricultural Development Corporation and the Agriculture Support Services Project (ASSP). AIC, is the arm of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining which has as its mission the mobilization, financing, and facilitation of investment in the agricultural sector while undertaking agricultural development for the enhancement of the economic well-being of the Jamaican people. Its services cover the investment chain from the identification of opportunities through feasibility studies, due diligence and business planning to identifying finance, project management, long term business performance monitoring and technical support.

The National Irrigation Commission (NIC), established in 1986 provides irrigation services to the agricultural sector, as well as to some industrial and commercial operations such as the National Water Commission and manufacturing facilities. The Commission is an agency under the MOAFM and is governed by the Irrigation Act of 1949, which makes provision for the utilization of water available for the irrigation of special areas in Jamaica, and for the conservation and use of subterranean water for purposes incidental to or connected with that purpose.

The Agro-Investment Corporation holds primary administrative oversight of the investment properties previously managed by the Agricultural Development Corporation including eight (8) agro-parks across five (5) parishes. The NIC is responsible for the planning, designing, installation, and maintenance of all irrigation infrastructure within each agro-park.

The Ebony Park Agro-Park in Clarendon, which is the focus of this ARAP, is one of the parks under AIC's jurisdiction and which receives irrigation infrastructure and support from the NIC.

The ninety-three (93) acres at the Ebony Park Agro-Park serves approximately one hundred (100) investors with an estimated two hundred and ninety-five (295) farm workers. The agro-park is being used for the production of tubers such as sweet potato, cucurbits such as pumpkin, squash, watermelon and chayote (cho-cho), orchard crop such as fruit trees (mangoes, otaheite apples, papaya, and breadfruit), and vegetables

1.3. Ebony Park Agro-Park

Ebony Park is not fully operational as a result of inadequate irrigation infrastructure. A total of 57.87 hectares (143 acres) of fertile and arable land is non-productive, as it is currently without the critical required irrigation infrastructure. The proposed implementation of the additional irrigation facilities to be provided under this project will enable the full utilization of these highly productive lands on the agro-parks and sustain production during the dry season; thus, improving production and productivity

If these lands remain without the requisite irrigation infrastructure this would continue to result in potential losses of approximately 200 million dollars' worth of private capital investment to the Agriculture Sector/Industry due to the non-development of these lands. In addition, there is a potential annual agricultural output loss of 2,700,000 kgs (AIC, 2020).

The lands at Ebony Park are owned by the Agro-Investment Corporation and is leased to the farmers for agricultural purposes. The expansion to the existing irrigation system is expected to improve the irrigation efficiency on the farms which would in turn sustain crop production during dry seasons and increase market access therefore promoting long term economic growth through the implementation of an irrigation distribution network throughout the farms.



Figure 1: Section of the park where pipes will be



Figure 2: Section of the park where pipes will be



Figure 3: PAP #3 plot with one (1) row of watermelon to be removed



Figure 4: PAP #1 plot with one (1) row of cassava to be removed

2.0 Project Impacts

2.1. Sub-Project Activity with Impacts

This Agro-Investment Corporation Irrigation Transmission Force Main and Equipping Project falls under Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Public Entities and sub-component 2.1: Public Infrastructure Investments. The aim of this sub-project is to extend the existing irrigation system at Ebony Park by supplying and installation of irrigation infrastructure in order to bring more than 150 acres of arable lands under cultivation. This includes:

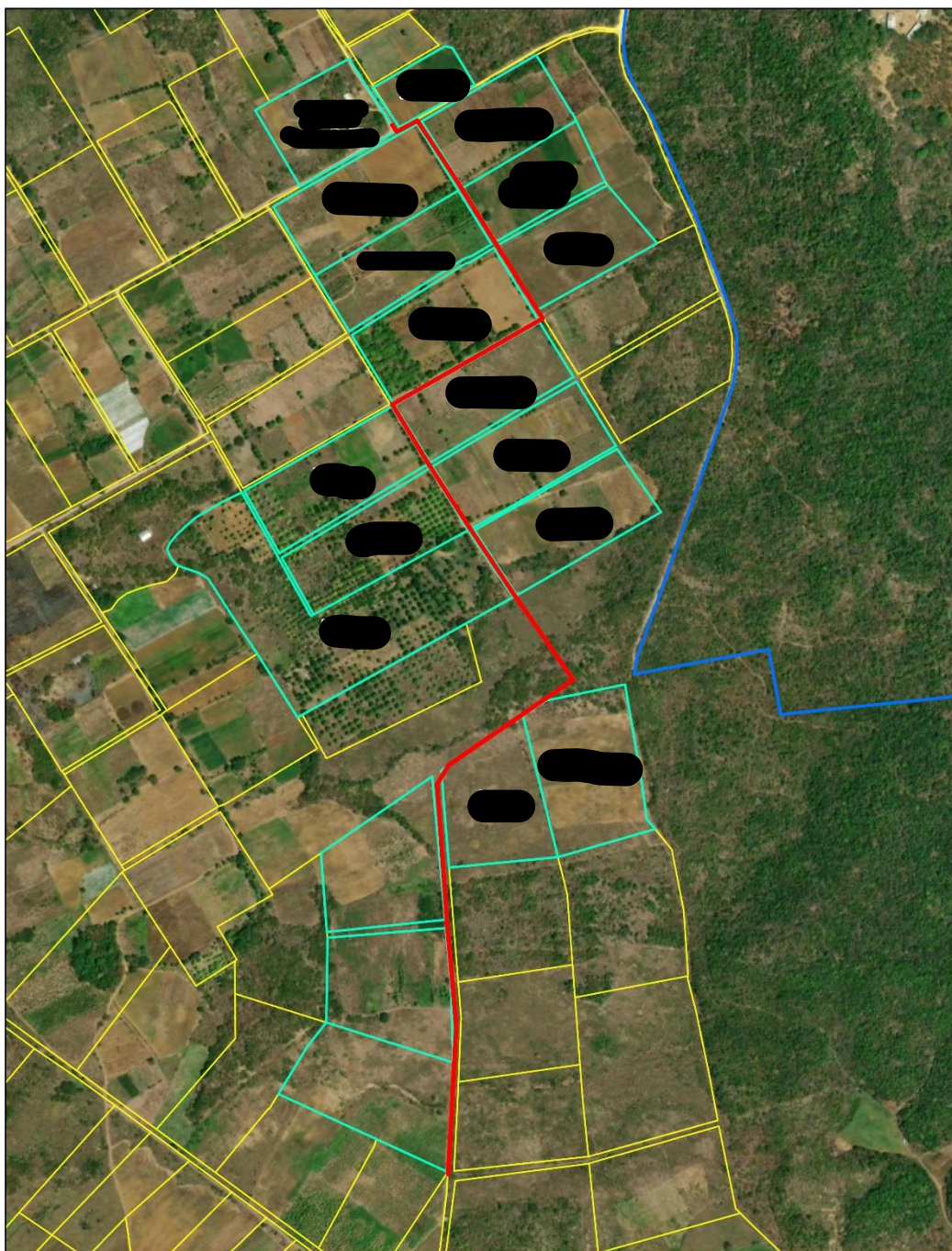
- Installation of 1.8km of 250mm Dia PVC pipelines to include all associated valves and fittings

- Supply and installation of a variable frequency drive for the Spring Plain pump
- Extraction and repairs to the Spring Plain pump

2.2. Characteristics and Land Usage of Affected Properties

The farm plots are contiguous and are located on flat lands. Investors plant various orchard and short/medium term crops such as ackee, breadfruit, mangoes (St. Julian, East Indian), okra, scotch bonnet peppers, yellow yam, sweet potatoes, coconuts, dasheen, cassava, sweet corn, cucumbers, tomatoes among other crops. Table one below shows the route for the laying of the pipes.

Ebony Agro Park Clarendon, Jamaica



 Ebony Agro Park Boundary		
 Ebony Agro Park Lots		
 Lots to be Notified		
 Proposed Irrigation Network		
 AGRO-INVEST AGRO-INVESTMENT CORPORATION		<p>Agro-Investment Corporation Property & Fixed Asset Department AMC Complex 188 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11</p> <p>June 2024</p>

Figure 5: Route for the laying of pipes

Source: Lascelles Dixon, 2021

2.3. Scope and Scale of Impacts

The assessment of impacts for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) takes into consideration the following potential effects of the proposed works:

- **Loss of Crops:** An impact of the proposed works is the loss of crops for investors who have farmed within the road reserve. Such loss will be inevitable as excavation works will be conducted in the road reserve where investors have planted crops. The loss of these crops will have a direct impact on the agricultural outputs of the farm plots.

2.3. Alternatives Considered

The alternatives include laying pipe infrastructure in the roadway as opposed to the road reserve where crops are planted. However, this option is not feasible as excavation of the roadway will have to be done when maintenance works are carried out on the irrigation pipes. This will result in a disruption of access to affected areas.

2.4. Mechanism to Minimize Impacts

The mechanism to minimize impacts include sharing the project schedule with farmers so that they can adequately plan around project works. This includes sharing excavation schedules and routes with investors so that they can identify the alternate roads to be used. It should be noted that all areas of the agro-park has two (2) or more access roads and as such there is an alternate route for any road on which works will take place.

3.0. Objectives of the A-RAP

The aim of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to ensure that investors do not face disadvantages during implementation and once the project works are completed, particularly those affected by the irrigation improvement efforts at the agro-park. The goal is to enhance both the leased lots and livelihoods of the investors to a level equal to or better than the pre-project conditions.

4.0 Census Survey and Baseline Socio-Economic Data

The proposed works will directly impact a total of three (3) farm holdings. These farm holdings are held by 3 farmers/investors all of whom are male and over the age of thirty (30) years. They have been farming on these lands for over five years. Their produce is sold to agro-processors, juice manufacturers, purveyors, exporters, supermarkets and to a lesser extent, informal, small-scale retailers and vendors.

5.0 Legal Framework & Institutional Framework

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

6.0 Eligibility

6.1. Eligibility

The JSIF Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework outlines the criteria for compensation and rehabilitation assistance for eligible property owners and other persons. These criteria will be applied to eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be impacted directly and indirectly by the works to be conducted on the Ebony Park Agro-Park.

Eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance will be determined by the type of impact identified, the characteristics of the PAPs, and the proposed mitigation strategy to be adopted. In accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards #5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement eligible persons include legal property owners or persons with contractual arrangements with the legal property owners in deriving profit from the land or asset, tenants and leaseholders who are resident on the land or in the house, and squatters without title or other legal arrangements who were occupants at the time of the survey, who will be eligible for the replacement costs for their assets and not costs related to the land itself.

For this A-RAP, eligibility was established with the assistance of the AIC and determined by the extent of impact, that is, the number of crops that will be removed from the road reserve in order to facilitate the placement of the pipes.

The eligible cut off date has been established as August 2, 2024.

6.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The works are expected to have the below economic impacts on the PAPs.

Table 1: Types of Impacts on PAPs

Names of Farmers/Investors	Acreage Holdings	Crops grown	Impact on Farmers	Type (s) of Impact
PAP #1	5	cassava	hundred and twenty one (121)cassava plants will be removed	Economic
PAP #2	5	Sweet potato, dasheen	Three hundred and twenty four (324) sweet potato plants will be removed	Economic
PAP #3	5	okra, scotch bonnet pepper, sweet corn, cucumber, tomatoes	Forty one (41) watermelon plants will be removed	Economic

7.0 Valuation and Compensation for Loses

7.1 Methodology Used for Valuation

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Under this ARAP, three (3) avenues were explored to aid the farmers in their recovery of losses due to the removal of the crops. These include the following:

1. A reduction in the value of their lease agreement that is equivalent to the economic losses as a result of the removal of the crops.

And/or

2. The provision of replacement seedlings to be acquired by the JSIF from the Forestry Department.
3. Cash Compensation of farmers for crops

Cash compensation was preferred method of compensation. The use of alternate lands was considered, however, due to the maturity level of the crops for two of the PAPs i.e. ready for reaping, it did not make sense for the farmers to plant elsewhere. The sweet potato and the cassava have a crop cycle of nine months and as such they chose to reap as the crops were ready to be reaped. The watermelons had just been planted and as such this farmer is requesting monetary compensation. In addition, the alternate lands are not irrigable and would not be beneficial for the farmers.

The value of the crops to be removed were ascertained by the Agro Investment Corporation. The methodology used for the calculation was to i. determine the number of plants in the affected area ii. determine the expected yield from each plant iii. determine the market value per pound for each crop. The calculation of the losses for each PAP is as follows:

PAP #1

Number of plants in one row	Expected yield for one row	Current market price	Total cost
121 plants	1,597.2 lb	Removed for confidentiality purposes	Removed for confidentiality purposes

PAP #2

Number of plants in one row	Expected yield for one row	Current market price	Total cost
324 plants	1,215 lb	Removed for confidentiality purposes	Removed for confidentiality purposes

PAP #3

Number of plants in one row	Expected yield for one row	Current market price per lb	Total cost
41 plants	714.28 lb	Removed for confidentiality purposes	Removed for confidentiality purposes

It should be noted that two of these investors have already harvested the row of cassava and sweet potatoes slated for removal. As a result, they have voluntarily indicated that they will forgo any

compensation, having already benefited from the crops. PAP #3 has indicated the need for compensation.

8.0 Cost and Budget

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

PAPs	Types of Impact	Impacts & Required Works	Mitigation Measures	Cost JMD
PAP #1	Economic	One hundred and twenty-one cassava plants will be removed.	A consultation session was had between PAP #1 and the AIC in July 2024. It was noted that PAP #1 has already harvested the row of cassava slated for removal. As a result, he has voluntarily indicated that he will forgo any compensation, having already benefited from the crops. This has been agreed in writing and has been appended to this report.	Removed for confidentiality purposes
PAP #2	Economic	Three hundred and twenty-four (324) sweet potato plants will be removed.	A consultation session was had between PAP #2 and the AIC in July 2024. It should be noted that PAP #2 has already harvested the row of sweet potato slated for removal. As a result, he has voluntarily indicated that he will forgo any compensation, having already benefited from the crops. This has been agreed in writing and has been appended to this report.	Removed for confidentiality purposes

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PAP #3	Economic	Forty-one watermelon plants will be removed	A consultation session was had between PAP #3 and the AIC in July 2024, where it was agreed that he will remove the forty-one watermelon plants.	Removed for confidentiality purposes
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8. CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED PERSONS

8.1. Consultations

As per the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards #10 [Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure](#), the JSIF identified the PAPs prior to project implementation and documented how each would be affected by project activities. Consultation was held prior to the start of works. The AIC held meetings with the PAPs in July 2024, where they agreed without coercion to remove the crops which were planted in the road reserve.

The road reserve in the agro-park refers to the designated area along the side of the farm road that is reserved for various purposes, such as utility installations, drainage, or future road widening. In the context of Ebony Park Agro-Park, it is used for setting up irrigation systems or providing access routes for farm machinery.

The JSIF was made aware of this meeting and subsequent agreements on Friday, July 19, 2024, via telephone conversation with Mr. Phillip Garvin, Property and Fixed Assets Manager of the AIC that the crops were removed. However, on a field visit held on August 8, 2024, the crops had not yet been removed.

6.0. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

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

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

Project beneficiaries were informed at the Project Information Meeting held on April 25, 2024, and other consultations where to make complaints. Additionally, a JSIF sign bearing the contact number for the reporting of grievances will be erected where works will take place. The beneficiaries were advised that the JSIF will be maintaining a grievance log (see appendix 3) for PAPs inclusive of workers on site. They were informed that all complaints are confidential and can be made using the following channels:

Social Media:

Facebook: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)

Instagram: @jsifja

JSIF website: www.jsif.org

Email: info@jsif.org

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

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

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Sexual Harassment Complaints

Project beneficiaries were advised to contact the JSIF/REDI II Social Safeguard Officer, Ta’Sheka Dawson, on telephone number 876-968-4545 to report any cases of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment. They were also advised that all complaints are treated confidentially. Additionally, the GRM will provide information to the Bureau of Gender Affairs (tel# 876-754-8576/8) and Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA) hotline (tel # 876-926-4079) for reporting of sexual offence grievances. The agencies have private spaces for meeting with clients which are disclosed to the public. Intervention is developed based on the client needs more over clients are referred to other agencies such as the Legal Aid Clinic (Tel # 876-922-3761) for legal representation or advise, the Ministry of Health and Wellness helpline (Tel # 888-639-5433) for medical support etc. The approach to be used is determined on a case-by-case basis, and the agencies are equipped to respond according to best practice.

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

Table 3: Grievance Procedures

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	TIMELINES
Acknowledgment of complaint	3 days
Investigation and resolution of a simple complaints	7 days
Investigation of complaint ¹	1 – 2 weeks
Determination (and approval) of appropriate solution/response	2 weeks

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

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Engagement of PAPs and agreement of response strategy and appeals mechanism	2 weeks
Resolution of issue	4 weeks
Acknowledgement of appeals by aggrieved party (where solutions are not satisfactory)	2 weeks
Activate arbitration mechanisms	4 weeks
Resolution of issue	1 – 3 weeks
Updating of Grievance Log	Ongoing

6.1. World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

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

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

7.0. ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Table 4 outlines the projected implementation schedule for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Agro-Investment Corporation Irrigation Transmission Force Main and Equipping Project -Ebony Park. The projected schedule is made on the assumption that this phase is a priority and is at the best state of readiness for early implementation.

Officers from the JSIF will have responsibility for the efficient and effective execution of project activities during the project cycle. The Environmental Officer (EO) will ensure that the relocation process, if applicable, i.e., from removal of property from the structure to the demolition is a smooth one and occurs in accordance with the ARAP as developed. The Social Officers will ensure that any issues that arise or are presented to them by the owner of the property is recorded and settled in accordance with JSIF's grievance guidelines and the World Bank's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF). They will also ensure that the EO is kept informed and written reports sent for placement on the LARPF files on Fund Manager.

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

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

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

Post Implementation Monitoring

- Monitoring will be done through site visits, ongoing discussions with PAPs and gathering of documentations.
- Payment to PAPs is to be verified by each PAP with signed documentation to include cheque number, date, signed receipt from the recipients.
- The completion of works for displaced infrastructures will be monitored through attending the project site meetings and making site visits. Consultation will be done with the homeowner regarding the proposed design, paint, and other finishing.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also be utilized to capture any issue that may arise during implementation.
- Upon completion and implementation of the ARAP, a beneficiary survey will be completed to ascertain information on the teams' performance and the PAPs satisfaction level.

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Table 4: ARAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsible	Timeline	Cost
Project site visits	SO PE	April 11, 2024	Not applicable
Project Information Meeting	SO PE EO	April 25, 2024	Not applicable
Social safeguard visits and scope visits	SO PE	May 1, 2024 June 4, 2024 August 8, 2024	Not applicable
Submission of ARAP to World Bank	SO	July 29, 2024	Not applicable
Discussions between the AIC and PAPs	AIC	August 7, 2024	Not applicable
Discussions between the JSIF and PAPs	SO	August 23, 2024 August 26, 2024	Not applicable
Date of crop removal	PAPs	September 6, 2024	Not applicable
Date of compensation of Project Affected Person	SO/FA	September 6, 2024	Removed for confidentiality purposes
Monitoring of works	PE SO M & E Specialist EO	August 2024 – April 2025	Not applicable
Execute Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey	M & E Specialist SO	May 2025	Not applicable

PE – Project Engineer

PM – Project Manager

EO – Environmental Officer

SO – Social Officer

PAP- Project Affected Person

AIC – Agro-Investment Corporation

FA- Financial Analyst

M&E Specialist – Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

8.0. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letters from Project Affected Persons # 1 and #2 to the AIC indicating that they are forgoing compensation (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 2: Letter from Project Affected Person #3 requesting compensation (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 3: Grievance Redress Log (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 4: Consultation Notes with Project Affected Person # 1 (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 5: Consultation Notes with Project Affected Person # 2 (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 6: Letter from Project Affected Person # 1 to the JSIF indicating that he is forgoing compensation (Removed for confidentiality purposes)

Appendix 7: Letter from Project Affected Person # 2 to the JSIF indicating that he is forgoing compensation (Removed for confidentiality purposes)